"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, warmer; rain by night and tomorrow; light south winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,447. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

HUGHES SAYS HE WOULD HAVE SAVED THE LUSITANIA

When Embassy Notice Appeared He Would Have Threatened a Break in Relations.

SURE OF BERLIN HEEDING IT

Candidate's Declaration Drawn Out by a Heckler's Questions at Louisville.

CAMPAIGNS IN MOUNTAINS

Broken Rail on Curve All but Causes Disaster—Train Stopped Just in Time.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12.—Charles E. Hughes tonight, before a great audience here, declared that if he had been President when the German Embassy published its warning to Lusitania passengers he would have notified Germany that the sinking of the Lusitania would mean a severence of diplomatic relations, and that would have prevented the disaster.

He made this declaration in impassioned tones in answer to a heckler in the crowd.

The declaration caused a tumult in the hall, and it was several minutes before Mr. Hughes could again make himself heard.

He shouted that he would have made it clear that when he said "strict accountability" he meant what he said.

The crowd was on its feet demanding that the heckler be put out. There was a din of cheering for Mr. Hughes and shouts of "You're right" and "That's what we would have done." Mr. Hughes waved his hands high above his head to quiet the crowd, but it was some time before he could continue. It was evident that the candidate was thoroughly stirred.

Here is a complete transcript of the questions and Mr. Hughes's answer:

Seemed Eager to Answer.

A Voice: "Justice Hughes, just a moment. Please permit a respectful interruption. What would you have done" — (Cries of "Put him out!")

"Please permit the question to be asked," said Mr. Hughes. "I do not want any one shut off from a courteous question. Go on, Sir. Please ask your questions." Cries of "Go on, you boob!")

A Voice: "I ask, I trust respectfully— (Cries of "Put him out!")

"Please let the question be asked!" shouted Mr. Hughes. "I desire this question to be asked. Please ask it."

A Voice: "I ask you, with all the respect that I know, what you would have done when the Lusitania was sunk. See if you can answer this."

"I will answer this now! Permit me to answer it! Permit me to answer it!" shouted Mr. Hughes. "Sir, I would have had the State Department at the very beginning of the Administration so equipped as to command the respect of the world; second—kindly wait until I get through and do not interrupt with applause until I have answered the gentleman's question.

"I have said that I would have had the State Department equipped so as to command the respect of the world at the outset of the Administration, and, next, I would have so conducted affairs in Mexico as to show that our words meant peace and good-will, the protection, at all events, of the lives and property of American citizens; and next—and next—when I said 'strict accountability' every nation would have known that that was meant; and, further, when notice was published with respect to the action, (the action threatened,) I would have made it known in terms unequivocal and unmistakable, that we should not tolerate a continuance of friendly relations through the ordinary diplomatic channels if that action were taken, and the Lusitania would never have been sunk."

Mr. Hughes had been stirred earlier in the evening when a man in the throng shouted: "How about the two-cent case?"

He answered: "I vetoed that, Sir, because it was legislation passed without obtaining the facts."

Tonight was the first time Mr. Hughes has made any direct statement concerning his attitude toward Germany if he had been in the Executive chair when the Lusitania was sunk. It is one of the questions which have been placed before him in paid advertisements for months.

The meeting here was one of the most demonstrative the candidate has faced. The streets were ablaze with red fire.

The campaign today was at different periods spectacular, exciting, and even dangerous in the extreme. For the first time in the history of American politics a Presidential candidate took his plea before the sturdy people of the feud district in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Eastern Kentucky. To accomplish that end, the heavy campaign train was tossed about over light, seventy-pound rails at a speed which at times reached within a fraction of seventy miles an hour.

As the train was dashing along the Big Sandy River on the way from the feud section it narrowly escaped disaster from a broken rail. A Track Superintendent flagged the special just in time. The incident occurred near Paintsville. Railroad officials vehemently denied that there was any evidence of any plan to ditch the train.

A rail on a curve had broken into two parts, and a piece about seven inches long had been torn from one edge. The train was flagged within a few yards of the spot, and came to a stop with a jolt that tossed the passengers about in their seats. Immediately there were reports that an effort had been made to derail the train, and the reports took on some color from the remarks of one railroad man, who said that in his opinion some one must have used a heavy hammer on the rail to cause such a break. Later, the railroad officials explained that the break was due to a chilled rail, imperfect in manufacture,

Continued on Page 2.

Russians Accuse German Airmen of Dropping Poison

PETROGRAD, Oct. 12.—The following official announcement was made here today:

In Dobrudja an enemy air squadron dropped bombs on Constanza, (the principal Rumanian Black Sea port,) and also poisoned sweets and garlic infected with cholera bacilli.

WILSON URGES UNITY OF NATION

President, at Indianapolis, Charts America's Course When the War Is Over.

ALSO ASSAILS SECTIONALISM

And Tells Republican Hosts That They Are as Good Americans as He.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—President Wilson, visiting Indianapolis today, found the city filled with visitors from all parts of the State who had come to join in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of the State, combined with the observation of Highway Day. In the afternoon the President addressed two big crowds and reviewed a long automobile parade from a stand in Monument Place. It is estimated that fully 150,000 persons lined the streets to cheer the President and Mrs. Wilson as their car was driven to the reviewing stand at the head of the procession.

Before an enthusiastic crowd of more than 8,000 persons in the big auditorium at the Fair Grounds President Wilson urged the need for thorough nationalization of America, introducing his development of the theme by referring to the great part which national highways play in the spiritual as well as material growth of the country and their aid to common understanding among the people. The President declared that his present interest was chiefly in the nationalization of America.

"We have created a great people," he said, "at least if I may put it so; we have brought together all the elements, all the component parts, all the necessary characters and industries and material resources of a great nation. And we suddenly find that we are face to face with the problem of assembling these elements in the sense in which the mechanic assembles the parts of a machine, and, having assembled these elements, to put them together for the creation of an unconquerable force to which the world shall hereafter look for most of its forward impulse, for most of its ideal principles, for most of its example in the practice of liberty. And therefore the thing that I am more interested in than anything else in these days is the forces that make for drawing America together into a great spiritual unit."

The President was heartily cheered as he said that as soon as the European war was over America must stand for one thing only in the world, and for that she must be ready with united force.

"America came into existence, my fellow-citizens," he said, "not in order to show the world the most notable example it had ever had of the accumulation and use of material wealth, but in order to show the way to mankind in every part of the world to justice and freedom and liberty."

In his discussion of the greater spirit of nationalism which must pervade America the President assailed his political opponents. Early in the address he deplored any attempt to inject the issues of sectionalism into the campaign.

"I need not tell you that I did not come here to talk politics," he said, "but there is one thing that is pertinent in this connection which I cannot deny myself the privilege of saying: Any man who revives the issues of sectionalism in this country is unworthy of the confidence of the nation." Saying that such an attempt showed the man who made it to be a provincial Mr. Wilson described it as "the depth of anti-patriotic feeling." The crowd cheered loudly. The President's audience recalled that in one of his speeches Mr. Hughes had deplored the influence which the South exerts in Congress.

The President received the greatest applause of the afternoon when he said: "Speeches are not interesting because of the men who make them or the words he uses. They are interesting in proportion as the people who hear believe what he says. Talking through the hat ought to be a dead industry."

The crowd, whether rightly or not, construed it as intended for his political opponents and they laughed and cheered. The President added:

"It ought to be discouraged by silence and empty halls, and every man ought to have as a motto over the stage from which he speaks these simple and familiar words—'Put up or shut up.'"

The persons in the audience not only cheered at this, but arose to their feet, waved their arms, and refused to be quiet for fully two minutes. Mr. Wilson smiled, and as the demonstration died down he said:

"I am ready to take my own medicine; if I don't put up, I am ready to shut up." All over the hall there were cries of "Go ahead!" "You're all right!" and one man went up to the platform and shook hands with the speaker as the crowd applauded. The President's statement that if he couldn't be associated with a Congress that did something he would quit, was also

Continued on Page 2.

BAYONNE RIOTERS HELD IN CHECK; LAWYER KILLED

Police and 100 Deputies Range Strike District, Shooting Many —Five May Die.

BUT FEAR NEW OUTBREAK

Strikers Extend Deadline One Block and Once More Bar Out Police.

SCORE HURT IN GUNFIGHT

Charge with Riot Guns Checks Fusillade of Bullets and Police Wreck Saloons.

Bayonne sought to shake off mob rule yesterday. By nightfall a man had been killed and a score or more wounded, of whom five may die. The police, reinforced by 100 special deputies and by 30 firemen, had ranged the district where lie the homes of the striking workers of the Standard Oil Company and other plants in the Constable Hook section, herding strikers into their homes, wrecking saloons that had disregarded the order to close, and striving, in every way the police knew, to fill the mob with a great fear of organized authority.

Last night the city awaited evidence that the demonstration had achieved this purpose and had not served only further to enrage men already lost to all sense of responsibility. Commissioner of Public Safety Henry Wilson asserted confidently that the police had regained control of the situation. He pointed to the fact that armed policemen patrolled the streets where strikers had loitered the night before.

But others, among them the business folk and residents of the city, were aware that the police patrolled no further east than Avenue E, and that the district held in uncontested possession of the strikers had actually been enlarged one block. On Wednesday night the dead line had been established at Avenue F. Inspector Daniel Cady and his men, though they had taken part in the demonstration, were again back in Engine House 4, inside the dead line, not daring to leave lest the strikers take possession of the oil company property.

Kinkead on the Scene.

Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead, the man who broke last year's strike of oil workers after the police had failed, arrived in Bayonne last night, but he did not come to take command of the strike situation. He is campaigning for Congress from the Eighth District, and delivered a political speech in the Opera House Hall opposite Police Headquarters.

"I hope I shan't be called into this affair," he said, "and I don't believe I shall, but if I am summoned here you folk of Bayonne can feel certain that I won't allow the rights of Americans to be trampled on by persons who have come to us from foreign shores.

"I think the police here deserve great credit for what they have accomplished and I believe they will control the situation, but I am ready if I am needed. I have 300 trained men and we can smash this disorder in a jiffy."

The Sheriff did not call at Police Headquarters or see any of the city officials with whom he was at loggerheads a year ago over his conduct of the strike settlement.

Expect More Rioting Today.

Outside the strike district there was less disorder than on the night before. That much the demonstration had accomplished, but at a cost which many feared would enrage the strikers to worse disorders before morning. It was at 3 o'clock that the demonstration began.

It had been prearranged by Inspector Cady by telephone messages, and he issued from Engine House 4, in Twenty-second Street, opposite the entrance to the Tidewater Oil Company, at the head of seventy-eight men, at the same moment that Captain Edward M. Griffin led his own "strong-arm" squad, 100 deputies and thirty firemen, from Police Headquarters, at Twenty-sixth Street and Avenue C. Cady carried a repeating rifle in his left hand. His right was in a sling, under treatment for blood poison. Behind him marched a company that might have left the trenches in Europe. The men's faces were covered with beards of three days' growth. Their uniforms were covered with dirt and dust, and through several of them were bullet holes. Each man swung his night stick in his left hand and clutched his revolver in his right. Griffin and his private squad carried riot guns. The deputies, clothed in old police uniforms obtained in New York, and firemen had clubs and automatic pistols.

The little armies marched through streets thronged with strikers. To each they gave the same order, "Get off the street!" and they emphasized it with a flourish of their weapons. At the slightest hesitancy on the part of the crowd the policemen fired. They fired into the air intentionally, but the crowds broke and fled. Even a head at a window brought a shot, purposely aimed to miss but to come too close for comfort.

"Get in and keep in! Keep away from the windows and off the roofs! We'll shoot to kill next time!" cried the police.

Crowds Run for Cover.

And the crowds ducked for cover. For the moment they were cowed. But presently anger replaced fear.

Groups of strikers, cursing and shaking their fists at the police, fled from them, but not into their homes. They

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Lloyd George Says More Men Are Needed from the Millions Who Escaped Conscription

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 13.—Replying in the House of Commons yesterday to Sir Edward Carson, who raised the question of man-power and Irish enlistments, the War Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, said there was no doubt about the country's available man-power and reserves, but it was necessary to get at them. The exemptions, he admitted, had been far too numerous. If he gave the figures he would startle the House. The exemptions had run into millions. The minister believed the Government had power to deal with the exemptions, but if not, they would consult the House on needful measures.

"We must lay the foundations for a war extending over a prolonged period," said Mr. Lloyd George. "That is the only way to insure victory."

John Dillon complained that Premier Asquith, in his speech yesterday had given no assurance that the utmost resources would be employed to help Rumania in the hour of her trial to save her from the fate of Belgium and Serbia.

"If we allow Rumania to be overrun," said Mr. Dillon, "maybe we will never beat Germany. There have been sinister rumors that the British Government regards the Saloniki expedition with evil eye."

He expressed the belief that the war would be decided in the Balkans, and asked for a plain assurance from the War Secretary that the Allies would strain every nerve to assist Rumania by the strong counteroffensive in Macedonia.

Mr. Lloyd George said that obviously he could not enter into details, but he could assure Mr. Dillon that the Allies were doing their utmost to support the brave Rumanian armies against vicious attacks.

"We have not the least doubt," said the Minister, "that Germany is concentrating her strength in order to crush Rumania, not merely in her own interest, but in a spirit of vengeance because a brave people dared challenge her power."

The subject of the "tanks" at the front was raised when the War Secretary again gave primary credit to Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, whose energy and enthusiasm, he said, were mainly responsible for bringing the idea into practical operation, when he was head of the Admiralty, by making experiments and appointing a committee to carry out suggestions.

Mr. Lloyd George said that he hoped that with further experience the efficiency of the "tanks" would become even greater. Among the Admiralty experts and others deserving of credit, he mentioned Eustace H. W. Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, director of naval construction; Sir Maurice Hankey, Secretary of the War Committee, and Colonels Swinton and Stern, who had been named in this connection. Nevertheless, he added, the suggestions would never have fructified but for Colonel Churchill's enthusiasm.

The Times says this morning that the man-power board has reached the conclusion that every young man in the country must be definitely placed in the national service.

The Times also declares it probable that the board will recommend before long that all men under a certain age must be put at the disposal of the military authorities or of the Ministry of Munitions.

Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has informed the Government that conscription in Ireland is neither feasible or prudent at present, according to the Dublin political correspondent of the Daily News. Lord Wimborne is said to have reported that the Irish Nationalists were loyal, but that they held Ireland should be treated on the basis of the Colonies in the matter of military service.

LEAGUE OUSTS BRILL BLOCKS MILK PEACE

Dairymen, After Removing the President Who Made Terms, Insist on Full Demands.

RENEW MILK EMBARGO

Farmers Told Not to Ship to Big Distributers Until They Yield to 1-Cent-a-Quart Increase.

President Jacob S. Brill, of the Dairymen's League, who tried to lift the dairymen's boycott against the big milk distributers of this city on Wednesday night, was ousted from office at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the organization last night, and as a result the final settlement of the milk fight seemed as far away as ever. In removing Mr. Brill, the Directors of the league upheld State Commissioner of Foods and Markets John J. Dillon.

The head of the league "went over the head" of Commissioner Dillon, who had conducted the fight for the dairymen, and on Wednesday reached agreements with the large companies that Mr. Dillon and the Executive Committee of the league had been unable to come to terms with. He then announced that the milk war had been concluded on terms eminently satisfactory to the Dairymen's League. He also telegraphed to the farmers, releasing milk for Borden's, Sheffield Farms, Mutual-McDermott and other big companies.

The Executive Committee sent other telegrams cancelling those of Mr. Brill, and by their action last night the directors finally made void the agreements reached with the big companies, and new telegrams were sent to the farmers announcing that the fight was still on and that they were to release no more milk until ordered to do so by the Executive Committee, which has its headquarters in Commissioner Dillon's office in Franklin Street.

Milk Supply Held Up.

As a result of the conflicting telegrams sent to the farmers on Wednesday night a small quantity of milk was shipped to the big distributers by league members. This slight addition to New York's supply would be cut off today, Commissioner Dillon said last night.

The Borden Company inserted an advertisement in the newspapers yesterday containing the terms on which President Brill said he made agreements with the big distributers. In the advertisement the Borden Company accepted the terms. The Borden officials asserted that they would pay the full price demanded by the league of approximately a cent a quart more than had been paid previously for milk, until Jan. 1, by which time it was expected that a committee named in the agreement should have decided upon a fair price for both producer and distributer in the future. The committee was to have nine members, one appointed by the Governor, one by the Mayor, one by the Merchants' Association, one by the Commissioner of Health, one by the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, two by the distributers, and two by the Dairymen's League. Commissioner Dillon refused last night to agree to these terms.

"There is not enough money in Wall Street to make me sign such a contract," he exclaimed. "If these people want milk they must agree to every one of our demands. The farmers are prepared to hold out indefinitely."

Mr. Dillon demands that the distributers recognize the league by signing contracts with it. He demands a six months' contract at the price which Borden's and the other big distributers accept for three months. He demands that a committee of five instead of the proposed committee of nine serve as the Investigating Committee, two of its members to be appointed by the league, two by the distributers and the fifth to be agreed upon by the four members of the committee.

Bars Outsiders from Price Board.

"The farmer won't have any outsiders deciding what he shall receive," Mr. Dillon said yesterday in discussing this phase of the proposed contract. Another objection he offered was that the farmers would be "saddled with the surplus milk," and that if the distributers increased the price to the public milk consumption would decrease, making an abnormal surplus.

The city received 63 per cent. of its normal milk supply of 2,400,000 quarts yesterday morning, Board of Health statistics showed. The big distributers were said to have received between 50 and 60 per cent. of their normal supply, and the small distributers, who surrendered to the league, about 80 to 90 per cent. of their supply. The only reason the small dealers had not received their full supply, the league Executive Committee pointed out, was because President Brill's differences with the committee and Mr. Dillon had left many farmers in doubt as to whether to ship milk. This doubt would be finally cleared up today, they said.

As for the possibility of a settlement

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JOCKEY KILLED AT PIPING ROCK MEET

Two Other Riders Dying as Result of Accidents Before Society Throng.

THROWN IN STEEPLECHASE

W. Murphy, Trampled by Horses, Dies from Fractured Skull—Second Fatality at Hunts.

One jockey is dead and two more are probably dying as the result of accidents in the running of the Harbor Hill Steeplechase yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Piping Rock Racing Association at Locust Valley, which was won by W. R. Coe's King James's filly Bet.

W. Murphy, a professional rider, mounted on J. E. Davis's Brooks, came a cropper at one of the jumps on the far side of the course. The horse caught its front feet in the top rail and threw the jockey in the path of several of the other contestants. Murphy was kicked several times in the head while prostrate on the ground. An ambulance was called from Nassau Hospital, where Murphy died about 10 o'clock from a badly fractured skull.

W. Hogan and Ernest Helder were reported last night as having only fair chances of recovery. Hogan had the mount on Marchena in the Harbor Hill event. Riding immediately behind Murphy, he toppled over on the jump. Hogan was picked up by Dr. Sawycki, who had charge of the Nassau Hospital automobile ambulance on the grounds of the Piping Rock Association. He was taken to the tent and there attended to by Dr. Sawycki. A local physician was called later and Hogan was removed to a private hospital in Jamaica.

Helder's accident occurred in the Piping Rock Subscription Steeplechase Handicap. He was mounted on Thomas Hitchcock's Pebeto. Coming to the last jump Helder's mount stumbled and threw the jockey over its head. He landed on the back of his neck, and as a result he has concussion of the brain. He was first removed to the hospital tent on the grounds and later taken to the clubhouse, and a physician from Locust Valley was summoned to attend him. Late last night he was still unconscious and the doctor held out little hope of his recovery.

Jockey Murphy has been riding for the past three years for Joseph E. Davis, a member of the Piping Rock Club, and former M. F. H. of the Meadow Brook Hounds. Murphy last year rode Mr. Davis's Vifir, the winner of the Harbor Hill trophy.

The accident yesterday was the second fatal one which has occurred this Autumn at hunt club meets near New York City. Only ten days ago, Percy Evans, a gentleman rider, and prominent member of the Virginia Hunting Club, died as the result of an accident while riding Association at the United Hunt's meet at Belmont Terminal.

DESTROYER CATCHES A BRITISH STEAMER

City of Madras Ignores Order to Stop in Harbor and Is at Anchor Again.

The British freighter City of Madras, commanded by Captain Denton, which cleared on Tuesday for Singapore and sailed from Quarantine last night, was overhauled off the Ambrose Channel Lightship and brought back to port by the U. S. Destroyer Sterrett for ignoring the war vessel's signal to stop so that her identity could be established according to the port regulations. The destroyer returned with the City of Madras and the commander ordered Captain Denton to anchor off Clifton, S. I., for the night.

Officials at the Navy Yard said they had no knowledge of the action of the commander of the Sterrett. American as well as foreign vessels have been ordered back to Quarantine for neglecting to give the proper signals, but hitherto they have been allowed to proceed to sea after a reprimand. The City of Madras had been at anchor below Quarantine for twenty-four hours and was evidently waiting for a chance to get away in the dark to avoid a German submarine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—At the Navy Department tonight it was said that not a word about the City of Madras being overhauled by the Sterrett had reached the department. The order to stop her, it was added, might have been issued by the commandant of the New York Navy Yard or by Admiral Gleaves, commander of the destroyer Flotilla, now at Newport.

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REICHSTAG HEARS PLAIN PEACE TALK; MEMBERS MENTION RESTORED BELGIUM AND THE DARDANELLES FOR RUSSIA

Reichstag Told That Nation Wants Peace; Dream of Domination Over, Says Socialist

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The most interesting speech at Wednesday's sitting of the Reichstag was that of the Socialist Herr Scheidemann, who, according to reports published in the Lokalanzeiger and the Tageblatt and forwarded here in a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, said:

"We declare openly and clearly, that the nation wants peace. All the nations have had enough of being lured to destruction by fresh and brilliant promises.

"The French censorship prevents Frenchmen from knowing that they could have the liberation of their own country and of Belgium from the German troops today, without losing a further drop of blood and without losing a foot of territory. We wish to see the relations between nations regulated by treaties, not by brute force."

After protesting strongly against the mismanagement of the food situation and declaring that no power on earth could prevent the real position regarding food and the war from becoming known, Herr Scheidemann averred that the censorship and the state of siege had completely broken down, and added:

"We desire a real people's Government, responsible to an Imperial Ministry, the re-establishment of the principle that nobody can be Chancellor who lacks the confidence of the Reichstag, and a universal equal franchise."

According to the Kölnische Volkszeitung, Hugo Haase, the Radical Socialist, said:

"Millions are looking to the Reichstag for a glimmer of peace. We see everywhere an undecided battle. We wish to save what is possible from the wreck of international law. Our dream of domination in this war will never be realized. An agreement must be sought without hesitation in order to save the people from the worst."

SOCIALISTS TO THE FRONT

All Nations Sick of Being Lured to Death, Says Scheidemann.

BAR SUBMARINE DEBATES

Budget Committee, Unable to Agree on a Policy, Advises Reichstag Not to Discuss It.

CONFIDENT OF THE FUTURE

Satisfaction Expressed with Military and Naval Achievements and Loan Subscriptions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 11 [Delayed].—Scarcely any meeting of the Reichstag since the war began has been awaited with such interest all over Germany as today's session, and, although there was no debate on the submarine question, there were speeches on internal and foreign policies of sufficient interest to fill pages.

Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Centre, left no doubt whatever that his party stood for war to the bitter end, which, according to his views, could be hastened only by compelling England to seek peace.

"In ancient wars," he said, "the principal aim was the tent of the Commanding General. For us this tent stands in England.

"If it is said that the opening of the Dardanelles is the paramount question for Russia, I am in position to state that Germany and Austria-Hungary were prepared to discuss this question with Russia many years ago.

"As to our relations to America and Eastern Asia, they cannot be governed by sympathies or antipathies, but only by actual interests. That is the Chancellor's policy, which has the Centre's approval."

About internal politics Dr. Spahn had not much to say, but said his party was in favor of the general readjustment of affairs which the Chancellor had outlined in his recent speech in the words: "Free competition for all who are efficient."

Next in importance was the speech of Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, who expressed satisfaction with the present military situation and said that, against all enemy calculations upon Rumania's part in the war, that country had been utterly defeated. Despite this, he said, peace had little chance at present in enemy countries. There was nothing to do but fight on until the limitless exaggerations of imaginary gains and the impossible was aims of Germany's enemies had subsided, and their war madness had made room for common sense.

Says All Nations Want Peace.

After censuring those among the Germans who advocated unachievable war aims, Herr Scheidemann continued:

"It is said that because Briand and Lloyd George preach war to the death our Chancellor cannot possibly talk of peace; but we Socialists certainly can. We declare that the people want peace. I say this as a German Socialist, and I speak of the German people. But what I say of the German people English and Russian Socialists might say of their own people. If the contrary is maintained, it is nothing but a swindle. All the nations are heartily sick of being lured to death by high-sounding phrases and promises. But the French censor prevents Frenchmen from finding out that Belgium might be liberated today even without shedding another drop of blood. Their national press pictures Germans as far below any human being, and still millions of Frenchmen race to their death for the improbable chance of making four millions of Germans French subjects."

By The Associated Press.

Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, pointed out the vitality of the German nation as shown in the present war, criticised the censorship, and condemned the measures taken by the authorities for the distribution of food. The Socialist leader then discussed the peace problem and the objects of the war.

"Chances for peace today are poor," Herr Scheidemann said. "Since Briand and Lloyd George have preached war until the bitter end the Chancellor is unable to talk peace. But we are free to do so. The nations want peace. If the contrary be said in any country, then it is absolutely untrue.

"The French nation is kept ignorant by censorial prohibition of the fact that it could see its country as well as Belgium still free today of German troops without shedding one more drop of blood and without losing one more square foot of soil. What do these nations still fight for? That the French shall stay in France, that the Belgians shall stay in Belgium, that the Germans shall stay in Germany. This is the main basis upon which the coming peace will be constructed.

"Distress reigns in all countries. The prices in English markets speak a clear language. Bread in England is dearer than it is with us. More than 1,000,000 children in England are underfed so greatly that they are unable to follow instructions in the schools. From

ATTACK ON STEPHANO MAY RAISE AN ISSUE

State Department to Investigate Report That Liner's Only Warning Was a Solid Shot.

WILL HAVE NO BLOCKADE

Washington Indicates That Continued Raids in Hindrance of Our Trade Won't Be Tolerated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The State Department was interested today in the statement published in THE NEW YORK TIMES that Captain Clifton Smith of the Red Cross liner Stephano had made affidavit to the British Consulate in New York that the Stephano had been fired upon without warning by the U-53 last Sunday and that a solid shot struck the liner before warning of any kind was given.

A high official of the department said that when Captain Smith had made an affidavit to a representative of this country his account of the sinking of the Stephano would be taken under consideration as part of the evidence to be examined with reference to the activities of the U-53. Captain Smith's declaration that a solid shot was fired into the Stephano was corroborated in a statement made to the Red Cross line by Hugh Graham of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., a passenger on the Stephano.

Should the State Department be convinced that an attempt to sink the Stephano was made by the German submarine before any warning was given the situation would assume graver importance. This Government, in that event, it was indicated, would follow its consistent practice of calling on the German Government for a statement and when this was received it would be considered with a view of determining whether the German submarine had been guilty of violating Germany's pledges to the United States with respect to the conduct of submarine warfare. For the present, however, the matter remains as it did when President Wilson and Secretary Lansing had their conference at Long Branch on Tuesday night, in their opinion nothing had been brought to their attention up to that time to show that the U-53 had violated the German pledges.

Judgment in Abeyance.

All that was said at the State Department today was in line with the explanation of the Administration's attitude in the U-53 incident given in THE TIMES this morning. While the evidence at hand indicated to the minds of the President and the Secretary of State that the U-53 had lived up to the assurances of the Berlin Government, it was decided that no definite determination of this Government's attitude could be reached until all the facts had been ascertained and studied. As for the broader questions of public policy involved—whether this Government should tolerate submarine operations near the shores of the United States and had cause for protest in the interruption to American commerce produced by U-boat activities—it was decided that the operations of a single submarine or of several submarine for a comparatively brief period in the near vicinity of the American shore line did not afford ground for action against the German Government.

May Raise Broad Issue.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Investigation of Germany's submarine operations off Nantucket apparently has caused the minds of officials here, but it was said authoritatively tonight that should the situation develop prolonged paralysis of American trade in the Atlantic or any similar injury to vital American interests, a broad issue might be raised transcending the specific questions of international law discussed in connection with the U-boat raid.

Such consideration as the dislocation of shipping along the Atlantic seaboard, the great increase in marine insurance rates, and the possibility of serious freight congestion and railroad embargoes have been foremost in the minds of officials, it was indicated, and will determine largely the government's policy in an extensive submarine campaign is attempted on this side of the Atlantic.

One high official expressed the view that the unprecedented situation involved questions which could be considered only in an extra legal light. He

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DESTROYER FLEET DASHES OUT TO SEA

Newport in a Flurry When Big Flotilla Speeds Away on Mysterious Mission.

ADRIATIC OFF UNDER GUARD

Believed to Have Met Convoy Outside—Carries Many Passengers and Valuable Cargo.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 12.—There were important developments today in connection with the activities of German U-boats in waters near the American coast.

Just what happened no one here was permitted to learn, but one result of whatever information reached the naval station was the sending of nearly every torpedo boat destroyer out beyond the three-mile limit this afternoon under a full head of steam.

It was at first supposed that the movement of the destroyers which, as one of the sailors put it, went churning out "with all four cans lit," was due to the sailing from New York of the White Star liner Adriatic; but Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, commandant of the torpedo flotilla, said the unusual activities had no connection with the movements of that vessel.

"I did not know until you told me that she had gone," he said.

Many rumors agitated this port as to the meaning of the latest development, but the one which gained most ground was that some discovery had been made with regard to a German submarine base or mother ship. One reason for this interpretation of the official mystery was the statement by one of the highest authorities here that "the developments have not been on the submarine end." That same authority when asked if a base or mother ship had been discovered said:

"I cannot tell you, we can give out nothing more from here."

One report from reasonably credible sources was that the unusual activities had to do with the driving of a liner into port at Bar Harbor because of the presence of a German submarine off Rockland, Me.

Admirals in Conference.

Admirals Gleaves and Knight were in conference until nearly midnight over whatever situation had arisen, interrupting their participation in the annual navy day dance, although both were entertaining guests.

"There have been important developments but you couldn't call them 'Submarine developments,'" said Admiral Gleaves after the conference, "because they are not on the submarine end."

During the conference a boat's crew was sent posthaste to the Birmingham to bring to the commandant's office a radiogram received this afternoon from the destroyer McCall. Not even a hint of its contents could be learned.

None of the destroyers had returned to the harbor at midnight.

Admiral Knight said tonight that while no official action had been taken to put a neutrality patrol into effect, it was probable that such a patrol would be established within a very short time.

Rear Admiral Gleaves today sent to the Navy Department his official report on the activities of the U-boat, in the course of which he said:

"It is my personal belief that all survivors have been accounted for and that there was no steamer Kingston or Kingstonian, the name Knudsen having been understood to be Kingston. Destroyers have returned and search discontinued."

Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, formerly Miss Evelyn Bigelow of New York, gave out a statement tonight in which she criticised "prominent citizens of Newport who hastened to give Captain Rose an enthusiastic reception when he arrived" with the U-53.

"It was bad enough," she said, "for Admiral Knight to be obliged by international etiquette to receive these sea pirates, but it was a disgraceful thing to see the whole murderous policy of Germany applauded and approved through the presence on that occasion of people whose names ought to stand in this community for patriotism; Ameri-

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Delicious Deerfoot Farm Sausage Comes to you fresh from the Farm, wrapped in pound parchment packages.—Advt.

France the most pitiful complaints are heard. Italy suffers from famine already. Russia had better not be mentioned."

Count Westarp, the Conservative leader, said:

"We must have territorial integrity, political independence, and free economic evolution for Germany."

He then protested against Herr Scheidemann's declaration that the French could have peace without losing one square foot of territory.

"No," the Conservative leader declared. "What we conquered at the cost of our blood we will hold as long as necessary in order to assure the future of the German nation."

Opposed to Debates on U-Boat War.

BERLIN, Oct. 11 (via London, Oct. 12.)—The most notable incident of today's Reichstag session was supplied by Major Ernst Bassermann, leader of the National Liberals, in his report from the Budget Committee that, although it had been unable to reach a decision on the submarine question, it had voted, 24 to 4, against a discussion of the subject in open session.

Major Bassermann faced a full house when he arose to deliver the report, virtually every Deputy being in his seat at the opening, while the galleries were jammed. Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, with Foreign Minister von Jagow, Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior, and the other Ministers, their aids and subordinates, filled the ministerial benches to the right of the President.

Major Bassermann ran through a short report of the general international situation, emphasizing particularly the Entente's pressure on neutral powers and its efforts to force Greece into the war, in connection with which he expressed admiration for the attitude of King Constantine. He then read the text of the committee's recommendations against open discussion of the submarine issue.

"The committee occupied itself with a thorough discussion of the question of submarine warfare," the report read, "the members of all parties and the representatives of the Government participating. All the naval, technical, military, economic, and political aspects were thoroughly investigated and weighed. The deliberations were conducted under the impression of the high importance of the question, strictly upon the merits of the case and with a general desire to serve the interests of the Fatherland.

"An agreement could not be reached in the committee, which, therefore, refrained from making a decision. The committee recommends that the Reichstag in its deliberations abstain from a discussion of submarine warfare. It bases this attitude upon the belief that a thorough discussion of the naval, technical, military, economic, and political details is impossible without injury to the interests of the Fatherland, but, on the other hand, that without such thorough discussion the subject could not be completely cleared up."

The four Deputies who voted in the negative were Conservatives and Radical Socialists.

Dr. Spahn followed Major Bassermann, but his speech was largely inaudible to the gallery. He was understood to say that he had left to the Imperial Chancellor the decision on the propriety of making at some future time further announcements regarding submarine warfare. Germany's attitude toward other countries, particularly America, must be based, said Dr. Spahn, not upon sympathies or antipathies, but upon Germany's own interests.

Philip Scheidemann, Socialist, embarked upon a vigorous denunciation of the elements hostile to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, which for months, he declared, had shrunk from no methods, whether base or not, to overthrow Chancellor and prevent the reforms which he had promised.

Bassermann Praises von Tirpitz.

BERLIN, Oct. 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In his Reichstag speech yesterday Major Ernst Bassermann, leader of the National Liberals, said:

"Our enemies tell us that they have imposed upon us an order of warfare that has forced us into the defensive, when at this very time we are rejoicing over the manner in which the German spirit of the offense is winning success in the war against the Rumanians in Transylvania, in Dobrudja, and on the Danube. We trust in the strength of our army, commanded by Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff. We proudly point to the success of our navy in its victory in the Skagerrak under the glorious leadership of Admirals Hipper and Scheer, these achievements of our navy, in the success of our sailors, we recognize the spirit of the master of the German navy, Grand Admiral von Tirpitz."

Major Bassermann expressed his confidence that the firm will of the German Nation would bring the war to a victorious end and "subdue the hostile spirit of the British Government and the British people."

He pleaded for the abolition of the censorship.

He said that the committee had received the impression that the "military situation everywhere was satisfactory and hopeful."

Herr Naumann, the Radical leader, alluded to the Teutonic victories in Transylvania, emphasizing the comradeship of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops, and expressed admiration for the Turks, who, under General Osman's command, had accomplished heroic deeds in the last seven months. He paid tribute to the energy of the Bulgarians, who, after having fought two wars were now successfully fighting on both their northern and their southern front.

Pleased with the Latest Loan.

The Budget Committee in making its report said that during its deliberations it had been filled with admiration and gratitude for the German Army and Navy, and recognized the successes obtained under their splendid leadership. "The committee looks forward with complete confidence," its report said, "to the future military development in all the war theatres. The result of the last war loan has proved once more the firm trust of our nation. Our armed forces and our people stand firmly united in a war of defense forced upon us."

Dr. Spahn also emphasized the confidence of the German nation in the military situation in a brief speech. He registered his protest against the seizure of the Palazzo Venezia, the former seat of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Rome, by the Italian Government. Dr. Spahn described the action of Italy as "a hostile act against the Pope and an attack against the Holy See."

GERMAN COAL BARON SCOUTS BREAK WITH US

August Thyssen Says, However, That U-Boat Commanders May Make Mistakes.

HAMBORN-ON-THE-RHINE, Oct. 11 (via London, October 12.)—That Germany will not take up submarine warfare again in the old or sharpened form, is the opinion expressed to the Associated Press today by August Thyssen, the wealthy coal and steel operator, who is in close touch with the empire's affairs. Herr Thyssen's assurance came in the form of an abrupt declaration—"Berlin will keep its word"—uttered at the conclusion of a discussion of the present political situation, the new submarine activity off the American coast and the internal German movement for a sharper attitude toward Great Britain.

Herr Thyssen referred to Germany's promise to the United States in the Sussex crisis, and his definite statement may be regarded as having a double significance because the Rhineland is considered to be a hotbed of agitation for the resumption of a ruthless submarine campaign, and because he is in constant touch with those who are controlling Germany's military and naval policies. He coupled his declaration, however, with a firm expression of belief that the submarine was Germany's most available weapon, and therefore an absolutely necessary weapon to achieve the freedom of the seas.

He did not specifically say that the long-talked-of resumption of submarine warfare had actually begun in the unlooked-for form of U-boat activity on the other side of the ocean, but he left that inference to be drawn. He intimated that in the conduct of this warfare in the future mistakes by overzealous commanders might occur, but added: "They must be expected and excused, just as American Army officers cannot be expected not to make similar mistakes in Mexico occasionally."

Herr Thyssen made no effort to conceal his disappointment that the United States by ammunition deliveries "had aided Germany's enemies and thus prolonged the war," but declared that only those short-sighted Germans who were irritated by the American attitude could ever want war or trouble with the United States by returning to submarine warfare along the old lines.

"We wish an opportunity to develop in peace rather than in war," said he, in reply to a question about threats heard more and more frequently of late to "cut loose" with the submarines. "We want war with America under no circumstances. In the first place, we have enemies enough in the second place, we feel too friendly toward America. Of course, Germany is in such a position that she must use all available means against her enemies. In doing this she cannot always conduct the war according to the liking of the United States. Her present U-boat warfare off Canada undoubtedly is disagreeable for Americans. Every one must be prepared to see a commander occasionally overstep his instructions and make mistakes, but no one here wants trouble, least of all I, and it can be counted upon that Berlin will keep its word. We mefely hope that in the future American friendship will be divided a little more fairly."

The reference by Herr Thyssen to U-boat warfare off Canada is the first intimation of submarine activity along the Canadian coast or intended activity in that direction.

QUESTIONS OUR MOTIVES.

M. P. Asks if Protests to Germany Are in Behalf of All Neutrals.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Ronald McNeill, Unionist member of Parliament for the East Division of Kent, today questioned the Foreign Secretary, Lord Grey, in the House of Commons regarding the correspondence between the United States and Germany on the subject of violations of international law. He asked "whether the Government of the United States in its correspondence with the German Government and its protests against violations of international law has confined itself to consideration of American interests, or whether, as the most powerful neutral nation, it has made any attempt to protect neutral rights in general or has protested against outrages committed against other neutral nations?"

Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Minister for War Trade, replying in behalf of Lord Grey, said:

"Our knowledge of the correspondence between the United States and German Government is derived from the documents published. It is for the United States Government to define its position in the matter."

DUTCH EXPECT DISAVOWAL.

Foreign Minister Thinks Blommersdijk's Sinking Result of Overzeal.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 11, (via London, Oct. 12.)—"I cannot believe that the sinking of the Blommersdijk will be upheld by the German Government," said J. Loudon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to a representative of The Associated Press this afternoon.

The Foreign Minister, after having received a report on the case from the envoy of the Netherlands Government in Washington, was just about to dispatch a note to Berlin which in the customary diplomatic terms asked an explanation for the sinking of this grain ship by the U-53. He said that he could not explain the act except on the assumption that it was committed through a misinterpretation of orders by a hotheaded submarine commander (flagrant examples of such action, he noted, having occurred before) who, having ascertained that the cargo was grain and that the ship would touch at Kirkwall, had sent her to the botom without heeding the fact that the grain was consigned to the Dutch Government.

"If Admiral von Tirpitz had been at the head of affairs in Germany it would be understandable," added the Foreign Minister, "but I do not believe it of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, and I fully expect—nay, I am sure—that Germany will disavow the act of her commander and tender reparation for this absolutely unjustifiable act. Any other course seems impossible."

Regarding the problem of belligerent submarines in neutral ports, the Minister expressed a keen appreciation of the difficulties confronting the United States, whereas by good fortune Holland had escaped them, her ports having been made perfectly clear from the beginning, through her proclamation of August, 1914, prohibiting access to Dutch ports or waters to belligerent warships or vessels acting as such except under stress of weather or because of damage, and also excepting the Dutch colonies, where the twenty-four-hour rule prevailed.

ROME RELIES ON WILSON.

Believes President Will Solve the U-Boat Problem.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 12.—The press continues to comment on the German-American situation, wondering what attitude will be taken by President Wilson, who the Tribuna calls "the standardbearer of the law nations, with fine traditions of correct judicial diplomatic action, in defense of the rights of neutrals."

It is generally considered that President Wilson is in a pretty tight place, but it is hoped with his usual ability he will find a dignified way out. This is Germany's way, it is believed here, of showing that she defies the whole world, but all classes here are firmly convinced that the Allies will find a way of holding their own and driving the U-boats from the seas.

THE KINGSTONIAN SAFE.

British Admiralty Craft Not Torpedoed, as Was First Believed.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The British steamer Kingstonian, reported as among those torpedoed by a German submarine off Nantucket last Sunday, is safe in port, according to word received today by John M. Thomas, local manager of the Leyland Line, which owns the steamer. Mr. Thomas said his information showed that the Kingstonian was thousands of miles away from Nantucket last Sunday.

As the Kingstonian is in the service of the British Admiralty Mr. Thomas was not permitted to indicate the port at which she had arrived, but he said that it would take her two weeks of steaming at her usual speed to reach Nantucket, so that it was evident she was nowhere near the scene of the submarine's operations in these waters last Sunday.

NORWEGIAN SHIP IS SUNK.

The Birk Sent to the Bottom in the War Zone—Crew Saved.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Christiania announces the sinking of the Norwegian steamer Birk of 715 tons.

The crew was saved.

HUGHES ANSWERS ABOUT LUSITANIA

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which had given way under the weight of a heavy freight train which had just passed by. This version was generally accepted as the true one.

New Freedom and New Slavery.

In Louisville tonight Mr. Hughes spoke in Phoenix Park Hall. He was introduced by ex-Governor Willson. In his attack upon the President, Mr. Hughes said:

"We have heard much of the new freedom. It seems to have a surprising and deplorable range. It has meant freedom to sacrifice the principles of the merit system, which our opponents pledged themselves to enforce. Thousands of offices have been created, with the provision that they might be filled without reference to the requirements of the Civil Service act.

"It has meant freedom to embark the Government in novel enterprises in competition with private business, as in the case of the Government Shipping bill.

"It has meant freedom to depart from the principles of international law, to conduct a personal diplomacy, to satisfy personal vindictiveness.

"It has meant freedom to wage war, not to protect American rights, but to dislodge a disliked ruler and to leave our citizens whose property to anarchy and revolution.

"It has meant freedom to depart from our time-honored policy of protecting American citizens who take American enterprise abroad and to substitute a new policy which treats them as adventurers, whose flag is no longer a symbol of protection of their just rights.

"It means freedom to subvert the principles of government by yielding its authority to the demands of force.

"In this last phase, instead of the New Freedom, we have the New Slavery. What are the characteristics of this New Slavery? It is the use of the forms of free institutions to tyrannize over the public, to impose demands, without inquiry as to their justice.

"The New Slavery is government by hold-up. It is terrorized government, or the rule of politics assuming terror as an excuse for submission. The Executive is chosen to defend the citadel of constitutional government. Instead he surrenders it. Where shall this stop?

"These innovations are serious blows to American business. But it is said that the Administration has aided business, and strangely enough it refers to the Anti-Trust act. It is said that these laws stood in need of definition that men spoke of them as of shackles, and the Administration seems to wish to create the impression that it has unshackled business. A most extraordinary claim. They say that they have supplied the needed definition. They have done nothing of the sort."

Visit to the Feud District.

Mr. Hughes spent several hours in the feud district. He was greeted with cordiality and at times with enthusiasm. Although many in the audiences who never see newspapers and don't keep in touch with current events may not have known at times just what he was talking about, they always cheered references to the protection of American rights, and, as a rule, the references to the "rule of force" as opposed to the rule of reason. Their conception of the rule of force, however, was somewhat different than the candidate's.

The campaign was brought into the mountains aboard a six-car special train, which rocked along at a dizzy rate. The towns visited in the feud district were Pikesville, Prestonburg, Paintsville, and Louisa. There were crowds at all the stopping places, crowds of a kind Mr. Hughes never had faced before. They scrambled about the train with shouts of "There's six of 'em" and the like. They smothered Mrs. Hughes in Fall flowers collected from fields and gardens, and they cheered the nominee whether they were quite sure about the points he made or not. The section is Republican, and Mr. Hughes was their Presidential nominee, the first to come to see them. It was a big event in the feud country.

The crowds collected from the entire countryside. Many came on horseback, others in wagons or on special trains in which standing room was at a premium. Late comers were seen stumbling down the steep mountain trails on their ponies. A half dozen automobiles appeared, but they were the exception in this almost pure mountain country. There were hundreds of pretty, sturdy mountain girls, who brought flowers for Mrs. Hughes, and there were many aged women, too, who, even in the presence of a Presidential nominee, thought it permissible to smoke their pipes. Some were not quite clear as to just what was going on, but all knew that an unusual personage was in the midst of them.

Had to Finish Her Chores.

Most of them were deeply interested, the others perhaps were representative of an aged woman at Paintsville, who smoked a pipe in her front yard while she shelled beans. She was looking complacently at the scene, some distance from her, breaking open the pods between puffs, when a reporter strolled up.

"Is he here?" she asked.

"That's he," replied the reporter, pointing.

"What's his name?"

"Mr. Hughes."

She took two long puffs and returned to her task.

"Don't you want to walk over and see him?" the reporter asked.

"Got to finish this chore," she replied.

The men folks who had to remain outside the jam to attend to their horses expressed the belief that it was a good thing to have the Republican nominee come there, as the section now surely would go Republican.

"Does he ever talk about hosses?" asked one. He was told that Mr. Hughes did not, as a rule.

"I'm sorry," he replied, "for hosses is a very interesting thing to talk about."

Mr. Hughes once used the term "hold up," and that caused some excitement, but it developed that he had been misunderstood. He was discussing the Adamson eight-hour legislation, and not a train robbery. As a rule, however, Mr. Hughes introduced his more weighty remarks with some such prelude as this, which always received warm applause:

"I has been my good fortune since I was a boy to come to this part of our fair land. I have wanted to see the country from which poured forth so many stalwart men for the defense of the Union at the time of our great struggle. I have wanted to see the country which was distinguished for its pure American stock to so large a degree, and I have wanted to see the good people of the mountains, where, I am sure, we can look, if anywhere, for stalwart Americanism."

Fool's Paradise of Prosperity.

Mr. Hughes talked protection of American rights, the Adamson bill, the tariff, and prosperity, to the mountaineers.

"If any politician goes up and down through the land talking about prosperity, he is deceiving the people," he exclaimed; "because we are living in a fool's paradise, where prosperity is bred by a European war. We want prosperity that rests on sound conditions."

Alleging that the wage increases due to the Adamson bill would rebound upon the consumers, he said:

"It comes to this, that when you talk of the public you are talking of We, Us, and Company—all the people—and when you talk of increasing rates do not forget to have an eye on that old friend, the high cost of living, which they told us so much about four years ago and which is still with us."

Another reference to the Adamson bill was this:

"We have got to learn in this country—and it is illustated in other ways besides this—that you cannot afford to give up principles in terror. We cannot afford to have either a terrorized Administration or an Administration which indulges terror with respect to a matter involving political expediency."

Later in the day, at Ashland, Mr. Hughes discussed the tariff at length. He read a set of resolutions which he said were adopted by the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis just before the European war, warning workers not to come there in hope of work, as never had there been so many vacant houses or so many men out of work. The newspapers, the resolution read, had misrepresented the situation and "thousands of men are walking the streets every day looking for work." That situation, Mr. Hughes charged, had been caused by the Underwood tariff.

The train left Ashland nearly an hour behind schedule, and the engineer let out another notch on the long run to Louisville. The train tore along at record speed, tossing plates about in the diner and leaving many in doubt as to just where the journey would end.

WILSON URGES UNITY OF NATION

Continued from Page 1.

cheered. At another point the President, discussing the need of co-operation, remarked, "There are good signs in the air." He could get no further because the audience, applying the remark to the political campaign, began to laugh and cheer. Mr. Wilson laughed and said, "I agree with you, but I wasn't thinking of that."

The President spoke at some length of the relations of capital and labor in the light of new nationalism, and loud applause greeted his statement that nothing could be for the interest of capital that was not in the interest of labor, and nothing in the interest of labor that was not also in the interest of capital.

The President referred again to his belief that after the war America, which has kept its poise when all the rest of the world seems to have lost its poise, should join some kind of a league to enforce peace.

Before his main addresses today the President spoke briefly at a luncheon given in his honor. In this speech the President said that the Republicans were just as good Americans as he was, and that he would not "read them out of school" unless they were bad Americans.

"After all," he added, "we have a common object. The quarrel for the next three or four weeks is how to realize what we all wish to accomplish.

"When the people give me the kind of welcome extended to me today," he continued, "I feel that they approve my administration of the affairs of the nation and my interpretation of the spirit of America."

When the President spoke of the Republicans present at the luncheon as being as good Americans as himself, the President smilingly said that he made the statement "in confidence."

The President was introduced to his auditorium audience by Governor Ralston, who spoke briefly. Mrs. Wilson sat with him on the platform.

What Good Roads Accomplish.

President Wilson in his speech said in part:

"I am here because of my interest in the cause of good roads and because of my interest in the State of Indiana. I was very much interested that the day devoted to the cause of good roads should fall in your centennial year. It made me think of many of the processes of our national history. This country was built up without any roads.

"But, after all, the highway is not intended first of all and chief of all for the pleasure vehicle. It is not intended for the mere traveler. It is not intended for the mere tourist. It is not made in order that some company of leisurely people may travel from coast to coast of this great continent. It is made because we need it in all the material uses of our life.

"It is perfectly obvious that you have got to have an intricate and perfect network throughout the length and breadth of this great continent before you will have released the energies of America. Good roads are necessary for every practical aspect of our lives, to draw neighborhoods together, to create community of feeling, to create those arteries which may be compared to the arteries of the human body. The blood of the nation will not flow in harmonious concord unless it can flow in intimate sympathy.

"And so the argument, the material argument, the argument about markets and crops and the products of the mines, sinks into relative unimportance when you consider the spiritual thing that you are doing in making roads. You know there is an old saying that the lines between sections are obliterated only by the feet that cross them. There is a very genial saying of a great English writer that he never could hate a man he knew. And sectionalism is based upon the radical danger of every nation, namely, ignorance. The only thing that breeds darkness in the world is ignorance. The only thing that really blinds us is not knowing what we are talking about. The only thing that binds a nation together is the knowledge of its several parts of each other.

Deplores Talk of Sectionalism.

"My fellow-citizens, I need not tell you that I did not come here to talk politics, but there is one thing that is pertinent in this connection which I can not deny myself the privilege of saying: Any man who revives the issue of sectionalism in this country is unworthy of the confidence of the nation. He shows himself a provincial; he shows that he himself does not know the various sections of his own country; he shows that he has shut his own heart up in a little province, and that those who do not seek the special interests of that province are to him sectional, while he alone is national. That is the depth of antipatriotic feeling.

"And that is my interest in good roads, for, my fellow-citizens, my present interest is chiefly in the nationalization of America. We have created a great people. At least, if I may put it so, we have brought together all the elements, all the component parts, all the necessary characters, and industries, and material resources of a great nation. And we suddenly find that we are face to face with the problem of assembling these elements in the sense in which the mechanic assembles the parts of a machine. And having assembled those elements, to put them together for the creation of one unconquerable force to which the world shall hereafter look for most of its forward impulse, for most of its ideal principles, for most of its example in the practice of liberty. And therefore the thing that I am more interested in than anything else in these days is the forces that make for drawing America together into a great spiritual unit.

America's New Problem.

"Now, my fellow-citizens, we have had time and opportunity until the present to do pretty much what we wanted in America and to do different things in different parts of America. But just so soon as this great European war is over America has got to stand for one thing and only one thing in the world, and she must be ready with united force. We can't play with the elements of our life any more.

"America came into existence, my fellow-citizens, not in order to show the world the most notable example it had ever had of the accumulation and use of material wealth, but in order to show the way to mankind in every part of the world to justice, and freedom, and liberty. So that the words I want you to carry in your mind in connection with this good roads cause are these: First, nationalization, getting all the fibres of this great vital people united in a single organism; second, mobilization, getting them so related to each other so co-ordinated, so organized, so united, that when they move they move as a single great irresistible conquering force.

"And the third word that I want you to consider is the word that I suppose affords the key to doing these things. That word is the word co-operation. I wish that each one of us could fix in his mind the difference between the way we have been trying to do things and the way we ought to do things. We have been trying to do things by combination, by setting off one powerful group against another, by setting up groups in particular industries or spheres of our life which try to exclude all other groups by the power or by the method of their destroying competition. That is not the way to build a nation together. That is the way to build it up into warring elements.

"Instead of exclusive combinations, I want to see universal co-operation. There are good signs in the air. Have you not noticed how almost every great industry, every great profession, every year holds a congress of some sort? Why, even the advertising men, who we thought were the sharpest competitors in America, have a national association in which they co-operate. For what purpose? For the purpose of getting ahead of each other? No. For the purpose of guiding one another and setting up standards, and the chief standard they have adopted is the word 'Truth.' And so in profession after profession men are getting together by way of co-operation instead of by way of mutual destruction.

"I hold this to be a happy omen. I see the growth in America of this conception of solidarity of the interest of each being the interest of all, and the interest of each growing out of the interest of all.

"There is one field in which we are particularly sluggard in respect of this, I mean the relations between capital and labor. Nothing can be for the interest of capital that is not in the interest of labor; and nothing can be in the interest of labor which is not in the interest of capital. If men want to get rich, they must have human relationships with those who help them to get rich. That is a lesson that men have been exceedingly slow to learn, slower than any other lesson of co-operation in America. I pray God that their eyes may be opened, and that they may see that the future of this country lies in their co-operation, open, candid, cordial, and not in their antagonism, and that if they will once get together and plan in the same spirit the same things, the industry of America will go forward by leaps and bounds such as we have never yet conceived. Sometimes it is necessary in order to call attention to a wrong to put men up with a round turn and say, 'Stop! look! listen!' because presently, if you don't, the great forces of society will correct the things that have gone wrong.

"Society is the jury. The parties are not going to settle. The nation is going to settle, and I am counsel for the nation.

"And so, my fellow citizens, you see how this little plant of the cause of good roads spreads into a great tree bearing upon its boughs the fruits of the savor of life. We have got to know each other. We have got to co-operate with each other. We have got to stand together. That is all that politics is for. As a contest for office, it is contemptible, but as a combination of thoughful men to accomplish something for the nation, it is honorable.

"If I could not be associated with a Congress that did something, I would quit. I don't think that making speeches contributed a little bit to the common thought, that it had nothing to do with selfish purpose, but had everything to do with combined purpose. I wouldn't make any speeches. Speeches are not interesting because of the man who makes them or the words he uses. They are interesting in proportion as the people who hear believe what he says. Talking through the hat ought to be a dead industry. It ought to be discouraged by silence and empty halls, and every man ought to have as a motto over the stage from which he speaks these simple and familiar words, 'Put up or shut up.' I am ready to take my own medicine. If I don't put up, I am ready to shut up.

America's Re-birth.

"I want to leave a very solemn thought in your minds. America is now about to experience her rebirth. We have been making America in pieces for the sake of the pieces. Now we have got to construct her entire, for the sake of the whole and for the sake of the world, because, ladies and gentlemen, there is a task ahead for us for which we must be very soberly prepared.

"I have said, and shall say again, that when the great present war is over it will be the duty of America to join with the other nations of the world in some kind of league for the maintenance of peace. Now, America was not a party to this war, and the only terms upon which we will be admitted to a league, almost all the other powers of members of which were engaged in the war and made infinite sacrifices when we apparently made none, are the only terms which we desire, namely, that America shall not stand for national aggression, but shall stand for the just conceptions and bases of peace, for the competitions of merit alone, and for the generous rivalry of liberty.

"Are we ready always to be the friends of justice, of fairness, of liberty, of peace, and of those accommodations which rest upon justice and peace? In these two trying years that have just gone by we have forborne, we have not allowed provocation to disturb our judgments, we have seen to it that America kept her poise when all the rest of the world seemed to have lost its poise.

"Only upon the terms of retaining that poise and using the splendid force which always comes with poise can we hope to play the beneficent part in the history of the world which I have just now intimated. So, my fellow countrymen, build upon these new roads, in the construction of which the Federal Government is now to play so large a part, the spirit of nationality, the spirit of co-operation, the spirit of liberty, the power which only a free people knows how to exercise."

President Addresses Farmers.

After the speech the crowd swarmed up to try to shake hands with the President, and it was only with difficulty that he was able to get to the car waiting to carry him to Tomlinson Hall, where he made an address before a gathering of farmers. In this speech the President said in part:

"It is clearly the legitimate function, if it be not the clear duty of the Federal Government, to see that instruction in scientific agriculture is widespread as it is possible to make it; but obviously it is also its duty to see that men are trained in other vocations, in the mechanical callings, in all those great multiforms of industry which have made this country rich, and by reaction have tended to make the farmer himself rich.

"In proportion as this country grows in population we can supply the rest of the world in food in smaller and smaller quantities unless we increase our production per acre, and we ought to continue to feed the world. Not merely in order that our farmers may get rich, but in order that we might acquit ourselves like men of knowledge and men of efficiency.

"But not only does the Agricultural Department conduct demonstrations on the farms, but it has lately, within the last three years, undertaken to do what it never did before, acquaint the farmer in detail with his markets, their whereabouts, their prices, the means of access to them, the methods of co-operation which ought to make access easier than it is if there is no co-operation, and has undertaken in a great bureau of markets to guide the business-like farmer in selling his crops to the greatest advantage, and where they are most needed. And along with that has gone the very interesting development of the Parcel Post, whereby the more perishable kind of farm products can be rapidly shipped and distributed in moderately small quantities."

The President then spoke of the advantages of the Federal Reserve act, the Rural Credits act, the Warehouse act, and the Grain Standards act, saying all had been of immense benefit to the farmers.

"A man is happy, I take it," he said, "in proportion as he accomplishes something. Some people think they are happy in proportion as they do nothing. Some people, as a witty acquaintance of mine said, devote themselves to expense regardless of pleasure. They do not know what pleasure is. The supreme human pleasure, it seems to me, is to do something worth doing the way it ought to be done.

"That is the only reason I am interested in politics. I do not regard politics as an opportunity to talk, but as an opportunity to unite with other men in accomplishing something. If I did not, I would talk about something else, because I know a good many subjects about which you can talk and the average audience will not know whether you are talking sense or not. But politics is the method of organizing the national life in the way that will do the nation the most good, and whenever it gets off of that conception it becomes uninteresting, because it is futile, and I am not interested in futile things.

But I am intensely interested, my fellow-citizens, in the politics which is going to organize this country for the unparalleled efficiency in the three years to come. This country has a role to play in the world which does not merely consist in dealing in a way that merely consist in furnishing it with better manufactured goods than you can get anywhere else, does not merely consist in furnishing it with coal and gold and iron and all the other priceless deposits of our wonderful continent, but it consists in supplying it with conceptions of justice and liberty which will put breath into the lungs of every free man. I am interested in the farmer because I want people well enough fed to do the job to the queen's taste."

The President and Mrs. Wilson reached Indianapolis shortly after 11 o'clock. A crowd was waiting to greet them, and lined the streets all the way to the Claypool Hotel, where they were entertained at luncheon by Governor and Mrs. Ralston. About 100 persons were present, and the President spoke briefly, expressing his pleasure at the welcome given him.

The Indianapolis celebration was non-partisan in character, and, as in Omaha last week, many prominent Republicans were members of the committee to receive the President and were present at the luncheon. Among them were Will H. Hayes, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Jonathan Goodrich, Republican candidate for Governor. Others at the luncheon were Senator Taggart, Governor Ralston, Mayor Bell of Indianapolis, and Meredith Nicholson. The Presidents of several universities were seated at one table, and Mr. Wilson shook hands with them all, saying: "I like to get away sometimes and into the family atmosphere."

The President started on his return journey to Washington at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon.

DESTROYER FLEET DASHES OUT TO SEA

Continued from Page 1.

canism, and humaneness, and to whom, as Americans, these acts of Germany on the high seas should be abhorrent."

Dash Mystifies Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—No information was obtainable from the Navy Department tonight regarding the reason for the hurried departure from Newport of a squadron of torpedo boat destroyers. Secretary Daniels said he did not know about the departure of the destroyers. He added that their departure from Newport was not the result of orders issued by the Navy Department at Washington.

Other naval officials created the impression that the destroyers were operating under instructions from Admirals Knight and Gleaves. It is possible that the vessels may have been sent out by Admirals Knight and Gleaves for a reason that they may have given to the department but which cannot be disclosed without violating neutrality. It is required of naval officials to withhold certain information about the movements of belligerent war vessels off American coasts. If the destroyers have gone to sea because of word that the U-53 or some other submarine has again approached American waters such information might be withheld on the ground that its disclosure would result in furnishing advices concerning the military operations of one belligerent to representatives of an opposing belligerent.

Three theories are advanced as possible reasons for the sudden departure of the destroyers. It is suggested that Admiral Knight may have received information leading him to believe the U-53 or some other submarine was approaching the coast, in which event it would be a matter of precaution to have destroyers ready to make rescues. The destroyers may have gone out, it was suggested also, to form a regular patrol in expectation of the possible appearance of another German submarine. The third theory was that the destroyers might have gone out in an effort to ascertain whether there was any secret submarine base or a submarine tender in American waters, or of other violation of neutrality in connection with the present North Atlantic shipping situation.

Since Sunday there have been various intimations that a secret base of some sort has been established. As far as can be ascertained, the Navy Department has not been able to obtain anything tangible in this connection, but it is known that the navy has been engaged in trying to run down rumors, and has been exceedingly alert along the New England coast.

The allegation that a base for German submarines may have been established on this side of the ocean is not new. As long ago as July 1, 1915, THE NEW YORK TIMES printed a Washington dispatch which stated that "information has reached Washington that there is a strong probability of the German Admiralty launching a submarine campaign from a secret base on this side of the Atlantic in an effort to halt the procession of munition-laden ships from the United States to British and French ports."

WARSHIPS TO CONVOY OUTGOING LINERS

The Adriatic Halts in Lower Bay Till Darkness Sets In—Others Also Wait.

The White Star liner Adriatic left her pier at the foot of West Nineteenth Street, at 12:30 P. M., yesterday for Liverpool, with 42 first class, 180 second class, and 100 steerage passengers, and 18,000 tons of cargo. Among her passengers was Captain F. J. Harndon, late commander of the British freighter West Point, which was sunk on Sunday by the German submarine U-53. His crew sailed on the Adriatic and also the crew of the Strathdene.

After passing through Quarantine Captain J. B. Ranson decided to anchor the Adriatic off the Ambrose Channel Lightship.

The Sandy Hook observers said last night they believed the Adriatic weighed anchor between 7 and 8 o'clock and proceeded to sea. As she showed no lights, the observers were unable to watch her movements. Outside she will be met and convoyed by warships.

The agents of the White Star Line said the object in leaving the pier so early was to prevent German agents getting the exact hour the Adriatic left port. Inquiries of a suspicious nature have been made at the offices of the International Mercantile Marine since Monday concerning the movements of the company's steamships.

The Atlantic Transport Minnehaha, commanded by Captain Frank Claret, left her pier at 3:45 P. M., bound for London with 14,000 tons of cargo on board, and anchored later near the Adriatic. Other British steamships waiting yesterday outside the bar, for a favorable chance to get away and avoid the German submarine, were the Cunarder Pannonia for London, the Dipton, the Tottwood, the Eastgate, and the Strathspey for Bordeaux, the Saxoleine for Havre, and the Silvercedar for La Pallice, France.

The Pannonia was seen last night steaming southward, keeping close to the shore. The Minnehaha was lost sight of in the dark and was believed to have followed the Pannonia.

The Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav, bound for Copenhagen with passengers, mails, and a cargo of grain, passed out about 5 o'clock bound east.

Captain McDonald of the Munson Line steamship Munamar, which arrived yesterday from Cuba, reported that he sighted the United States torpedo-boat destroyer Ammen ten miles south of the Scotland lightship. The warship circled around his vessel two or three times until her commander had identified the steamship to his satisfaction. Shipping men said yesterday they understood the destroyer was on patrol duty to see that the U-53 did not attack any vessels inside the three-mile limit and that no tugboats went out to meet her with provisions or information of steamship movements.

Five British freighters got into port yesterday without seeing any signs of the German submarine. They all went to the southward and came up along the Jersey shore inside the three-mile limit.

Captains of incoming vessels said yesterday they believed the German submarine had gone further north to attack the transports leaving Halifax for England with Canadian troops.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the fifth day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

ATTACK ON STEPHANO MAY RAISE AN ISSUE

Continued from Page 1.

suggested that the narrow and dimly defined regulations of international law could not be depended on entirely to meet developments vitally affecting the Nation's internal interests.

The sinking of the Dutch steamer Bloomersdijk, flying a neutral flag and plying between two neutral ports, is understood to be one of the considerations that has led officials to view with apprehension the future of submarine operations off American shores. What measures Germany may contemplate against neutral trade out of American ports is a matter of speculation. Regarding the Bloomersdijk case specifically, however, the State Department is understood to feel that this Government has no cause for complaint.

BRITISH CRITICISM OF WILSON.

Daily Graphic Says He Played a Pro-German Card in U-Boat Note.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The only morning paper to comment on the American reply to the allied memorandum demanding the belligerent submarines be barred from United States ports is The Daily Graphic, which says that the reply must be accepted as proof that Wilson has come to the conclusion that his best chance of success in the approaching election is to play the pro-German card.

"On no other theory," the paper continues, "is it possible to understand the tone of his reply. The reply means that German submarines are to be free to operate off the American coast and that if a British vessel sighting a periscope should chance to fire upon an American instead of a German submarine President Wilson will hold Great Britain responsible. This is a position which this country cannot accept even for the all-important purpose of advancing Wilson's candidacy for a second term at the White House. In effect it identifies the United States with the new submarine campaign just launched by Germany. If the American Government chooses to invite German submarines to frequent the American coasts, America must keep her own submarines out of the way if accidents are to be avoided."

U-BOAT PILOT PUTS TO SEA.

Tug Leaves New London, Possibly in Search of the Bremen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 12.—The Scott Wrecking Company started a tug eastward on a mysterious trip tonight, and it is reported that Captain Hunt, who was engaged to pilot the German merchant submarine Bremen into port, is aboard.

There is another rumor that the tug has gone after one of the torpedoed freighters which is floating capsized in Nantucket waters. The Scott Company acknowledged that the tug had started out but would give no further information.

SEE GAIN BY WILSON.

Reed's Speech Influenced Many Voters, German-Americans Say.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 12.—German-American leaders of South St. Louis said today that Senator James A. Reed's address at the Tower Grove Turnverein last night won many supporters for President Wilson. Senator Reed in his speech said that if Mr. Hughes was inaugurated President and sent a message to Congress next day declaring war against Germany he could say to the American people that he had given abundant warning of his intention.

Paul O. Sommer, an official of the German-American Alliance, said: "The speech of Senator Reed was a great and wonderful one. It won many friends for President Wilson in South St. Louis."

That Theodore Roosevelt figures largely in the transfer of Republican and Progresive votes to Wilson is asserted in The St. Louis Times, a German Republican afternoon daily, a conclusion drawn from the results of a straw vote taken by that publication. The Times says:

"The following letter from a well-known real estate dealer on Chestnut Street is characteristic of a large number of straw voters:

"'I voted for Taft four years ago, but will vote for Wilson on Nov. 7. My sole reason for changing may be stated in one

ITALIANS ATTACK TO HELP RUMANIA

Cadorna Ordered New Carso Drive 2 Weeks Ahead of Time to Relieve Pressure on Ally.

GUNS CAUSE HUGE LOSSES

1,771 More Prisoners Taken—Believe Austria Must Bring Troops from East.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 12.—The new push on the Carso will relieve the Austro-Hungarian pressure against Rumania. Rumania's cause is dear to Italian hearts and popular feeling, in northern Italy, at any rate, is waxing wroth over the seemingly excessive regard shown by the Allies for Greek susceptibilities while there is danger of Rumania being overwhelmed.

On this account, I am informed on very trustworthy authority that General Cadorna, the Italian commander, generously anticipated his latest attack by a full fortnight. Complete details of the victorious Italian advance are not yet available, but the importance of it is indicated by the largest haul of prisoners, nearly 7,000, yet made in a single day on the Italian front.

Before the attack the Italian lines in the Gorizia Valley were bounded on the east by the Vertoibizza River, then they ran in a southerly direction east of Sagrado, and west of Loquizza, then behind Hill 202 and behind Villanova and northerly of Hill 208, then along the eastern slope of Hill 144 and thence forward in almost a straight line to Hill 85, directly east of Monfalcone. Now all this line is so straightened out that the advance has left every one of the above named localities far in the rear. Furthermore, Jamiano has passed into Italian occupation, Duino itself is placed in serious peril, and the formidable bastion of the Hermada range, protecting Monfalcone and Trieste, is under heavy bombardment by the Italian guns. The Austrian forces in this district are estimated at 100,000 men.

Except for temporary interruptions, necessitated by dense fogs and torrential rain, the preliminary bombardment, extending simultaneously from Plezzo Heights all the way down to Monfalcone, lasted over nine days, and during the final phase reached such a degree of intensity that the expenditure of shells averaged 130 a minute. During this bombardment, which converted the Carso into a sea of fire, terrific explosions and vast incendiary outbreaks were visible at many spots behind the Austrian lines. Unable to make a direct reply, the Austrian gunners vented their spleen by flinging sixteen-inch shells into Gorizia.

When on the ninth day the Italian artillery ceased the Austrians straightway began raining tempest of grenades on all the roads leading to the Italian front line, naturally supposing that a large column was mustered there in readiness to support an infantry assault from their own trenches. General Cadorna had, however, outwitted them by withdrawing all his troops to the rear to avert preventable casualties. In fact, they were at the moment safe in their encampments, indulging in a hearty meal, so that the Austrians in their nervous state kept up an unprecedentedly wasteful expenditure of big shells till long after nightfall.

Already hundreds of half-maddened Austrians from their front trenches had rushed terror-stricken into the Italian lines, signifying by gestures the fearful havoc wrought by the Italian guns.

When after midnight the Italian officers and patrols penetrated to the Austrian camp they found all the defenses wrecked and filled with dead and dying. It is believed that the Austrian losses exceed those sustained in any earlier offensive, and that the recall of regiments from the Rumanian front has become inevitable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 12.—The latest Italian victory has had a twofold effect, raising the spirits of the people and strengthening their confidence in ultimate victory, and also giving them patience as the loss of life is less than in any other great battle. All doubts about munitions have been laid at rest. Heretofore events seemed to show that Italy was short of heavy artillery. Little by little this has been remedied, until now her supply is superior to that of Austria.

TAKE 1,771 MORE PRISONERS.

Italians Captives in Julian Alps Since Aug. 6 Are 30,881.

ROME, Oct. 12.—Additional prisoners have been taken by the Italians in their offensive on the Carso Plateau, making the total captured on the front of the Julian Alps from Aug. 6 to date 30,881. The War Office statement today says:

In the Valley of the Adige our batteries directed an effective fire against military depots at Rovereto and against the railway station at Calliano. An attempt of the enemy to attack our positions in the Arsa Valley was frustrated immediately. Fresh enemy counterattacks on the northern slopes of Monte Pasubio were repulsed immediately by our troops. The enemy suffered enormous losses and left in our hands one cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

On the Asiago Plateau a few Italian detachments penetrated enemy trenches in the Casera Zebio region, wrecked the positions and returned to their own lines. In the direction of the source of the Vanoi on Tuesday evening, after intense artillery preparation, the enemy launched four successive attacks of ever-increasing violence against our new positions on Busa Alta (Dolomites). Bersaglieri and Alpine troops, rivalling each other in courage, each time were inspired by the impetuosity of the enemy and counterattacked them at the point of the bayonet, compelling them to flee and capturing 37 prisoners.

On the front of the Julian Alps there were artillery duels, which were hindered during the morning by the density of the fog. The enemy with fresh troops launched a series of attacks upon the most important points in the line which we had captured east of Vertoibizza on the Carso. Attacked by the fire of our artillery, they were repulsed each time, incurring very serious losses.

During the afternoon our infantry, by new and vigorous assaults, enlarged and completed the conquest of the previous day, especially in the zone of Sober, Gorizia, and on the slopes of Hills 243 and 144, to the east of the village of Villanova. On the Carso we have taken an additional 1,771 prisoners, including 35 officers.

In all, we captured on the front of the Julian Alps from Aug. 6 to the present time a total of 30,881 prisoners, of whom 726 were officers.

Enemy aviators dropped bombs on the Asiago Plateau without causing damage. One of our squadrons repeated the bombardment of the enemy's position on Col Santo and returned undamaged.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—This description of the recent Italian success on the Carso has been telegraphed to the Petit Parisien by its correspondent on the Italian front:

"Our artillery began to concentrate its fire on the morning of the 8th on the zone between Vertoiba and the sea, favored intermittently by the sun. All calibres engaged in a grand concert and their fire swept the Austrian position yard by yard, growing gradually more intense.

"On the next day, the 9th, the bombardment continued unabated. Patrols, who were sent out to reconnoitre, reported splendid results, particularly where the Austrians were most strongly established in the space between Oppacchiasella and Hill 77, east of Monfalcone. Here the Austrian line was the strangest sight. They used the walls of gardens, copings of wells, and natural caverns of carsic rock. The line descends from Hill 208 to the north as far as a mile east of the road from Oppacchiasella to Jamiano. The enemy had made several series of trenches, facing in every direction, which made the defense of the position easy. Two of the most important positions were the Triangular Redoubt and another position called Fortino, which were furnished with machine guns and protected by formidable artillery. It was against this part of the front that the Italian artillery was directed yesterday with magnificent results.

"I followed the battle yesterday morning from a central point between Novavas and Villanova. It was a fantastic sight. The Austrian trenches were converted into heaps of rubble by the explosions of the big shells which shot columns of smoke and dust 300 feet into the air. At 10:30 reports came that although the trenches and barbed-wire entanglements had been wiped out the enemy were hidden in caves awaiting the infantry attack. The artillery opened afresh on the second and third Austrian lines, the bombardment reaching its climax at 1:30. A colleague, who was present in several wars, declared he had never seen such a spectacle of destruction.

"The infantry attacked at 2:50 with splendid dash, and the Triangular Redoubt and Fortino fell after a desperate struggle. The enemy went down everywhere before the Italians, notwithstanding a stubborn resistance. After a few hours' fighting at Novavas a thousand prisoners were taken, among whom all Austrian nationalities were represented. We obtained proof that far from withdrawing troops the Austrians had sent several fresh battalions to reinforce the defenders of the Carso."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The latest blow which has been delivered at the Central Powers has come from the Italians. But little had been heard from the Italian front for a long time. There had been fighting, of course; some of it of a very serious character, but little advantage had been gained.

To the friends of the Entente the Italian campaign has been a distinct disappointment. First there was the long hold-up at Gorizia; then the Italian defeat at the hands of the Austrians in the Trentino. To offset this came the capture of the Gorizia bridgehead, and it was felt that, in spite of the difficulties presented by the character of the Carso plateau, the Italians, having had the offensive power to take Gorizia, would also be able to overcome the Austrian resistance on the east bank of the Isonzo. This they have not done. The way to Trieste is still beset with difficulties, and the advance against it have not been crowned with any measure of success.

The topographical features of the Carso situation have been described in former discussions. The main thing is the Carso itself—a long, narrow plateau about 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, running parallel to the coast all the way from Trieste to within five or six miles of the Isonzo. This is the stumbling block. The stretch of flat country between the foot of the Carso and the Isonzo was occupied long ago. But when the foot of the slope was reached the advance stopped. The difficulties of the Carso plateau, a limestone table land, honeycombed in every conceivable way with caves which have outlets in every direction, are generally understood. But even with that understanding there is the feeling of disappointment that the Italians have not made a better showing. The action of the last few days has given the first indication that the Italians may yet succeed in clearing the Carso position.

The western edge of the Carso is crowned with a road which runs from Gorizia to Monfalcone. This road has been crossed and left over a mile behind while the Italians have cleared the western edge of the plateau for its entire width. They now seem to be firmly established on the plateau, their line stretching from the coast due north across it. The best indication we have of the extent of their success is the number of prisoners captured. In fact this is generally the gauge of the success of any fighting. There are exceptions, of course, as in the case of the Rumanians. The number of Rumanians who have been taken prisoner is small, and yet the measure of Teuton success has been large. This is probably due, in this particular case, to the fact that the Rumanians, being to some degree unseasoned troops, have not yet developed the staying power of those forces which have been for a long time in the war, and have therefore retreated somewhat prematurely, abandoning much of their war material. In other words, it is a question of being seized with a panic.

But on the Italian front all the forces engaged have been fighting for a long time. They are inured to battle, and surrender only when there is nothing further to do. When, therefore, in a single engagement it is reported that over 5,000 prisoners are taken, the operation has been one of importance, and has been pushed to a successful conclusion. Now that the Italians have obtained such a secure foothold on the plateau, it would seem that we should expect more from them. Between Gorizia and Carso, the line has swung around so that it is for some little distance parallel to the plateau. If, therefore, the forces which are now above the plain can push forward so as to flank the positions along the northern edge, a considerable part of this obstacle will be cleared.

The principal function of the Italians at this stage of the proceeding is not, however, to gain ground except insofar as it concerns their national ambition. The plans of the Allies seem to contemplate the exertion at all points of a severe and constantly applied pressure. It makes little difference whether this pressure gains ground or not. The result is the same. There is a constant squeezing of the line at all points with constant loss of life. Sooner or later this pressure is bound to tell, and as the lines give in answer to it the reward comes. The pressure is now unequal, of course, and at various points is accompanied by heavy blows. This but hastens the end for which the Allies are planning.

On the Struma front, the British have kept their offensive going in good shape. Finally, after ten days of hard fighting, they have crossed the valley of the Valovishka River and have cut the railroad which runs from Drama to Demir-Hissar. This is the first step that has really counted. This is important as interfering seriously with the Bulgarian supply line. The second and final step with respect to this line remains to be taken, and that is the road which runs at the foot of the mountains east of the railroad. Just what the British plan is on the Struma front is not clear. Two things suggest themselves.

One is an advance along the railroad moving eastward, finally against Adrianople. It hardly seems that this is feasible because of the distance to be covered, and the length of line that would be involved. On the other hand, of course, the Allies on the Soloniki front, as elsewhere, outnumber the Teutonic allies, and if the length of line were too great for them to cover, the failure of the Teutons would be even more pronounced. The operation would be long, however—much too long to assume from here—this Winter.

The other plan is that to which I have frequently referred in previous discussions—an advance up the Struma Valley at least as far as the valley of the Strumnitza, where a cutting across would establish contact with the Serbians. The first step in such a course would logically be the same as that which the British are taking now. That is, the communications of the Bulgarians along the Struma must be destroyed and their line flattened out against the mountains. At present the British are operating in a flat, wide plain. But this plain narrows very suddenly northwest of Demir-Hissar until it becomes little more than a gorge, through which flows the Struma. From the mouth of the gorge northward to the Strumnitza the British will find their path difficult, as the hills on both sides are thick, steep, and high.

No effort has been made against these hills as yet. It is not at all certain that any will be made. The French are now operating between Lake Doiran and Lake Betkovo may be able to clear the west bank of the Struma in the hill country and so make easy the passage of the British, but from present indications it seems inevitable that the British will have an almost impossible time of it driving up the valley. How, however, will be revealed by their move after the railroad has been completely cleared.

ALLIES PUSH AHEAD NORTH OF SOMME

British Strike for Heights Near the Bapaume-Peronne Road and Make Progress.

FRENCH GAIN NEAR MORVAL

Heavy Artillery Duel Proceeding South of the River—Berlin Reports Hard Fighting There.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—French and British troops made progress in fighting north of the Somme today. Haig's forces attacked the low heights which intervene between their front and the Bapaume-Peronne road, and gained ground there. The conflict is still going on.

French forces were engaged between Morval and Sailly-Saillisel and advanced their lines.

South of the Somme both the French and German artillery were very active.

The British official communication issued tonight says:

This afternoon we delivered an attack on the low heights which intervene between our front and the Bapaume-Peronne road. We have already secured successes and captured a number of prisoners during the course of the fighting, which still continues.

During the day the enemy shelled heavily our trenches northeast of Le Sars and north of Courcelette.

Though the weather is unfavorable for aircraft, there has been bombing activity during the last two days by our aeroplanes against the enemy's lines of communication, aerodromes, and infantry on the march. One of our machines has not returned.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

North of the Somme we progressed to the west of Sailly-Saillisel.

South of the Somme there was an active artillery duel, but no infantry action.

In the Vosges, by a successful surprise attack, we captured eleven prisoners.

Our artillery bombarded an asphyxiating gas manufactory near Mulhausen, starting a great fire.

The statement issued this afternoon by the French War Office reads:

South of the Somme and in the Woevre there was reciprocal artillery activity. On the rest of the front the night passed comparatively quiet.

One of our air squadrons last night bombarded the railway station at Vigneulles with observable results.

The day statement of the British War Office reads:

South of the Ancre there is nothing to report.

During the night five raids were undertaken by us in the Messines, Bois Grenier, and Haisnes areas, in the course of which we took prisoners and inflicted casualties on the enemy. refinery at Genermont is in our possession.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—All attacks made yesterday by the Anglo-French forces against the German positions on the Somme front, according to today's official statement, were repulsed. The bullentin reads:

Army group of Prince Rupprecht: On both sides of the Somme the battle continued. On the whole front between the Ancre and the Somme the artillery firing was unusually intense.

British infantry attacks northeast of Thiepval and from the Le Sars-Gueudecourt line failed for the most part before our curtain of fire.

Toward evening strong attacks were delivered from the Morval-Bouchavesnes front. They were continued until the early hours of the morning. The enemy advanced six times against the positions held by the Sixty-eighth Infantry Regiment and the Seventy-sixth Reserve Infantry Regiment near Sailly. All of his efforts were fruitless. Our positions were maintained completely.

South of the Somme the battle between Genermont and Chaulnes continued. Repeated French attacks were repulsed. The hotly contested sugar refinery at Genermont is in our possession.

In the village of Ablaincourt bitter house-to-house fighting developed and still continues.

WHOLE RUMANIAN LINE REPORTED IN RETREAT

Berlin Claims Success, but Bucharest Says Attacks Were Repulsed.

BERLIN, Oct. 12, (via London.)—Teuton troops are pursuing the Rumanian forces on the whole eastern Transylvania front, says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff. The Second Rumanian Army has been driven back into the frontier positions. The announcement reads:

In the Maros Valley the enemy was unable to resist an encircling attack. Further north also he is beginning to retreat. He is being pursued on the whole eastern Transylvanian front.

The Second Rumanian Army has been driven back to the frontier positions. In mountain battles during the last two days we have captured eighteen officers, 638 men, one four-inch cannon, five machine guns, much ammunition and many rifles. Enemy advances on both sides of Vulcan Pass were repulsed.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 12.—Rumanian troops yesterday repulsed attacks of General von Falkenhayn's army in Transylvania, the War Office announced today. The statement follows:

On the northern and northwestern fronts, between Kelemen and Buxeu, as far as Bran, our troops repulsed several enemy attacks. At Cotl (east of Caineni) an attack of the enemy was repulsed. On the remainder of the front as far as the Danube there were artillery and infantry engagements.

On the southern Danube front there were artillery duels.

The situation in Dobrudja is unchanged.

CAPTIVE ENVOYS ILL-USED.

Rumanian Ministers Tell of Their Treatment by Bulgarians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 12 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—The members of the Rumanian diplomatic missions from the Turkish and Bulgarian capitals have arrived in Bucharest after an arduous journey.

On the outbreak of war the Rumanian Ministers and their staffs in Constantinople and Sofia were arrested by the police and the members of both missions interned in Sofia, where they were treated brutally. Very little food was given to them and they were subjected to vigorous personal search. Badly cooked potatoes were their chief food.

Dr. Magnes Reaches Warsaw.

BERLIN, Oct. 12, (via Sayville.)—Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes of Brooklyn, a member of the American Jewish Relief Committee, has arrived at Warsaw. Dr. Magnes will distribute funds collected by Jews in the United States among the poor Jews in Poland.

TANK WAS JUGGERNAUT TO HELPLESS GERMANS

Crunching Remorselessly On, It Left Ruin and Death on Battlefield Near Chaulnes.

By GEORGES LE HIR.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE SOMME, Oct. 11.—I have just been able to approach the immediate surroundings of Chaulnes. The fight has just been finished and the ground still bears the bloody marks of German defeat.

I have seen there an unforgettable sight of horror. I shall ever remember the nightmare impression of this land where death appeared under such hideous aspects.

At Soyecourt and Le Pressoir the horizon was darkened by the smoke of big shells bursting and all around me I could see only a burnt, torn, and devastated landscape. The German trenches had been completely destroyed. The battlefield was thick with holes three, five, even ten yards deep.

The noise of guns was still audible at a distance. Now and then a shell, bursting in the immediate neighborhood, made me set my teeth convulsively.

Soon the twilight brought some calm to the sinister field, but in the last rays of the sun horrible mounds of corpses, twisted in supreme convulsions, were discernible.

Through that dreadful human vegetation a few lights appeared and disappeared from time to time. They were carried by ambulance assistants, searching for some of the few wounded survivors among this infinity of dead. Now and then a groan came to my ears, seeming like a deep complaining voice of this blood-soaked land.

My guide took me to the Ablaincourt Road near a small valley. From here the sight was still more terrible, everything being torn to pieces. There a farm had been, in which the Germans had entrenched themselves; at least so I was told, for nothing remained to prove the existence of the farm or the Germans.

This devastation was the work of one of the tanks. This new and terrible death machine had rushed upon the farm, passing the German sentinels, who fired at it, but could hardly scratch its iron hide. It passed quickly on, crashing over the farm, crunching and dislocating everything. Walls collapsed, slates of the roofs were splintered and scattered, the ground was deeply furrowed and trees were uprooted.

As to the Germans they were completely torn to pieces. All that remained disappeared under the monstrous wheels of the motor car, which levelled the ground, leaving nothing but a waste, scarred with red splotches from which a leg or an arm emerges here and there, convulsed in a spasm of agony. The projectors throw a red theatrical light upon this dreadful field from which I have come back horror-stricken, but at the same time hopeful.

BRITISH TO KEEP POUNDING.

Their Problem Is to Outspeed the Germans as They Intrench.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The objects of the British advance in France were outlined today by Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office. He emphasized as one of the principal purposes, already gained, that "the British push into the German lines has extended the fighting front by a length of 20,000 yards, so that if stationary trench fighting were resumed, the Germans would have that much increased frontage to defend."

General Maurice was surrounded by maps, showing in detail the topography of the country and the positions of the troops at different stages of the advance since July 1.

"As we get on our difficulties get less and less," he remarked, pointing out that the country thus far gained was hilly and strongly defended, and that the British had now reached the lower rolling lands. Whereas the positions captured were intricate systems of defense, he said, the British now confront a single line of trenches.

"They, (the Germans,) are hard at work making another line here," he went on, indicating a line drawn on the map behind the present battle front. When we get there they will be working on yet another line back here. Our work is to get ahead faster than their digging.

"We have never proceeded further or faster than we could with safety. Proof of that fact is that we have never been pushed back. We do not expect to maintain our recent rate of progress uniformly. From time to time we strike harder ground."

By way of illustration he pointed out a ridge, affording the Germans a good elevated defense position lying before the British Army in one region, and continued:

"Our rate of progress may slow down when we get further on. We are prepared for that."

The General made it plain that the British plan was to keep on hammering.

"Can you keep on during the Winter?" the General was asked.

He replied in the affirmative, with the qualifying statement: "Of course, the shorter the days the less shooting you can do. The worse the weather the harder is observation for artillery."

SERBS GAIN FOOTING IN VILLAGE OF BROD

British Clear Country of Foe to Seres, but Find the Town Strongly Held.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Serbs, fighting in their own territory southeast of Monastir, have repulsed Bulgarian counterattacks and obtained a footing in the village of Brod, the French War Office reports tonight. The statement reads:

The Serbians repulsed violent counterattacks and gained a footing in the village of Brod. There were gun firing and skirmishes on the remainder of the front. Our aeroplanes bombarded Prilep and Philippopolis.

The British official statement says:

Struma front: A mounted brigade, in clearing the country up to the outskirts of Seres, found the town strongly held by the enemy.

Doiran front: Further raids on enemy trenches were carried out on Tuesday night. Two advanced posts were driven in and some Bulgarian and German prisoners were taken.

Following is the bulletin given out today by the German Army Headquarters:

Macedonian front: Numerous enemy attacks on the Cerna failed. West and east of the River Vardar the enemy made fruitless advances.

SOFIA, Oct. 11, (via London, Oct. 12, 1:30 P. M.)—Bulgarian troops have occupied the village of Brod, in the bend of the Cerna River, in Serbian Macedonia, which was recently captured by Entente allied forces. This was announced in an official statement issued by the Bulgarian War Department today. The text of the statement reads:

From Lake Prespa we chased the Cerna River there was weak artillery activity. In the Cerna Bend the artillery fire was more violent to the north and northeast of the village of Skochivir. We occupied the village of Brod and repulsed several night attacks.

On the Nidje slopes we chased two enemy companies which tried to advance west of Dobropolye. In the Moglena Valley there was the usual artillery and mining activity.

The original Turkish Blend

20 for 15¢

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

VENIZELOS TO CALL GREEKS TO COLORS

Appoints General Zimbrakatis Minister of War in the Provisional Government.

ALLIES' CONTROL COMPLETE

Country's Mails, Telegraphs, and Railroads Taken Over as Well as All Naval Material.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Greek Provisional Government, which has been strengthened by the addition of General Zimbrakatis as Minister of War, is preparing to issue throughout the country an order mobilizing the army.

General Zimbrakatis took office as Minister of War on Tuesday at Saloniki, where the organization of the Provisional Government is being completed by M. Venizelos. Besides the latter, a Reuter dispatch says, Vice-Admiral Paundouriotis and General Panyotis Danglis were present. The seat of the government, it is stated, is undecided, but it is believed it will be Mytilene.

The Exchange Telegraph Company's Athens correspondent quotes former Premier Venizelos as declaring in a speech at Saloniki that he had placed himself at the head of a movement which was bound to succeed.

"The islands have all adhered to the movement and are prepared to accept the mobilization which will be declared shortly," said M. Venizelos. "The Constitution must be revered, even if we have to march without Athens and Old Greece. We intend to march against Ferdinand and his treacherous troops."

In addition to her fleet Greece was required to permit allied control of all material for naval operations as well as the mails, telegraphs, and railroads. The ultimatum set forth that such control was necessary in order to render impossible the use of the navy, railroads, and so forth, to the detriment of the Allies.

Admiral du Fournet gave the Greek Government until 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon to comply with his demands, and stated that failure to do so would result in his taking the necessary steps himself.

"Today was a sad day for the Greek tars, who are insufficiently acquainted with politics to understand why they must abandon their ships to a foreign power," says the Reuter's Athens correspondent. "It was an equally depressing sight for the Greek naval officers to watch for three hours this afternoon the ships being towed away by allied tugs.

"The Allies took every precaution in case of resistance being offered. Russian battleships trained their guns on the cruiser Averoff and the battleships Kilkis and Lemnos, while French torpedo boats, ready for action, cruised to and fro.

"The ceremony in the early morning of ordering the crews to pack their personal belongings and quit their ships, of which they were so proud, had been a touching incident. The King sent a message releasing every man who wished to remain with his ship and join the Allies. It is said that nobody remained.

"The ships' officers were the last to leave their vessels, taking with them their flags and the King's portrait which adorned every wardroom. Admiral Ipitis removed his flag to the Lemnos and shut himself up in the cabin while his fleet was being towed to the new anchorage. The aide de camp of Admiral Ipitis, pointing to the allied warships, remarked as he watched the scene, 'What harm could we have done them?'"

According to The Times Athens correspondent a conspiracy existed in Greece to officer the Greek Fleet with anti-Entente sympathizers and to concentrate in Thessaly, in the rear of the allied armies, troops, guns, stores, and material from Athens and elsewhere. The correspondent adds that the precautions taken by the Allies through an ultimatum to counteract these schemes caused no surprise in Athens.

ATHENS, Oct. 11, (Delayed.)—The Greek Government today issued a communication in which, after reciting the demands set forth in the ultimatum of Vice Admiral Amet du Fournet, commander of the Anglo-French fleet, that the entire Greek fleet except the armored cruiser Averoff and the battleships Lemnos and Kilkis, be turned over to the Entente Allies, it says:

Besides these measures (the delivery of the fleet) the commander-in-chief of the allied forces declared it indispensable that the breech blocks of all batteries of Piraeus be removed, which batteries he proposes in part to occupy.

The Admiral declares he will exercise control of the port of Piraeus through officers he will name. Finally, to guarantee France's Orient armies, the Admiral demands the exercise, through officers he will appoint, of control of the police and of the service of the Piraeus-Larissa railway.

VENIZELOS BLAMES KING.

Hopes Soon to Have a Greek Army Corps with Allied Forces.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 13.—The newspapers today publish an interview granted to Ward Price, the official British press representative, by Eleutherios Venizelos at Saloniki, in which the former Premier denounced King Constantine as responsible for the present state of affairs in Greece, and outlined further plans for the Provisional Government, which included the raising of an army corps to fight on the side of the entente Allies against the Bulgarians.

In the interview M. Venizelos declared that it was the intention of himself and his collaborators to set up a formal government in Saloniki, exercising all powers of state, "levying existing taxes to maintain the military service and raise and equip troops." M. Venizelos said that when in September, 1915, he urged upon the King the necessity of fulfilling Greece's treaty obligations with Serbia, King Constantine replied:

"I am prepared to leave the internal affairs of Greece to the Government, but in international relations I consider myself alone responsible before God for their direction."

M. Venizelos said he replied to the King:

"You are enunciating the doctrine of the divine right of Kings, with which we have nothing to do in Greece. Your father was freely elected by the Greek people to be their King, and you are his successor. There is no divine right in that title, it is based on the mandate of the people."

"Clearly King Constantine has stepped outside the limits of the Greek Constitution," M. Venizelos continued. "What lies at the root of the King's attitude is that he regards the kingdom of Greece as his own personal property. That is the Prussian theory of kingship. We cannot recognize it in Greece. The result of the King's idea of his right has been that we have torn up the treaty with Serbia, that we are dishonored, that we have lost touch with our old friends, England, France, and Russia, and that our hereditary enemies have invaded our territory, occupied our towns, and pillaged our people."

After expressing confidence in the triumph of the Provisional Government of which he is the head, M. Venizelos concluded:

"We want to fight side by side with the Allies. We hope soon to have an army corps in the field."

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does a lot of good here. Good that you'll always cherish.
THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
Lexington Ave., at 55th St.

DENY STONE CALLED WILSON INSINCERE

Abeles Gives Out Senator's Speech Attacking Hughes as Anti-German Welshman.

NOT WILSON'S MOUTHPIECE

Asked German Votes on Plea That President Was Neutral While Hughes Held Roosevelt's Ideas.

Henry Abeles, District Manager of the Metropolitan Department of the Germania Life Insurance Company, and President of the United Turner Societies of New York, said yesterday that he personally arranged the meeting in Terrace Garden on the night of Sept. 16, at which Senator William J. Stone talked to Victor Ridder and other German-Americans, but he denied that Senator Stone had said anything to justify Mr. Ridder's statement of Wednesday that the Senator used all of his powers of persuasion to convince his hearers "that the apparent anti-German policies of the Wilson Administration were only for public consumption and that privately they were ready to work hand in glove with the German-American leaders."

In connection with his statement Mr. Abeles gave out what he said was a copy of the speech made by Senator Stone on the night in question. In it Mr. Stone is quoted as making a direct appeal for German-American votes for President Wilson, partly on the ground that Mr. Hughes, because of his Welsh blood and political affiliations with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, and Henry Cabot Lodge, would be inclined to sympathize with Germany's enemies in the present European situation.

Did Not Speak for Wilson.

Senator Stone, however, according to the copy of the speech and the testimony of several of those who heard him, repeatedly asserted that he spoke for himself alone and was not acting as the mouthpiece of the President.

Mr. Ridder said that Senator Stone did not say outright that the President's policy had been "for public consumption," but implied as much in a conversation that lasted from 8 o'clock at night until 3 in the morning. As Mr. Ridder was at his home at Woodmere, L. I., when the copy of Senator Stone's speech was obtained, it could not be shown to him, but he said over the telephone that Senator Stone discussed matters informally for seven hours at the meeting, and that no set speech could include everything he said. The impression he received from all that the Senator said, he insisted, was that Mr. Wilson's policy had been "for public consumption."

In addition to Senator Stone, Mr. Ridder and Mr. Abeles, there were seven persons at the meeting in Terrace Garden. These, Mr. Abeles said, were George Sylvester Viereck, editor of The Fatherland; Dr. Louis Haupt of 252 East Nineteenth Street, Otto Von Schrenk, a lawyer at 25 Broad Street; H. W. Jarchow of 333 Second Avenue; Joseph Frey, President of the German-American Catholic Societies; J. M. Kohlmeier, Third Vice President of the New York Turnverein, and Dr. Emanuel Baruch, President of the German Scientific Society.

Viereck Calls Ridder Unfair.

Mr. Viereck issued a statement last night in which he called Mr. Ridder "unfair" to Senator Stone, and said that he had nothing to add to Senator Stone's own account of the meeting, which was published yesterday morning.

Dr. Haupt said he received about the same impression from Senator Stone's talk as that admitted by Mr. Ridder.

"Mr. Stone wriggled and squirmed around like an eel for five hours," Dr. Haupt said, "in order to avoid making any promises, but he seemed to me to want to make us believe that the President was very friendly to us. I have read Mr. Ridder's statement and can say that it about represents my impressions."

Mr. Von Schrenk said that, although Senator Stone disavowed President Wilson's authority for what he said, he seemed eager to know just what the German-Americans wanted the Democrats to do to win their support. Mr. Von Schrenk added, however, that he did not get the impression that Senator Stone considered Mr. Wilson's German-American policy "for public consumption."

Mr. Frey said: "Mr. Ridder has represented the way we understood Senator Stone's speech."

Mr. Jarchow said he would subscribe to everything that Mr. Ridder had said.

Mr. Kohlmeier declined to make any comment on the meeting, and Dr. Baruch was out of town and could not be reached.

Mr. Abeles, in his statement, said Mr. Ridder's account of the interview with Senator Keller of Illinois was correct; that Keller tried to prove that the President was friendly to Germany, and that Mr. Ridder said he didn't care a snap whether or not Mr. Wilson was friendly to Germany; that he wanted a President who would defend American rights against every nation, and that he did not want any special friendliness to Germany on the part of any administration.

Satisfied with Legal View.

"Mr. Ridder then stated," said Mr. Abeles, "that if Mr. Hughes took the legal point of view in the Lusitania matter, he would have to take the legal point of view where other American rights were involved, and that he was convinced that Mr. Hughes would take the stand which every American would be compelled to take."

Mr. Abeles then gave out Senator Stone's speech, which, he said, had been given him by the Senator. He said that while it did not contain every word uttered by Senator Stone in the seven hours of the meeting, it was complete in spirit, and accurately represented all that Mr. Stone said on which one could base an interpretation of the Wilson Administration's attitude toward Germany and the German-Americans.

Senator Stone's Speech.

Senator Stone, according to Mr Abeles, said in part:

"I do not desire to argue or discuss the President's policies as related to the European war. Mind you, I am not speaking for the President, but I shall state in a general way what I understand to be his point of view. I understand his view to be that the United States should maintain an attitude of [illegible] neutrality and avoid any serious, vital controversy so far as possible calculated to involve this country in the war. Let me relate a circumstance showing how the President feels:

"'On one occasion last Winter when, with other Senators, I was discussing with the President some of our German-American international difficulties, then very acute, he arose from his chair and with great impressiveness said:

"'Senators, my one supreme passion is this—that when my part in public affairs is written, it may be said that I stood against involving our people in this terrible tragedy; that I stood for peace, as long as peace could be preserved without the sacrifice of national honor. I feel that where mere commercial considerations are involved, where the question is chiefly one of damages and dollars, that questions of that kind might well be made the subject of diplomatic negotiation, or be submitted to international arbitration; but in cases where life, American life, is involved on the open sea I think we deal then with something that cannot be made a subject of diplomatic finesse, or even of arbitration.'

'Hughes's Welsh Blood.

"I am not arguing even this question with you; I am merely stating the President's attitude, for you to think about in your own way.

"You have a natural sympathy for the fatherland, and you say that blood is thicker than water. Have that in mind when I recall to your thought that Mr. Hughes, the Republican Presidential candidate, is of Welsh descent. He was born in the United States, like many of you, but his father, a Baptist minister, was born in Wales, whence he migrated to the United States. Wales is an important and very loyal part of Great Britain. Do not forget that the heir-apparent to the British throne is the Prince of Wales, nor forget that today the most puissant force in the British Government is Lloyd George, a Welshman.

"While you are considering the blood question, reflect whether German blood is different from English blood, or Welsh blood. Are they not the same when blood relationship is considered as a basis of human sympathy?

"Associate this idea of blood sympathy with another idea, namely, the idea based on the old saying that 'birds of a feather flock together,' and that 'men are known by the company they keep.' With what bunch does Hughes flock? Upon what man, as a mere personal force, does he most depend? Of all Americans whom has he sought most diligently to conciliate? Of all Americans upon whom does he most rely to pull him through? If you answer you are bound to say 'Roosevelt.' Colonel Roosevelt's dominating influence made Hughes's nomination possible. Roosevelt is Warwick to Hughes, his King-maker.

"Where does Roosevelt stand with respect to the issues between the European belligerent powers? He has criticised, yes, assaulted, President Wilson because the President did not read an international riot act to Germany when the armies of the Kaiser invaded Belgium. He has said that the President was derelict, was a coward, when he failed to go to the front, even to the point of war, to resist the German invasion of Belgium. You know Mr. Roosevelt's attitude, and you know that Mr. Roosevelt is Mr. Hughes's chief reliance, and hope, and dependence.

Sees Danger in Root.

"If Hughes should be elected President it is understood that Elihu Root would be again called to be Secretary of State. Mr. Root was in Roosevelt's Cabinet, and Roosevelt has said that he regarded Root as the ablest of living Americans. How does Root stand? I cannot say that he has gone farther than Roosevelt in denouncing Germany and in defending the cause of the Allies—he could not have done that—but he has gone equally as far.

"Then, who will be Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations if the Republicans win? Undoubtedly, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who could not be more devoted to the cause of England in this European struggle if he were a member of the British House of Lords. Hughes, Roosevelt, Root, Lodge—a fine quartet for you to think about when you are asked to condemn Wilson on the ground that he is unfriendly to Germany.

"Ask yourselves whether you should act on impulse, based on a passing resentment, or whether you should pause to think just where you are going and where you might land.

"Finally, remember this supreme, vital fact: that President Wilson has preserved the peace and kept us out of this European war. As I have stated, I heard him say, 'My supreme passion is for peace.' You may not agree with all he has done; I will not argue that with you. But that he has kept us out of this war, when he might easily have precipitated us into it, remains as a great truth for you and all of us to think about.

"Suppose Roosevelt had been President, or Root, or Lodge, or others I might name? What might have happened; what think you would have happened? These are the men most prominent and dominant surrounding Hughes; and Hughes has declared that he indorses Roosevelt's extreme attitude. The two men are confessedly in accord. If the United States, with all of its stupendous power, should be thrown headlong into this war, how would that affect the issue?

Wilson's Cards Face Up.

"President Wilson's cards are laid down before you on the table, face up. You know where he stands; there is no doubt about his position. Hughes's cards are also on the table, but with the faces down. You know Wilson's hand, for it is open; you do not know Hughes's hand, for it is hidden. Can you judge a man by the company he keeps? One hand is open before you, the other is hidden. Judge ye for yourselves."

Mr. Viereck in his statement said that Mr. Hapgood and Mr. Ridder were "making much ado about nothing." He added.

"I cannot believe that the Americanism of Mr. Wilson is inferior to the Americanism of Mr. Hughes. In spite of the insidious campaign of the munitions press, the President has decided not to close American harbors to German submarines. Having so clearly maintained our neutral rights and duties in this instance, I refuse to believe that the President will tolerate much longer the blacklisting of our merchants and the looting of our mails.

"I agree with every word uttered by Mr. Ridder on the subject of Mr. Hapgood. Mr. Ridder is, however, unjust to Mr. Burleson and Senator Stone. The interview with Mr. Burleson was arranged by a mutual friend at the latter's suggestion. One of the subjects touched upon was the protection of American mails. I should like to know with whom I should discuss this subject, if not with the Postmaster General? Our conversation lasted not more than half an hour. There was no secrecy in our meeting. If we desired to meet in secret we would hardly choose the Forty-second Street Building. Mr. Ridder is making a mountain out of a mole hill."

Mr. Hapgood, in his statement yesterday, accused Mr. Hughes of responding to German influence and declared that should he be elected he would owe it to German support. The Republican campaign managers, with the help of Victor Ridder, he said, were "trying to use cut-throat methods."

"My objections to the position into which the Germans have driven Mr. Hughes are very serious," said Mr. Hapgood. "He has said certain things about the British blockade. I knew a month ago he was going to say them. If he means to act on what his words seem to mean, he would lead us directly to war against the Allies.

"Mr. Hughes was nominated through German influence. He is responding to German pressure now. If he should be elected, he would owe his election to German support. That situation has caused him to endeavor to satisfy the insistent demands of his German supporters by interference in the relations getween our Government and the Allies."

Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee said yesterday that he did not care to enter the controversy between Norman Hapgood and Victor Ridder regarding the Hughes speech in Philadelphia. He thought it was merely a question of veracity.

"At any rate," he said, "we have no professional propagandists sitting at the desk of the National Chairman and then issuing propaganda against the Government of the United States."

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, issued this statement:

"There is no one connected with the management of the campaign who has made directly or indirectly any promise or deal with any individual or order representing any particular view in this campaign. It will be remembered that Mr. Ridder stated in reply to my questions yesterday that he had no arrangement with any one connected with the Republican Committee or with Mr. Hughes regarding this or any other subject.

"I have had no midnight conferences at Terrace Garden or any other restaurant or hall with any of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations or with any Cabinet Minister or any propagandist of any faith, political, racial, or religious, regarding matters connected with the campaign."

A side issue of Senator Stone's relations to the German-Americans came to light yesterday when it was learned that the Senator had been invited to address the Arion Club last month, but that the invitation had been subsequently withdrawn.

Heinrich Schmidt of The Staats-Zeitung, when questioned about it, said that the Arion Club was a German musical and literary society, and that the members, after inviting Senator Stone, had changed their minds solely because they decided that politics should not be introduced into their meetings.

KELLER SUBSTANTIATES THE HAPGOOD CHARGES

Says Ridder Hinted to Him He Was to Write Hughes's Speech in Favor of Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12.—Senator Kent E. Keller of Illinois, who is campaigning here for President Wilson, issued this statement tonight:

"My grandfather was a German revolutionist. My father was born in Germany. I was partially educated at Heidelberg University. I very naturally have many friends among Americans of German origin.

"I met Bernard Ridder in Chicago last Winter. He invited me to call upon him when I should come to New York. I did so with pleasure. I met his brother, Victor Ridder, a very interesting young man, who speaks the truth very freely when angry, and who apparently forgets readily when it's over.

"I was in the Staats-Zietung office three times altogether. I went purely as a social matter. I called up Sept. 16, hoping to see Bernard Ridder, but he was away. Victor Ridder advised me to call anyway. I did so. He very naturally drifted into a discussion of the position of the ultra-Germans of this country against President Wilson's foreign policies. I contended that President Wilson had been pro-American and not anti-German or pro-Ally either. The argument waxed warm. Toward the end of it Mr. Abeles came in. There was another gentleman at another desk at work. There was no secrecy, no confidences, just as ordinary talk.

"Much of what Mr. Ridder said was not new. The ultra-German press had from the day of Mr. Hughes's nomination claimed that the German-American Alliance had nominated Mr. Hughes, and I have never seen that claim denied. Many ultra-Germans who have talked with me have said freely that they were waiting to see whether Mr. Hughes was going 'to say something' to show his sympathy with Germany, and that their decision as to how they would vote would depend upon what Mr. Hughes should say.

"What Victor Ridder did say that was new was that Mr. Hughes was really going to say something on that subject and that it would be acceptable to Mr. Ridder and his ultra-German friends, and that he knew it would be. It would be acceptable because, as he broadly hinted, he was going to write it himself. I went directly to my hotel, and, while the whole conversation was fresh in my mind, I wrote out the salient points of it in a letter to Mr. Hapgood. I do not pretend that I repeated the exact words of Mr. Ridder all the way through, but the letter is absolutely true, and essentially represents fairly what Mr. Ridder said to me, and I am sure Mr. Ridder will not deny this when he cools off a bit.

"I never courted a 'hyphenate' for the Democratic President. I have reasoned with many Americans of German origin and convinced some at least of what I myself have been cognizant of, and that is that for many months the Republican inside ring has been nursing assiduously the discontent of many Americans of German origin against the Administration in its stand on the Lusitania matter, and on the other hand they are as deftly pulling for the ultra-pro-Ally vote, through the efforts of Colonel Roosevelt against the ultra-Germans, causing the ultra-Germans to believe Mr. Hughes will be friendly, very friendly, to Germany if elected, and causing the ultra-pro-Ally sympathizers to believe that, if elected, Mr. Hughes will be friendly—very, very—to the Allies.

"Mr. Hughes stands by and bids godspeed to both sides against the middle.

"Of course, I never invited Mr. Ridder to see the President. I never mentioned the matter to the President at all. I in no wise represented or pretended to represent the President at any time. I never saw Colonel House in my life; never had any communication with him, either directly or indirectly. Both insinuations are well known to Mr. Ridder to be entirely unjustified, and point the malice contained in his unwarranted denial of what I wrote Mr. Hapgood."

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the fifth day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

HIGGINS & SEITER
INC.
FOUNDED 1887
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9-11 EAST 37TH STREET
SPECIAL DISPLAY OF SILVER MOUNTED CHINA AND CRYSTAL
TEA, COFFEE AND BREAKFAST SETS
HIGHBALL AND COCKTAIL SETS
PLATES AND GLASSES

READY REFERENCE.
Binder for The Annalist, full cloth, $1.25. Best reference to stock prices and important financial facts. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

B. Altman & Co.

An Advance Sale of
Men's Winter-weight Overcoats
FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
will afford an opportunity, unusual at this season, for obtaining new, warm outergarments at prices that represent a decided saving.

MEN'S IMPORTED OVERCOATS
made of smart, serviceable woolen materials; a very desirable coat, equally suitable for street or motor wear; exceptional value . . . . . at $27.50

MEN'S DRESS OVERCOATS (American-made)
of black or Oxford gray vicuna, lined throughout with satin and finished with a velvet collar; a decidedly smart overcoat; special . . . . . at $24.50

(Men's Wear Dep't, First Floor. Fifth Avenue entrance)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street
TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Today and Tomorrow!!
A Most Remarkable Offering of
7,200 Men's Fine Shirts at $1.50

¶ Good shirts are scarce—FAST dyes are even scarcer—and shirtings which conform to the rigid Saks standard of quality are as elusive as modern submersibles.

¶ Only after months of extensive preparation are we able to offer this rare collection of shirts. The materials are the finest woven cloths obtainable in America today, and the colors are all fast.

¶ The designs are in new stripe effects—not conventional cluster or pin stripes, but NEW striped shirtings that will please the most critical. Soft and stiff cuff models to select from.

1,500 Men's Silk Scarfs at 55c

¶ Scarfs at 55c are a common occurrence in New York—but pure silk scarfs of this character are unusual even at higher prices.

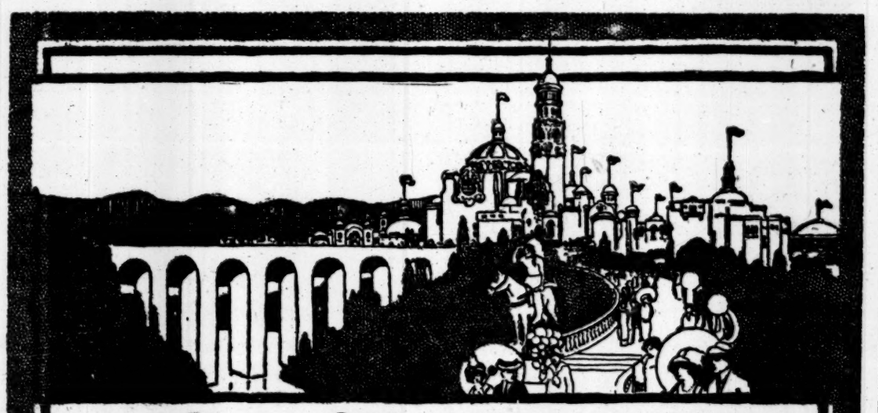
¶ Made of poplins, repps, mogadors, Persians, faille, exclusive brocades, and a host of other weaves, in soft tones and rich color combinations which are far removed from the ordinary.

Men's Handkerchiefs, 6 for 55c

¶ Soft, self-bordered handkerchiefs, in holiday boxes.

Men's Fine Pajamas at $1.10

¶ A sample line of a prominent manufacturer. Flannels; striped cotton fabrics; and durable plain weaves.



Panama-California International
Exposition San Diego Cal.

BORDEN'S
Again Win Highest Honors

The following letter speaks for itself:

PANAMA-CALIFORNIA INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
San Diego, California
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Borden's Condensed Milk Company, September 21, 1916.
Foreign and Domestic Industries Building,
Exposition Grounds.

GENTLEMEN: This is to officially notify you that Borden's Condensed Milk Company has been awarded the only Grand Prize given at the Panama-California International Exposition on Milk Products, covering Gail Borden's "Eagle Brand" Condensed Milk, Borden's Evaporated Milk, Borden's Malted Milk, Borden's Natural Milk, Borden's Dry Milk Crystals, Borden's Certified Milk, Borden's Pasteurized Milk, Borden's Buttermilk, Borden's Cream, Borden's Cocoa Butter, Borden's Milk Chocolate, Borden's Milk Chocolate Almond Bars, Borden's Cocoa Powder, Borden's Chocolate Coatings, Borden's Machine Wrapped Caramels, and Borden's Condensed Coffee.

In addition, because of the purity, richness, nourishing qualities, hygiene, and sanitary standard, the Exposition has awarded extra honors as follows:

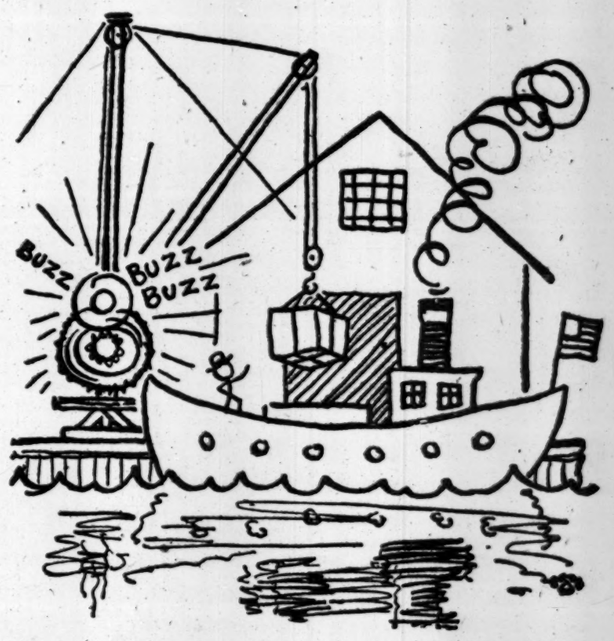
Gold Medal covering all milk products, viz.: Borden's Condensed Milk, Borden's Evaporated Milk, Borden's Malted Milk, Borden's Natural Milk, Borden's Dry Milk Crystals, Borden's Certified Milk, Borden's Pasteurized Milk, Borden's Buttermilk and Borden's Cream.

Gold Medal for Borden's Condensed Coffee.

Gold Medal covering Borden's Chocolate Coatings, Borden's Cocoa Powder and Borden's Cocoa Butter.

Gold Medal covering Borden's Machine Wrapped Caramels, Borden's Milk Chocolate and Borden's Milk Chocolate Almond Bars.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) H. J. PENFOLD,
Chairman of the Superior Jury.



You may not be a stevedore, but
You will be interested in the electric loading of boats and the warehouse model at
The Electrical Exposition and Motor Show *of* 1916
Grand Central Palace October 11th to 21st
Lexington Avenue and 46th Street Open at 11 a m excepting Sunday

SAYS WILSON BALKED AT DEFENSE PARADE

Then the Germans, Through Schurz and Ridder, Indorsed It, Sherrill Asserts.

PLEA CAME TO MITCHEL

Republicans, In New Charge, Say President Was Fearful of Irritating the Hyphenate.

President Wilson was anxious to have the big preparedness parade held in this city last May stopped, on the ground that it might "irritate" the German-Americans, according to a signed statement of Charles H. Sherrill, former United States Minister to Argentina, which was made public last night by Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Sherrill was the originator, moving spirit, and organizer of the big demonstration for national military and industrial efficiency.

According to Mr. Sherrill, he was summoned by telephone to the Mayor's office in the City Hall, where he was told that a telephone message had been received from the "Administration in Washington" urging that the parade be abandoned.

Mr. Sherrill does not say in his statement whether he was told of the telephone message by Mayor Mitchel or by some other spokesman for the Administration, nor does he say that Mayor Mitchel received him in person, but it was learned last night from other sources that the Mayor did receive him and deliver the message. It was learned also that Frank L. Polk, former Corporation Counsel and then Solicitor of the State Department in Washington, and Henry H. Curran, Republican leader of the Board of Aldermen, were in the Mayor's office at the time of the conference.

Mr. Sherrill said that after the meeting with the Mayor he consulted Carl L. Schurz, son of the late Carl Schurz, and that, as a result of conferences Mr. Schurz had with Bernard H. Ridder of the Staats-Zeitung and other prominent German-Americans, Mr. Ridder assured Mayor Mitchel that there would be no feeling against the parade, but that, on the contrary, it would receive the cordial support of the German-American newspapers in this city.

Mr. Sherrill's Statement.

Here is Mr. Sherrill's statement:

"Mr. Ridder's statement in the newspapers that the Administration has for some time been attempting to conciliate what they frequently call the German hyphenate vote recalls to my mind an experience of last Spring which tends to confirm his statement. At that time for six weeks I, with some of my friends, was engaged in organizing the preparedness parade which took place in this city on May 13.

"About two weeks before that date I received an urgent telephone request to come to the Mayor's office. Upon arrival there I was told that a long-distance telephone message had just been received from the Administration in Washington urging that the preparedness parade be abandoned on the ground that it would irritate our American citizens of German birth or descent, might cause riots in the street, and therefore be most undesirable.

"Of course I was astounded by this request, and stated that in my opinion sidestepping a crisis was not the best way to meet it, especially if not assured that it really was a crisis. I asked time to consider the matter, and it was given me. It was made clear that the extraordinary suggestion did not originate with the Mayor, but came from the Administration in Washington.

"In order to ascertain if this was a real or only an imaginary crisis, prepared for political purposes, I conferred with Mr. Carl L. Schurz, a childhood friend, told him what had been said to me at the Mayor's office; expressed my opinion that it was based upon an entire misconception of our German-American citizens and their loyalty to their adopted land; and in this opinion he heartily agreed. He went at once to see his friends, and had a number of conferences, concerning which I cannot speak because I was not present at any of them.

"I learned that as a result of his efforts Mr. Bernard Ridder personally went to the Mayor's Office and assured his Honor that not only was there no fear of any rioting or other disloyal behavior on the part of American citizens of German antecedents, but also that the German language press of this city would indorse and support the parade. I myself never have seen Mr. Bernard Ridder.

No Opposition by Germans.

"More than ninety other cities also had preparedness parades, and about 2,850,000 persons took part in them. From none of those cities did I hear of any real opposition by American citizens of German descent to these parades. On the contrary, they took part in large numbers.

"The attempt of the Administration to stop the New York parade was not only an unjust reflection upon the loyalty of Americans of German origin but also a disingenuous bid by Washington for their political support. It was likewise the one single instance in all that great movement on the part of anybody to use it for the purpose of playing politics.

"CHARLES H. SHERRILL."

Henry H. Curran, minority leader in the Board of Aldermen and now Republican candidate for President of the board, said at the Yale Club last night that he was present at a conference when the preparedness parade had been discussed with Mr. Sherrill, but he could not recall any of the details. Mr. Curran is actively identified with the Home Defense League, which took a warm interest in the parade. It was learned last night that he strongly urged on the Mayor the folly of calling off the parade.

Carl L. Schurz was asked if Mr. Sherrill had told him last Spring that the Administration at Washington, through Mayor Mitchel, had tried to stop the preparedness parade on the ground that it might excite German-Americans to riot.

"I recall such a conversation," said Mr. Schurz. "I told Mr. Sherrill the suggestion was absurd, that there would be no feeling whatsoever."

Mayor Out of Town.

"Did you have a talk with Bernard Ridder about Mr. Sherrill's statement?" Mr. Schurz was asked.

"Yes, with Mr. Ridder and with others. I do not know what they did about it."

Mayor Mitchel is away on a hunting trip, and is supposed to be either in Canada or in the Adirondacks. Theodore Rousseau, the Mayor's private secretary, said last night that he did not know where his chief was just now.

"I was not present at any conference between the Mayor and Mr. Sherrill—of that I am certain," said Mr. Rousseau. "I never knew the Mayor had any desire to stop the parade, and I never heard that any word came to the Mayor from Washington on the subject. If there was such a conference I know nothing about it."

ADDRESS GALLANT MINERS.

Butte Crowds Cordial to Women Campaigning for Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, SPOKANE, Wash, Oct. 12.—The tours of ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge and the fair campaigners converged again last night, when the two staffs of speakers had to divide the platform in the Auditorium at Butte. The crowd, a fairly responsive one, numbered close to 2,000 persons, the biggest the skirted spellbinders had addressed.

Mr. Beveridge in his two-hour speech criticized President Wilson freely and received spasmodic encouragement from the crowd, almost entirely made up of men employed in the big copper mines. When, however, he attempted to minimize the prosperity of the nation, a picture of the audience would have shown a collection of wide grins, for every copper miner is now receiving more pay than he ever did before in his life.

The miners were greatly impressed by a talk on Americanism made by Miss Mary Antin. She, slight of figure, presented so small an appearance beside the six-foot miners who presided as Chairman, that the crowd declared in her favor before she had spoken a word, giving three cheers for "the little one."

After the meeting the orators were taken to the Silver Bow Club, where dinner was served, and later many of them toured the town and explored the copper mines.

Because of the I. W. W. disorders two years ago, the city of Butte passed an ordinance prohibiting street meetings, hence it was necessary for Miss Elizabeth Freeman, to whom was assigned the task of rounding up the "men in the street," to journey out of the city limits to do so. When she arrived at Walkerville, a mining settlement a mile from Butte, the thousand and one saloons were filled and the streets empty. When, however, a miner heard the lady's mission he volunteered to help at the meeting. The word was passed and soon Miss Freeman, mounted on a stool brought from a nearby restaurant, was talking Hughes to 300 miners.

It was close to midnight when the campaigners returned to the train and then it developed that there was some dissatisfaction over what some of them considered a lack of cordiality displayed by ex-Senator Beveridge, who had declined to attend the dinner at the Silver Bow Club.

Wilson Auto Van Visits the Bronx.

Yesterday was Bronx Day of the Women's Wilson Auto Van. Morning and afternoon the van was in charge of Miss Virginia M. Mollenhauer, lawyer, who spoke of the lawyer's reason for indorsing President Wilson. Mrs. Ella O'Gorman Stanton, Vice Chairman of the Women's Wilson Auto Van, and sister of Senator James A. O'Gorman, also spoke. The line of speechmaking was along 149th Street. While the women were having their Wilson dinner at the Hotel McAlpin in the evening the Wilson National Men's League was in charge of the van. Winter Russell, Chairman of the Speaker's Bureau of the League, was among the speakers.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the fifth day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

ROOSEVELT TO TOUR WEST ON A 'SPECIAL'

Intermediary Stops Planned After He Leaves Cincinnati on 12-Day Trip.

DAY AND NIGHT MEETINGS

Advance Demand for His Labor Speech at Wilkes-Barre Tomorrow Reaches 1,000,000 Copies.

The next speaking tour of Colonel Roosevelt will occupy twelve days. He will leave New York next Tuesday for Cincinnati on his way to Louisville, Ky., where he will speak on Wednesday. The Colonel will go to Cincinnati in a private car attached to the train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 10:30 A. M. From Cincinnati on he will travel on a special train.

The full itinerary of the Colonel's trip was made public yesterday by Chairman Willcox. From Cincinnati to Louisville the itinerary makes mention of "intermediary stops." This led to the inference that the Colonel would make rear-platform speeches en route through Kentucky, where the Republicans are making a hard drive this year for the electoral vote.

Here is the Roosevelt itinerary:

Oct. 17, leave New York 10:30 A. M.; Oct. 18, leave Cincinnati 7:30 A. M.; intermediate stops and leave Corbin 2:15 P. M.; intermediate stops and leave Louisville 11 P. M.; Oct. 19 and 20, en route; Oct. 21, arrive Phoenix 6 P. M.; Oct. 22, leave Phoenix 7:45 A. M.; Oct. 23, leave Albuquerque 2:40 P. M.; Oct. 24, arrive Denver, 10 A. M.; Oct. 25, leave Denver, 8:45 A. M.; Oct. 26, arrive Chicago, 2 P. M.

Demands have already come into National Headquarters from Republican leaders throughout the country for pamphlets containing the labor speech which Colonel Roosevelt is to deliver at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., tomorrow in such a flood as to make the printing of a one-million edition necessary if all demands are to be filled. The Colonel's speech is wanted for circulation among workingmen to help the Republicans in their uphill fight to retain the proportion of the labor vote polled for Republican Presidential candidates in other years.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Men's

Suits and Overcoats at $14.75

New Fall and Winter Models

Style that is style marks these GIMBELS clothes as "different" from the general run.

Smart, clinging models that follow the lines of the body very closely, with wide or narrow lapels, and one, two or three button effects, and the more conservative styles feature the suits, which come in serges, cheviots and fancy mixtures. Well tailored.

Chesterfileds are among the overcoats, in light and dark materials, as well as every style to care for the man who wants the swing of freedom and for the quieter man who needs the vine-clinging model.

Every dictate of Fashion in lapel, pocket or sleeve, and every shade and color, new weave and lining effect may be had in these fine

GIMBELS Men's Clothes at $14.75

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

'PHONE 6900 GREELEY

Misses', Juniors' and Girls'

Smart Autumn Fashions

Fashionable SUITS and COATS made by custom tailors.
DRESSES that reflect the latest Parisian ideas, also our exclusive originations.

Misses' Suit Shop

Sizes 14 to 20 years

Broadcloth Suits,	24.50 to 195.00
Wool Velour Suits,	29.50 to 245.00
Bolivia Cloth Suits,	69.50 to 185.00
Velvet Suits,	39.50 to 195.00
Checked Cloth Suits,	24.50 to 69.50

Misses' Coat Shop

Sizes 14 to 20 years

Wool Velour Coats,	19.75 to 135.00
Bolivia Cloth Coats,	39.50 to 79.50
Broadcloth Coats,	29.50 to 175.00
Tweed Mixture Coats,	18.50 to 45.00
Velvet or Plush Coats,	39.50 to 215.00

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Tailored Suits

Collar and Cuffs of Seal or Nutria Beaver Fur

Four new models, of broadcloth or wool velour in brown, burgundy, navy, taupe or black; new model skirts 14 to 20 years. *Special* 34.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Seal, Raccoon, Beaver or Mole Furs

Of wool velour or broadcloth, in mahogany, burgundy, green, brown, castor, gold, navy or black, also wool velour Callot checks. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 39.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Trimmed with Various Fashionable Furs

Of duvet de laine, wool velour, broadcloth, or velveteen, in mahogany, gold, tile, burgundy, navy, green, brown or black; 14 to 20 years. *Special* 59.50

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats

Seal, Skunk Opossum or Raccoon Collars

Of wool velour, wool plush or camel's hair velour, in burgundy, green, brown, navy or black, with seal, skunk opossum or natural raccoon furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Misses' Bolivia Cloth Coats

Plain or fur trimmed models

Of bolivia cloth in brown, green or burgundy, Santiago or black, collar and cuffs of self material or Lapin fur, silk lined throughout. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 39.50

Girls' Wool Velour Coats

Australian Coney Fur collar and cuffs

Dressy coat of wool velour in brown, green or navy, stitched belt extends into loose panel pockets, lined and interlined. 8 to 17 years. *Special* 19.75

Misses' Dress Shop

Sizes 14 to 20 years

Misses' Serge Dresses, All Serge with Satin or Georgette.	14.50 to 59.50
Silk or Velvet Dresses, Embroidered or beaded.	18.50 to 98.50
Misses' Evening Dresses, Of satin, taffeta or silk nets.	18.50 to 125.00

Girls' & Juniors' Dress Shop

Sizes 6 to 17 years

Girls' Wool Dresses, Sizes 6 to 12 years.	4.95 to 19.75
Girls' Wool or Silk Dresses, Sizes 12 to 16 years.	14.50 to 39.50
Juniors' Wool or Silk Dresses, Sizes 13 to 17 years.	9.75 to 39.50

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Serge Dresses

Fifteen new models—14 to 20 years

Of navy French serge; straight line models, Russian models or coat models with broadcloth or satin collars, plain or pleated skirts. *Special* 18.50

Misses' Wool Jersey Dresses

Six exclusive models—14 to 20 years

Of navy, burgundy, brown or green wool Jersey; straight line models with broadcloth or satin collars, some fur trimmed. *Special* 29.50

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Juniors' Serge Dresses

Sizes 13 to 17 years

Of navy French serge; large serge collar with white silk over-collar, detachable belt, worsted embroidered pointed pockets on skirt. *Special* 14.50

Girls' Wool Plaid Dresses

Sizes 8 to 14 years

Of green and blue wool plaid; open front model with detachable white pique collar; suede belt, pleated skirt. *Special* 8.95

J. M. Gidding & Co.

384-386 and 388 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

INTRODUCE, TODAY, NEW IDEAS—IN

Smart Hats

Featuring Russian—Spanish—Napoleonic—Japanese—Colonial—Beret—Turban—Toque—Cloche—Mushroom—Canotier and Gainsborough effects; also Smart Fur and Fur-trimmed Hats—and emphasizing new Persian and Paisley embroidered effects—Angora Turbans and beautiful Evening Hats of Silver tissue and Gold lace.

Costume Blouses

Exquisite, hand-made styles, in the new hip-length Grecian styles of India crepe and chiffon in shades to match the Fall Tailleurs; particularly beautiful are the delicate hand-drawn designs, rich embroideries, beaded effects and real laces.

Fashionable Furs

Motor and Street Coats—Evening Wraps—Shoulder Capes—Stoles—Scarfs, Pellerines and Sets—of Russian Sable, Ermine, Chinchilla, Kolinsky, Baby Lamb, Baby Caracul, Mole, Seal, Nutria, etc.

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Big Sale of Men's Shoes

Four New, Snappy Styles are offered at prices which invite you to stock up with two or three pairs. See evening papers for details.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

It's New—It's Smart—It's Serviceable

The "First Line" Coat

An Adequate Defense against the Penetrating Weather

Made along the loose, comfortable lines of the coats worn by officers in the trenches.

Warm enough to protect the motorist—light enough not to be a burden to the man who walks.

The "First Line" Coat is designed for active service. Every line, every piece of material and every seam points to the capacity of the coat for giving comfort and for standing up under hard service.

Made of a plain, heavy wool material, in Oxford or brown, this coat may be had with either a camel's hair lining, which is permanently sewn in. Priced at $48.50

Or, with a detachable camel's hair lining, which may be unbuttoned, leaving a lining of satin in the yoke, and sleeves. Priced at $57.50

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, 34th Street.

Smart Haberdashery

gives the finishing touches to a man's appearance.

It's the little things that count in a man's make-up. Shirts and Hats are little things, but become important factors in the general appearance of any man. The selection of those furnishings which add to a man's bearing is an easy matter at Macy's. The stocks are complete with the latest things — the prices place good dressing within the reach of all.

Shirts $1.89

Woven Madras shirts made by expert shirtmakers, in a variety of patterns and colorings which will please the snappy dresser as well as the man of conservative taste. Pleated, Plain, Negligee, or Soft Cuff Models.

The Marlborough $3.89

Our own importation—in either soft hat or derby. Just the hat for the man who wants something out of the ordinary—which still will not make him look conspicuous. Four styles in light or medium weight.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street

The Ideal

Winter Outfit For the Chauffeur

Overcoat, $21.75
Suit, $15.75
Cap, $1.79

$39.29 Complete

Instead of using whipcord for the overcoats of our standard winter outfits we have used a heavy frieze this year because of its superior wearing and warmth-giving qualities, two important features that will be appreciated by the man at the wheel.

The Overcoat is double-breasted and wool lined throughout, buttons to neck, and has convertible collar, wind cuffs and belted back.

The Suit is all wool whipcord, in color matching the overcoat, smart, semi-Norfolk coat, full Venetia lined. Trousers full length or knickerbockers.

The Cap is made of either frieze or whipcord.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th Street, Front.

SEABURY PROMISES CHANGES IN PRISONS

Pledges Himself to Reorganize the System if He Is Elected.

SAYS RINGS CONTROL

Insists Whitman Must Answer Osborne—Thinks Warden's Theories Should Have a Fair Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, Oct. 12.—Samuel Seabury spoke on the subject of prison reform tonight in this city—Thomas Mott Osborne's home. He promised, if elected, a thorough reorganization of the prison system, and said that Governor Whitman must answer the charges which Warden Osborne made upon his resignation that the Governor was using the prisons for political purposes.

More than a thousand persons applauded Mr. Seabury when he said that while it was too early to judge the results of Mr. Osborne's experiments at Sing Sing, he believed they should have a fair trial.

"I do not approach the question of prison reform from a standpoint of sentimentality," Mr. Seabury said. "I have been a judge, however, and I have seen much of criminals. I do realize that the time has come for humane principles in prison administration.

"There is need for prison reform in this State. The prisons of the State are now in the hands of political rings. An attempted reform has been made in Sing Sing under the Wardenship of Mr. Osborne. Without passing final judgment as to the ultimate effect of that attempt, it is evident that it has been carried far enough to be entitled to a fair and sympathetic trial. As Governor of this State, I shall see to it that the prisons of the State are conducted upon humane principles and that political or partisan consideration shall not be permitted to operate.

"How has Governor Whitman conducted the prisons? In the recent letter which Mr. Osborne wrote he makes the direct statement that the Governor is antagonistic to the system that is being carried out at Auburn and Sing Sing prisons and that he has tried to use the Superintendent of Prisons and his office for political purposes.

"This is a most serious charge against Governor Whitman, coming as it does from one who is in a position to know the facts. He deliberately resigns his office, and tells us that his efforts at reform have been obstructed because Governor Whitman used the Superintendent of Prisons and his office for political purposes.

"Mr. Osborne gives to the people of this State his word that Governor Whitman 'broke every promise he ever made to me both before and after I took office.' In addition to this, Mr. Osborne says that he has been forced to a realization that without the acquiescence of the Governor, the shameful attacks made upon him in Westchester County, 'would never have been initiated or have gained headway.'

"These charges are of such a character that Governor Whitman must answer them. He cannot ignore them or evade them upon the plea that he has always supported the reforms which Mr. Osborne attempted to initiate. That he has not taken any open position hostile to Mr. Osborne is well known. What Mr. Osborne complains of is that, while pretending to be for him, he has in fact been opposed to him.

"Whether or not Governor Whitman can excuse his conduct in relation to the prisons or defend himself from the grave charges which Mr. Osborne has brought against him, it is perfectly apparent that the prisons of the State, with the acquiescence of the Governor, have been used for partisan purposes."

Charles D. Osborne, Warden Osborne's son, dined with Mr. Seabury and a party at the Osborne Hotel tonight. Mr. Osborne, the junior, is publisher of The Auburn Citizen.

Mr. Seabury covered more than a hundred miles by automobile on the second day of his swing through this part of the State. He made speeches at Ithaca and Groton, in Tompkins County, and at Moravia, in Cayuga County. He was joined this morning by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Byron K. Newton, who spoke at Auburn tonight for William F. McCombs, candidate for Senator, and the Wilson Administration.

Everywhere Mr. Seabury went today he spoke in praise of the National Administration, and everywhere his praise of the President's course in international affairs won applause.

At the Tompkins County Fair in Ithaca, Mr. Seabury spoke from a small platform back of the grand stand to several hundred persons, mostly farmers. He told them that he had given up his seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals, which he might have occupied fourteen years more, because he wanted to get down on the firing line and fight with them for the things he thought they were entitled to. He promised an extension of the work of the Department of Foods and Markets and a study of the transportation question.

Mr. Seabury will leave tomorrow for Rome, where he will address a noon meeting. He will go to Beacon and Newburg to speak in the evening.

STORM BATTERED ST. CROIX.

Entire Villages Destroyed by the West Indian Cyclone.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Oct. 12.—Late reports concerning the cyclone which struck the Danish West Indies islands early in the week show that the country districts in the island of St. Croix suffered heavy damage. Entire villages and numerous mills were destroyed. The town of Fredericksted suffered less damage than was originally reported.

The damage in St. Thomas is estimated to exceed $1,000,000. The poorer class of the population suffered heavily. Many of them are homeless. Public relief for the sufferers has been started, but outside aid is urgently needed. The fatalities in the islands were small.

CARLSTROM DELAYS FLIGHT FOR RECORD

Fire at Curtiss Aviation Field Compels Postponement of Proposed Altitude Effort.

TIMES-MACHINE NEAR READY

Aviator May Make a Test of the Chicago-New York Biplane Today.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 12.—Affairs at the Curtiss aviation field were thrown into confusion for a time today by a fire which broke out last night shortly after the last mechanics had left and destroyed the frame buildings serving as offices for the field and the school. The fire presumably started from a lighted cigarette thrown into oil or waste near the offices. It was discovered by nearby residents. A strong wind was blowing from the west, keeping the flames away from the other buildings of the field, so that the hangars and the machines in and near them, the half dozen school aeroplanes, the new triplane scout, and the biplane in which Victor Carlstrom is to fly from Chicago to New York for THE NEW YORK TIMES, sustained no damage. With the offices were destroyed about $4,000 worth of equipment, several barographs, a number of magnetos, an oxygen helmet designed for work at high altitudes, and clothing, goggles, and other personal property belonging to instructors or pupils at the Curtiss school.

As a result of the loss of the oxygen helmet and other equipment the attempt at a new altitude record which Carlstrom had expected to make today had to be postponed, and will probably have to be put off until after the Chicago-New York flight. No damage of any sort was sustained by THE TIMES aeroplane, on which the finishing touches were being put today. But for the temporary upset in arrangements at the field caused by the fire THE TIMES machine might have been in shape for Carlstrom to make his first experimental flight this afternoon; but under the circumstances this was again delayed, although the Curtiss engineers expect that all obstacles will be removed by tomorrow.

Carlstrom made a short exhibition flight in the triplane scout today and is ready to begin the test on THE TIMES machine as soon as the final overhauling is completed.

The compass which Carlstrom will use on the record flight was at the general offices of the Curtiss factory and thus escaped the fire, as did the best of the barographs, which was in the triplane. Without an oxygen helmet, however, any attempt to break the altitude record is regarded as out of the question, and it will be several days before another can be obtained.

LAUDS CARLSTROM'S SKILL.

Gilpatric Calls Him the Superman of Aviation.

J. Guy Gilpatric, an aviator, known here for many years and now constructing aeroplanes, paid a tribute to Victor Carlstrom yesterday as the "superman of aviators," and in addition congratulated THE TIMES on the proposed Chicago-New York flight.

"The Chicago-New York flight, if successfully carried through," he said, "will be the greatest single boost that American aviation has ever known. That it will be successful every one who has flown Curtiss machines and who knows Carlstrom is sure.

"Of course, on a flight of this nature, luck plays an important part, but Victor Carlstrom and the R-2 Curtiss are a combination as nearly perfect as the United States can produce today. Carlstrom is one of the strongest men I ever saw, and there are many in aviation who will recall his ability to bend quarter-inch iron spikes with his bare hands.

"This remarkable strength will be an asset on a flight of this length, as the greatest endurance will be required not only of the machine, but of the pilot as well. THE TIMES has done well to select this combination for a flight that will be nothing short of open-making.

"People in aviation will remember THE TIMES interest in the science in years gone by; how in 1913 I carried out flights over the lower bay and Manhattan, in order that the fliers in THE TIMES Aerial Derby would know what to expect in the way of air currents; how five of us flew around the city in a forty-five-mile gale for THE TIMES $1,000 prize.

"THE TIMES Aerial Derby helped aviation along immensurably and indications are that Carlstrom's flight will do as much again. Truly, THE TIMES is to be congratulated."

Henry A. Wise Wood, President of the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers and formerly Chairman of the Committee on Aeronautics of the Naval Advisory Board, said yesterday that THE TIMES deserved the highest praise for promoting the flight which would show the great development of aviation in te last few years.

"Less than fifteen years ago," he said, "in 1902, to be exact, H. G. Wells wrote of aeroplane flight in his book of 'Anticipations.' In this he said: 'Few people, I fancy, who know the work of Langley, Lilienthal, Pilcher, Maxim and Chanute, but will be inclined to believe that, long before the year A. D. 2000 and very probably before 1950, a successful aeroplane will have soared and come home safe and sound. Directly that is accomplished the new invention will be most assuredly applied to war.'

"We all know how much Wells was mistaken and this splendid TIMES flight will emphasize it further. The flight will show the great need of air navigators here—men who can go anywhere in the trackless heights of the air with only the guiding of their charts and compass. Hitherto, flying has been a rule of thumb business. THE TIMES flight will show what can be done by flying scientifically. It will show the way to the army pilots, who are useless if they cannot cover great distances and reach their objectives, and, in addition, will found the air mail route between Chicago and this city.

"In fostering this flight THE TIMES is following its policy of pioneering in matters that affect the welfare of the nation, and it deserves the highest praise and the greatest success."

Demand Break with Britain.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Resolutions demanding that all diplomatic relations between the United States and England be severed and his passports be handed to the British Ambassador at Washington were adopted today by the Friends of Irish Freedom of Massachusetts at their convention in this city. A request was also made that the United States Government see that Ireland is represented in the Council of Nations when peace is declared.

Harry Thaw Visits Matteawan.

BEACON, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Harry K. Thaw, who came here today to attend a local celebration, paid a visit to Superintendent Kieb of the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane. It was the first time Thaw had been to the institution since his escape in August, 1913.

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Real Pennant Winners

CHAMPIONS OF THE HOSIERY WORLD

Year after year our Holeproof Hosiery makes a "runaway race" in the "Hosiery League"—and it's due entirely to the wonderful "team-work," the superb and unequalled combination of Fit, Finish, Fine Feel, Good Looks and Splendid Wearing Ability—all developed to an extent that can be found in no other stockings.

Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

6 Pairs Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months or we will replace them with new hose FREE

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs, guaranteed for 3 months, $2
For Women, 6 pairs $2; Silk Lisle for Women $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs, guaranteed for 3 months, $3

PLEASE NOTE—Holeproof Hosiery Prices Will Be Advanced January 1st, 1917.

Brill Brothers.

279 BROADWAY, NEAR CHAMBERS STREET
Broadway, at 49th Street Broadway, at 42d Street
UNION SQUARE, 14th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich. 125th St., at 3d Ave.
FLATBUSH AVE., AT FULTON, BROOKLYN
791 BROAD STREET, AT MARKET, NEWARK, N.J.
1192 Main Street, at Golden Hill, Bridgeport.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

A NOTABLE COLLECTION

OF ANTIQUES, INCLUDING FURNITURE, BRONZES, PORCELAINS, PAINTINGS AND WORKS OF ART, SELECTED BY MR. HARRY OATWAY, OF LONDON, HAS BEEN PLACED ON EXHIBITION AND SALE AT

MADISON AVE., & 45TH ST., NEW YORK

You will pay more for TOBEY-MADE FURNITURE *but you will never regret it*

TOBEY-made

For sixty years the spirit of craftmanship has dominated the skilled artisans who make Tobey Hand-Made. Their greatest joy is to continually strive to surpass their previous efforts.

The TOBEY Furniture Co.

Fifth Avenue at 53d Street

The greatest business word in the English language

It never gets printed in an advertisement.

But it denotes a quality present in every advertisement that ever produced results.

It describes the one essential characteristic of the successful salesman.

Sincerity!

There are all kinds of salesmen doing business right along—fat, thin; quick, slow; refined, rough—all kinds, but they are writing the orders.

Haven't you often wondered how some one successful salesman ever sold anything? Maybe he was everything he ought not to be—and maybe he never could sell to you anyway. But he wrote the orders. Somehow that man must have conveyed the impress of *sincerity* when he was talking his line of goods. That's how he did it!

There are at least as many kinds of advertising. And much of it that we all agree is very bad *does business.* To do that it absolutely must have in it somewhere the reflection of somebody's sincere belief in the thing offered.

You are running advertising copy this month that you finally OK'd with a grouch. Copy that you felt in your bones was dead as Pharaoh. Ask yourself if what it lacks is not the one thing that counts most: not cleverness, not art, but *sincerity.*

Hanff-Metzger

INCORPORATED

Advertising Agents

Jos. A. Hanff, President *Geo. P. Metzger, Vice President*

95 Madison Avenue, New York Telephone 5946 Madison Square

A New Industrial City

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FOR SALE

For Illustrated Booklet Write 30 E. 42d St., New York City Phone Murray Hill 7505

DEGNON TERMINAL

GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

Unusual Sale of Slightly Used Pianos

Grands and Uprights
Steinway, Baldwin, Briggs, and other standard makes
All in perfect condition, fully warranted, from $125.00 Up.
Terms to suit convenience of purchasers

Also a Large Assortment of Player-Pianos.
Liberal Allowance for Old Pianos Taken in Exchange.
Pianos to Rent—Small Uprights for Small Apartments.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 8, 10, 12 East 34th St.

Comparison shows the value of Concentration

English and Composition	45	Virgil and Sight Reading	30
Literature	30	Elementary German	30
Latin Grammar	45	Algebra	30
Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	30
Chemistry	30		

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:—

English Grammar & Composition	60	American History	60
English Literature	74	Elementary Algebra, Complete	60
Elementary German	63	Chemistry	60
Advanced German	60	*Cicero and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	63	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Plane Geometry	67	*Advanced Latin Composition	75

*For Harvard.

Many other excellent records shown on request.

Daily outdoor exercise for boys under five. Individual or class instruction in any subject by the hour or by the term. The principal welcomes interviews between 10 and 12 A. M. and between 2 and 4 P. M. daily.

A school for boys under 14 will be opened Oct. 2d at 270 West 72d St., corner of West End Ave.

The second lecture on Applied Concentration will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Thursday Evening, October 12th, at 8 P. M. This is the second of a series of ten lectures of interest to doctors, teachers, lawyers, and business men.

Boarding and Day Pupils.

The Clark School for Concentration

259 West 75th St., Corner of West End Ave. Tel. 744 Columbus.

BARNARD SCHOOL OF HOUSEHOLD ARTS
226 West 79th St., New York. For the young woman or the older girl who does not go to college. Offers practical courses in Dressmaking Millinery, Cooking, Arts and Crafts, Household Accounts. The pupil does the actual work amidst home surroundings. Also special courses in Conversational French and English, including Dramatic Art. One or all of the courses may be taken. Catalog on request. School reopens Oct. 16th. Telephone 9069 Schuyler.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
421-423 West 148th St., N. Y.
Kindergarten to College. 21st year. Catalog.
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
177th St. and Ft. Washington Ave.
Young Boys and Girls.
Catalog. Both Schools Reopen Oct. 16.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Fieldston, West 242d St., Reopens Oct. 16. Boys may remain all day, including Saturday. Study hour. Tennis Courts. Athletic Field. Kindergarten to College. Catalog.

BERKELEY-IRVING SCHOOL
BERKELEY SCHOOL Founded 1880 IRVING SCHOOL Founded 1890
309-315 WEST 83rd STREET
A Preparatory School for Boys
"From Primary to College"
A consolidation of two of the strongest private schools in the city. All grades. Thorough work. Small classes. Individual instruction. Afternoon study hour under supervision of teachers. Excellent Library, Laboratory, Manual Training, Athletics under experienced coach.
NO HOME STUDY FOR YOUNG BOYS.
Building accessible by subway, surface, and elevated roads and Fifth Avenue stages.
Abundant light and air. Every room an outside room. Illustrated catalog upon application.
Gymnasium, Swimming Pool, Large Playground, All on the Premises.
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, Headmaster
Thirty-Seventh Year Opens October 11
TELEPHONE SCHUYLER 4836.

Collegiate School For Boys
Is a College Preparatory School with strong Primary and Junior Grades. Modern school building. Large Gymnasium. Military Drill and Supervised Athletics. Afternoon outing classes.
Founded 1638 241-43 W. 77th St., New York
27Sth year begins Oct. 10
Catalogue.
A. F. Warren, Headmaster.

COST ACCOUNTING
New York School of Accounts
ACTUAL-PRACTICE COURSES.
Unique, absolutely different and better. Request "After Bookkeeping—What—" Re: Career.

School Information
FREE Catalogs of all Boarding Schools in the U. S. Call and consult with the school specialist or 'phone and ask for Mr. Beebe. Expert advice Free.
AMERICAN SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION, 1012 Times Bldg., N. Y. 'Phone Bryant 8080.

The Veltin School FOR GIRLS.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. Fireproof School Building, thoroughly sanitary. 160 & 162 WEST 74TH ST., N. Y.

CUTLER SCHOOL,
61 East 61st St. Reopens Mon., Oct. 2. Physician in attendance daily.
Boys occupied all day with play and study. Primary, Junior, and Senior Classes. Boarding Department.

THE DEVERELL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
A high-class French boarding and day school. Moved from Paris to New York City during the war.
57 East 74th St. Phone Lenox 9463.

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL
879 WEST END AVE. (COR. 103D ST.)
For Girls. Kindergarten, Elementary, High School. Catalogue. Telephone Riverside 940. Boys through Fourth Grade. Opens October 11th.

SPANISH by college instructor, native of Spain. Cambridge Hall, 544 W. 187. Apt. 43.

ENGLISH
Pace Standardized Courses
Evening Courses to overcome the prevalent deficiency in the use of English, in business and out of business. Special afternoon 5 o'clock class groups for stenographers, bookkeepers and clerks.
The Course consists of 34 Lessons, each printed in pamphlet form. Texts may be purchased without instruction if desired.
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Day and Evening Sessions.
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HAMILTON for BOYS
599 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 89th St.
25th Year Under Same Principal.

HAMILTON for GIRLS
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14th Year Under Same Principal.
Elementary and College Preparation. Classes average 8. School diploma admits to leading colleges. Approved by New York Regents' Department.

SECRETARIAL
Business, Shorthand and Spanish Courses.
Merchants & Bankers' Business School,
Madison Ave. at 58th St., N. Y. C.
Day & Evening. Open all year.
Send for Catalog. Phone Plaza 2993
S. C. ESTEY, Director.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
241 W. 75th St. Tel. Columbus 8894
Founded 1900. One at a time with teacher is the only efficient method of teaching pupils HOW TO STUDY. Preparation for schools and colleges in half time taken by class schools.

ACCOUNTANCY
New York School of Accounts
For 20 Years at 1123 Broadway.
ACTUAL-PRACTICE COURSES.
Ask for "Where Shall I Study and Why?"

CLAREMONT-SCHOOL
Four months course—Shorthand Typewriting and Business Practice.
32 Broadway, N.Y.C. Booklet on request.

ELOCUTION,
DANCING, CHILDREN'S CLASS
TEACHERS' COURSE.
Miss Guest, Metropolitan Opera House.

THE GRAHAM SCHOOL
for Girls. College Preparatory and General Courses from Primary to Postgraduate. Music. 43 Riverside Drive, at 76th St. Tel. Schuyler 4396.
101ST YEAR OPENS OCT. 17TH.

Kelvin School
High School for Boys. 881 West 79th St.
COLLEGE GRADUATE with high school teaching experience wishes private pupils in German. E. D., 164 Times.
HORACE MANN SCHOOL—Broadway at 120th Street, Henry Carr Pearson, Princ. School Opens Oct. 16th.

Wykeham Rise
WASHINGTON, CONN.
A Country School for Girls
Fanny E. Davies, L. L. A., Principal

KOHUT SCHOOL for BOYS
Boarding and Day Pupils.
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Tel. 367 Kingsbridge

THE MANLIUS SCHOOLS. Two schools—*St. John's*, Military. *Verbeck Hall*, for boys 8 to 14. Investigate. General Wm. Verbeck, Pres., Box T-3, Manlius, N. Y.

BIRTH CONTROL GETS COURT INDORSEMENT

Judge Wadhams Would Legalize System Under Certain Conditions.

SUSPENDS WIFE'S SENTENCE

Mother of Six, with Tuberculous Husband, Says She Was Forced to Steal to Buy Bread.

Legalized birth control under certain conditions was indorsed yesterday by Judge Wadhams in the Court of General Sessions in suspending sentence upon Mrs. Rebecca Schnur, of 298 Third Street, who pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary. Mrs. Schnur declared that she was compelled to steal to obtain bread for her six children, the youngest of whom was ten months old.

Up until five years ago Samuel Schnur was able to support his family with his earnings as an operator on children's coats in an east side shop. The close confinement ultimately had its effect on the man, and he developed tuberculosis. He kept at his work despite his illness until discovered by an inspector of the Health Department, who refused to permit him to remain in the shop as long as he had the disease. Since that time he has been unable to obtain employment.

The burden of support fell on Mrs. Schnur, who has partially earned a living for the family by doing odd jobs. Recently she was unfortunate in obtaining employment, and quickly used up what little money she had on hand. Last month she entered the home of Morris Moskowitz, at 208 East Seventh Street, and stole a small sum of money and a watch, which resulted in her arrest.

In his opinion Judge Wadhams said that Mrs. Schnur had been found guilty on a previous occasion of theft, arising out of the same conditions, but sentence was suspended. Although the woman could be sentenced for a long term in prison, the Court said that the unusual circumstances were such as to warrant a further extension of clemency.

After discussing the condition of the husband and his inability to care for his family, Judge Wadhams made the following statement:

"Nevertheless he goes on becoming the father of children who have very little chance under the conditions to be anything else but tubercular, and, themselves growing up, to repeat the process with society. There is no law against that.

"But we have not only no birth regulation in such cases, but if information is given with respect to birth regulation people are brought to the bar of justice for it. There is a law they violate."

Judge Wadhams pointed out that many nations of Europe had adopted birth regulation with seemingly excellent results. He queried whether Americans had taken as common sense view of the subject as we might.

"I believe," the opinion continued, "that we are living in an age of ignorance which at some future time will be looked upon aghast as we look back upon conditions which we now permit to exist. So that here we have a family increasing in number, with a tubercular husband, with a woman with a child at her breast, with other small children at her skirts, and no money."

Efforts are being made to provide permanent help for Mrs. Schnur. Temporary help will be given by a charitable society until work can be found for the woman.

STILL FIGHT FOR STIELOW.

Misha Appelbaum Wires Governor, Urging Commutation.

The fight to save Charles F. Stielow will not be dropped because Supreme Court Justice Rodenbeck, in Rochester, on Wednesday, denied Stielow's appeal for a new trial.

Stuart M. Kohn, chief counsel for Stielow, yesterday said:

"I am going to do my best to prevent the State from committing a judicial murder. I am certain that Stielow did not kill Phelps and Mrs. Walker and I am not going to give up until the last gun has been fired."

Misha Appelbaum, of the Humanitarian Cult, sent this telegram to Governor Whitman yesterday:

"Motion for new trial having been denied, I appeal to you in the name of 100,000 Humanitarians to commute the sentence of Charles Stielow to life imprisonment so as to give an opportunity for a much needed change in the legal code.

"We ask you especially to grant this in this case, as even the prosecutor has admitted before Justice Rodenbeck that Stielow has a befuddled mind. The State of New York should be the first to be lenient with people having undeveloped minds."

Mr Appelbaum said a meeting had been called for Oct. 17 in Carnegie Hall for a public appeal to the Governor.

BOY KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE.

Dropped in Front of Car Driven by Assistant District Attorney Levy.

While motoring north yesterday afternoon on St. Nicholas Place, Assistant District Attorney Newman Levy, who lives at 209 West 136th Street, turned out for a delivery wagon, and in doing so ran down Pasquale Infanta, 8 years old, of 1,831 Amsterdam Avenue. Mr. Levy carried the boy in his automobile to Dr. Lloyd's sanitarium, 8 St. Nicholas Place, where he died shortly after 6 o'clock.

The boy had been riding on the back of the delivery wagon, and dropped to the street directly in the path of the automobile. Mr. Levy telephoned the details of the accident to the West 153d Street Station, and later went there, where he was arrested on a technical charge of homicide. He was paroled later.

Three-year-old Michael Rago of 126 West Fiftieth Street, was crossing the road a few doors away from his home last night, when he was knocked down and instantly killed by a limousine owned by Mrs. Helen Constable, wife of Dr. Herbert L. Constable of 180 West Fifty-ninth Street. The car was empty, and was being driven to the garage by the chauffeur, Henry Osborn, a negro.

The chauffeur rushed the child to the Polyclinic Hospital, where physicians pronounced him dead. The chauffeur was locked up on the technical charge of homicide and held in $1,000 bail, furnished by his employer.

TESTIFIES ROFRANO DIRECTED MURDER

Convict Says Ex-City Official Wanted the Killing of Giamari Hurried.

IMPATIENT OVER DELAY

La Salle Charges the Accused Phoned Instructions to Gunmen from the Municipal Building.

Michael A. Rofrano, ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, exhibited no uneasiness yesterday when testimony was introduced at his trial in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court accusing him of having directed the murder on March 8, 1915, of Michael Giamari, one of Tom Foley's political allies in the Second Assembly District.

The testimony was that Rofrano, while a city official, not only gave directions for the murder over the telephone from his office in the Municipal Building, but that he repeatedly expressed vexation over the tardiness of one of his alleged gangsters, an admitted opium fiend, in accomplishing Giamari's death.

Alleged details of Rofrano's activities were given to the jury by Joseph La Salle, the young Italian convict, who was alleged to have received a "death sign" while on the witness stand on Wednesday. La Salle and his brother, Antonio, were convicted several months ago of the murder of James Minott, also once a political figure in the Second Assembly District, and sentenced to prison for a minimum of twenty years. Later their terms were commuted to seven and one-half years.

It is the contention of the defense that Michael Giamari was killed in a gamblers' feud, and much of the cross-examination by Martin Littleton, lawyer for Rofrano, after establishing La Salle's alleged desire to serve the State, was directed to laying the foundation for proving this.

La Salle was on the witness stand the entire day, and, under direct examination by the Assistant District Attorney painted a sinister picture of political conditions in the Second Assembly District, during the life of Giamari, or, as he was known by Rofrano and his co-workers—"the horse." He testified as to the alleged breach between Rofrano and Foley and of Rofrano's determination, with the assistance of Jean Driscoll, to start the Home Rule Club, as a rival organization to the Downtown Tammany Club, in the Second Assembly District. Rofrano's enmity toward Giamari, according to the witness, grew out of the fact that Giamari remained loyal to Foley and failed to assist the ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner in his political ambitions.

Rofrano, therefore, decided, according to the witness, that the only way to wrest the Italian vote from Giamari was to kill him, and the ex-Deputy's gunmen trailed their victim for nearly two years before he was finally shot at Chestnut and Madison Streets on March 8.

La Salle said Rocco Carnevale, Gaetano Montimagno, Frank Finnimore, Joseph Brundini, and other gunmen knew of the plot to kill Giamari and discussed it frequently with Rofrano. The alleged telephone conversations with Rofrano at the Municipal Building were overheard by La Salle, according to his testimony, while he was hiding in Carnevale's home in New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn, after having shot and killed Minott.

After one of these telephone conversations Carnevale told the other gunmen, according to the witness, that they could hope for no money from Rofrano until Giamari had been killed.

La Salle followed up this testimony by telling of numerous alleged conversations between him and Rofrano in which the latter had complained of the delay in the killing of Giamari. La Salle said Rofrano displayed considerable impatience as time went on and Giamari remained alive, and that he finally said to Carnevale in the witness's presence:

"Now, Rocks, what are you waiting for? Go right out, now, and get him."

Mr Littleton attacked the character of the witness, asserting he was a user of "cocaine, heroin, opium and dope." He asked the convict if, as a matter of fact, he had not been using these drugs since being arrested for murder.

"I consider that question a serious reflection on the prison keepers," said Justice Weeks, who is presiding at the trial, and when Mr. Littleton said that convicts frequently hid drugs on their persons, without permitting their keepers to know anything at all about it, the court ordered a recess.

"We will take this witness into my room right now and have him examined," said Justice Weeks. "We will test this thing here and now and see if he has any drugs hid on him."

Mr. Littleton protested that this search was not necessary, but Justice Weeks insisted on going ahead with the search, asking Mr. Littleton to be present while it was being made. The search occupied about ten minutes time during which the jury sat idle in the box. Mr. Littleton admitted when he and the Justice returned that they had failed to find any drugs on the witness.

La Salle will be on the stand when the taking of testimony is resumed at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

LIBRARY TO GET ESTATE.

Vice Chancellor Howell Said to Have Given Wife Only Life Interest.

The will of Vice Chancellor James E. Howell, who died in Newark on Sept. 26, could not be probated when presented in the Surrogate's office yesterday on account of the absence of Mayor Thomas L. Raymond, who drew it.

While the Surrogate would not divulge its contents, it is said that the entire estate is to go to the Newark Free Public Library upon the death of the testator's wife, who is to enjoy the income during life. Mr. Howell was for many years a trustee of the library. The estate is said to be valued at more than $150,000.

GIVES PARALYSIS WARNING.

Jersey Health Bulletin Tells How Convalescents Should Be Treated.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 12.—In a bulletin issued today by the State Department of Health, the public is warned against putting too much reliance upon massage and the use of electricity as means of counteracting the after effects of infantile paralysis. The bulletin calls attention to the fact that much of the deformity and incapacity for work may be prevented by rest and re-education of the paralyzed muscles, under the direction of an orthopaedic surgeon. During the last four or five years, it is asserted, theories of treatment have undergone radical changes. Then the bulletin says:

The old method of after treatment, with massage and electricity, left about 50 per cent. of those paralyzed incapacitated for future work. The new method of treatment reduces the number of incapacitated very greatly. Physicians who consult standard works of three or four years ago fail to find a description of the newer methods, which given so much better results than the methods formerly in vogue.

Municipalities and committees that are planning the after care of infantile paralysis patients will do well to bear in mind a few fundamental points. In the first place, the after care of these cases is a matter that should be under the supervision of an expert orthopaedic surgeon and should not be intrusted to a masseuse. The use of the term orthopaedic surgeon does not mean that surgery will be resorted to in all cases. Usually, if proper care has been given from the beginning of the attack, surgery in the sense of cutting operation will not be needed in the after care.

In the next place, it is well to remember that massage does not have the place in the newer method of treatment it had in the old. If applied during the first few weeks, when pain and tenderness are still present, massage may do much positive harm. When the convalescent state of the disease begins, from one to three months after the onset, massage may be of some value if not applied too vigorously. In any event, massage is always secondary in importance to other measures that should be taken. In no case should the care of such patients be intrusted to a masseuse, who knows nothing but massage, and who will of necessity neglect the proper measures for the restoration of function in the paralyzed muscles.

The bulletin goes on to say that it must not be forgotten that as a means of restoring lost function to paralyzed muscles electricity is a failure. In fact, the use of electricity in infantile paralysis has done much positive harm, because both patients and physicians have thought that by its use they were doing all that was necessary when they were actually neglecting important measures.

MORAN'S DOG BITES A BOY.

Fighter's Brindle Bull Nips Johnny Mooney and Is Arrested.

While John Mooney, 5 years old, of 542 West Fifty-third Street, was walking past the corner of Forty-sixth Street and Broadway at 7 o'clock last night he was attacked by a brindle bulldog owned by Frank Moran, the boxer, led on a leash by John P. McBride. The dog, which gave no sign of being mad, bit the boy on the fleshy part of the thigh, inflicting a slight wound. He was captured by Traffic Policeman Sherer.

The boy, crying lustily, was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital, where he was treated and sent home.

The bulldog was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station to await a representative of the Health Department to examine the animal to see if he was suffering from rabies.

A COMPLIMENT

We have no hesitation in publishing, and indeed, it is a compliment we are proud to acknowledge, that the majority of the buildings we have erected have been for Owners who came to us because they were afraid to go anywhere else.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 1
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

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The American Pencil That Leads the World

American Lead Pencil Co. N.Y.

Clear Your Skin With Cuticura

It's easy, convenient, inexpensive and always a pleasure. Then why not use Cuticura Soap, and no other, for everyday toilet uses, assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then as needed and have a fresh clear complexion, clean scalp, good hair and soft hands all the time? Go where you will, pay what you like, you can get no purer, sweeter or more effective, super-creamy emollients than Cuticura. Let us send you free samples by return mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura," Dept. 5M, Boston. For sale by your druggist.

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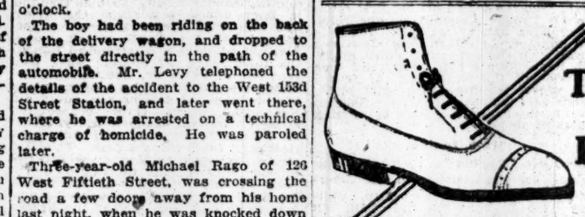

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Although the present high cost of leather has compelled me to slightly advance my prices, my fine quality bench made shoes at $5 to $8 are still the greatest shoe values to be found in New York. Come in and see our latest styles.

E. VOGEL, 64 Nassau St. Maker of Fine Shoes Sold Nowhere Else

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

Unlike any other phonograph—a new musical instrument

Play each record with your own expression by means of the Graduola—the exclusive Vocalion device.

THE AEOLIAN-VOCALION will interest every phonograph owner since it represents such a remarkable advance in phonograph development.

It will interest those also who never have considered the phonograph seriously—the Vocalion tone is so clear, pure, so artistically perfect that it wins the admiration and respect of those qualified to judge music critically.

The wonderful expression device—the Graduola—quite doubles the appeal of the phonograph. For it grants literally the privilege of *singing* with voices of the greatest vocalists, *playing* with the tone of the most famous instrumentalists.

Come in for a fifteen-minute test. Therein is conclusive proof of Vocalion supremacy. Vocalion prices—$35 to $350. ($35 to $75 styles without Graduola.) Art Styles to $2000.

Payments as Low as $5 Monthly

An interesting booklet descriptive of the Vocalion sent free on request.

Buy the famous Columbia Records at Aeolian Hall. Complete Stocks always.

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In NEW YORK 29 W. 42nd Street AEOLIAN HALL In BROOKLYN 11 Flatbush Avenue
Makers of the Pianola—largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world

"Is t-h-a-t so!"

You admit yours is an efficient office—even if your correspondence is handled by the shorthand system.

You are quite certain it is good business to pay for having your letters written *twice*—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. You are perfectly content to keep on with the flub-dub of typewriters standing idle every day, while your stenographer rubs the finish off your desk in prolonged shorthand sessions, listening to you on the telephone, watching you dig for letters, hearing you chat with callers, and what not, between "bites" of note taking. You haven't a doubt but that it's economy raised to the *n*th power to fork out from a third to a half more than you should for every single letter.

Is that so! Well, you are just about due to quit *admitting* and find out where you are as wrong as you can be by sticking to the wasteful extravagance of shorthand, with its delays and annoyances and time-and-money eating features. To say nothing of its lack of efficiency.

It's not our word we want you to take. Thousands of other business men, many in your own line, found out how far off they were. Now they dictate to The Dictaphone. And, of course, *you* should.

THE DICTAPHONE REGISTERED

From a Letter from C. A. Bond, General Manager Nath'l. Fisher & Co.
"Since the installation of these machines we have been able to facilitate the handling of correspondence to a very large degree, and while, of course, we used phonographs for some time before we installed The Dictaphone, it seems as if we were never able to work out the proposition to everybody's satisfaction.
"We feel that this success is largely due to your own personal attention in the way of educating our men to become familiar with this machine."

83 Chambers Street

The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone and anything else is an imitation

Here's The Dictaphone telephone number—Worth 3043. Let us hear from you. Or, here's the coupon. Either way—but do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail, The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street. Please send me particulars.
Name.....
Address.....
Address personally Mr.....
Tf

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

RED SOX BEAT ROBINS IN FIFTH GAME AND AGAIN WIN WORLD'S BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

RED SOX ARE AGAIN WORLD'S CHAMPIONS, DEFEATING DODGERS

Record Crowd at Braves Field Sees Boston Beat Brooklyn, 4 to 1, in Fifth Game.

WIN FOUR OUT OF FIVE

Robins Completely Outclassed and American League Team Has an Easy Time.

SHORE PROVES UNSPARING

Allows Only Three Singles, and Even the Lone Tally of Losers Is Made on a Passed Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The Red Sox celebrated Columbus Day in their home town by wresting the world's championship banner free from the trembling, nerveless fingers of the Superbas, and throwing it wide to the wind that swept Braves Field—theirs for another year. Thus were the sayings of the modern prophets fulfilled and their hearts made glad. For the baseball prophets of this year of grace are as proud of the fulfillment of their prognostications as were Joshua of yore—of extreme yore—and Merlin of King Arthur's days. The largest crowd, 42,620 persons, that ever witnessed a world's series game saw the contest.

The score of today's final battle was 4 to 1. If it had been 40 to 1 it would have represented more accurately the respective merits of the two contending teams. Dear old Tallapoosa College, of Thee I Sing, would have had quite as good a chance to halt the striding Boston team as had the more or less worthy worthies from Brooklyn. Robinson's aggregation was simply here to undergo an operation at the skilled hands of Dr. Carrigan and his justly famed corps of surgeons. The patient meekly took his place on the table, provided his own anaesthetics, and was properly and speedily lanced. He is expected to recover rapidly, and may take up farming as a future occupation.

The suspicion may arise upon perusal of the foregoing that the game today, which was the fourth Red Sox victory in five starts, was not very interesting. Suspicion wins—it didn't bubble and froth and steam. It took its placid course like a stream through the flat meadow lands. Nobody was excited—least of all the players. As a contest it resembled a tug of war between an elephant and a gold fish.

Robinson, coxswain of the Brooklyn team, can hardly be said to be disappointed at the celerity of his team's defeat in this series. He shot the chute and knew it better than any other man in Kings County—when he brought home the pennant in the National League. To carry such a team as Brooklyn has shown itself in this series to final honors in a major league speaks in clarion tones of able leadership and reasonably clear accents of low motor power and masterly inactivity on the part of the other clubs of the older circuit.

Crowd a Record Breaker.

It was not only a crowd, it was the crowd of world's series history, which gathered to see the Red Sox lock arms again with their old comrade, the world's championship. It filtered into the huge stands and bleachers from mid-morning in units, in groups, in detachments, and finally, as noon passed and the hour for the game drew nigh, in droves which mingled presently into a vast struggling mass of humanity carried forward through the entrances rather by pressure from behind than by individual motive power. When, with the same under way, the last ticket had been purchased at the box office, it was found that 42,620 persons had paid for the privilege of watching the contest. Something like 2,400 more were in attendance in one capacity or another, so that it is well within the bounds of reasonable computation to set the throng's numbers at 45,000.

Such an attendance is huge and presupposes enthusiasm. Yet there was little of this contagious quality manifested through the game's progress. Many a time and oft in either league a struggle between tail-enders has brought greater demonstrations from a thousand scattered spectators than this ultimate and decisive battle of a world's series drew from a gathering of 45,000. That wasn't the fault of the crowd. It was the fault of the game.

There came a time, however, when as the sun waned in the west a very simple spectacle sent the stands crazy. It was nothing more than Scott's capture of a fly from Mowrey's bat in short left field. Scott has done little in the field in this series except scoop hot ones from the turf, palm difficult bounders and convert hits into outs. He thought little of his achievement in clutching Mowrey's fly, but the crowd thought highly of it, for it meant that the banner emblematic of the world's championship would repose snugly for at least another year in a simple but effective setting of drooping codfish couchant and trellised beans rampant.

Unexpected Outburst at End.

With the final fielding play of the year's greatest diamond struggle completed a great shout arose. Coming from the united throats of some 40,000 hitherto quiet and dignified creatures it was peculiarly startling. Down they swarmed from boxes, stands, and bleacher boards to take the field by storm and manifest their exuberant joy. From somewhere or other appeared the band whose artistry in the rendition of the Red Sox war song, "Tessie," really makes it a symphony orchestra to the ears of Boston fans. Its numbers can play this well-worn selection while lying on their backs and juggling barrels with their feet.

They had rather soured on "Tessie" as the game drew to a close. They yearned for something novel. They had celebrated the advent of the ninth inning with "This Is the End of a Perfect Day." The multitude's outburst of joy at the game's triumphant close inspired them to even greater heights, and they marched forth to the ringing notes of "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!"

Hundreds, and then thousands, fell in behind the musicians. They tramped over to the box of the Brooklyn magnate, Charley Ebbets, and with cheers and cajolery enticed him forth. Then they convoyed him to the box of President Lannin of the Red Sox, and hailed the scene of the handclasp of the two leaders with mighty shouts.

Considered purely as a day in October, this one left little to be desired. Considered as a day for a ball game, however, exceptions could have been taken to it. Bright and sunny though it was, to a degree that made the catching of high flies difficult, there was an Autumn crispness in the air, which, borne on the chill bosom of a wind from off the sea, penetrated the fabric without appreciable difficulty and helped to keep the crowd from warming up to what was going on out on the greensward.

Choice of Pitchers a Surprise.

Although the game's result was entirely expected, there were certain features thereof which created surprise. One of these little shocks came when the batteries were announced and it was learned that Robinson would stand or fall leaning on the arm of Jeff Pfeffer, and that Carrigan would send Ernie Shore—Long Shore, the comet plucker—into the fray. The selection of Pfeffer was reasonably justified by events—since the Red Sox damaged him no more than they have other Brooklyn twirlers—and the selection of Shore was unreasonably justified.

He held the twittering Robins to three singles, which is hardly a liberal allowance for so large a group. He was severe but just with his little friends throughout and tolerated no frivolities on their part. Whenever he thought them inclined to be turbulent and unmannerly he swished over a few hot ones, and sent them out to roll their hoops. Seven hits were made from Pfeffer's shoots—not a great aggregate—but it sufficed for Red Sox purposes, and if more blows had been needed they doubtless would have been forthcoming.

Shore began with a distinct prophecy of the trend of the entertainment by whirling three successive shoots directly over the platter for the benefit of Myers. Myers benefited very slightly by them, however, merely getting a front seat on the Brooklyn bench. Jake Daubert fouled off two of the first four, the others being balls. Then he patted out a tiny eight-foot roller directly in front of the plate, and Cady shot it to first for the third out. With two balls called on Stengel the Brooklyn outfielder sent a snarp grounder to Scott, who fielded it in accord with all the canons, but threw high to Hoblitzel, who barely managed, with an upward leap, to set his fingertips on the sphere. Stengel was held at first, and had a short but pleasant stay there, as Zach Wheat popped a foul fly to Hoblitzel.

Pfeffer Sharp in First.

Jeff Pfeffer made short work of the trio leading Boston's batting order in the latter half of the inning. With the count on Hooper three and two, the Red Sox custodian of the right garden sent a bouncer skipping to Cutshaw, who faithfully his mission by relaying to Daubert for the out. Janvrin shot a hot one down Mowrey's way, and fell a victim to a neat stop and throw. Shorten fouled to the redoubtable Wheat.

The scant cohorts of Brooklyn fans present regarded the situation with increased hope after this initial session. Some of them even became optimistic as the second inning wended its way into history. They regarded it as Brooklyn's inning, and that was what it started out to be. Later developments wrought a change, however, and it ended by deciding to be true to both its wooers.

Cutshaw's confiding, pleasing ways as he faced Shore at the outset of the second, wrought upon Shore to such an extent that the presented him with four coupons, good in the aggregate for a trip to Hoblitzel's post. Not a strike was mixed with them to impair their validity. Mowrey upon facing Shore was suddenly afflicted with dire fear that the Red Sox artist was employing emery or some other felonious device on the sphere.

He asked to see the ball, to which Shore submitted with extremely poor grace. Then, apparently satisfied that his suspicions were baseless, Mowrey slashed at the first delivery and sacrificed Cutshaw to second. Two pleas of a little grounder to Hoblitzel on which Shore covered first. Olson moved the runner a notch further by a blow to third base, cleanly fielded by Gardner and speeded to Hobby in time to get Olson.

Brooklyn's Lone Tally.

The first ball pitched to Chief Meyers got away from Cady and Cutshaw galloped home with the first and only Brooklyn tally of the game. It was a poor thing, but their own. Meyers, an instant later, sent a skipper to Scott and shared the common fate of those who adopt this measure.

It was a lead that the Superbas had now got not only in hand, to be sure, but still a lead, and they clutched it lovingly to their bosoms. The poor little thing faded right away, however. They did not know how to care for it.

Entering the concluding lines of the second stanza Hoblitzel retired on a bounder to Pfeffer. Cady and Lewis thrashed madly, but vainly, at a couple and then drove the ball on a through trip to left. Zach Wheat ran in a trifle far for it and it got away from him, proving, when the dust had settled, to be a three-bagger. Gardner flied to short left centre, and Wheat, after making the catch, threw wide of the plate. Lewis had no difficulty in registering the tally. Scott's foul fly resulted in a pitiful muff by Mowrey, but Chief Meyers netted another popup from the shortstop's club.

Now it was one to one, and the glory that was Brooklyn's had waned. It was to wane much more thoroughly in the next inning. And after it had waned it was to stay waned.

Pfeffer, Myers, and Daubert were easy outs in sequence in the first half of the third. For Boston, Cady cracked Pfeffer's first offering sharply through the air above Daubert. The first sacker leaped for it and touched it, but couldn't grasp it, and it went as a single. Shore fouled out to Meyers. Harry Hooper saw four wide ones in a row come his way, and jogged to first base, Cady relinquishing his residence there for improved ground on second.

Olson Blunders Badly.

Janvrin took two strikes and a ball and then sent a grounder to short field, where Olson proceeded to execute the worst mutilated play of the day. He got the ball and a double play was in sight of everybody except himself. He juggled the ball fantastically and then, recovering some control of it, threw wildly to second in the effort to get Hooper. The sphere went on to right field. Cady scored and Hooper reached third. Two runners in a compact group were discredited to Olson. Janvrin was caught by Meyers in the effort to steal second an instant later. Shorten then proceeded to single to centre and Hooper completed his homeward trip. Pfeffer pitched out to Hoblitzel and Chief Meyers pegged to Cutshaw, catching Shorten stealing.

Three to one was what the scoreboard now registered. Brooklyn passed out in order in the fourth, and, save for a base on balls to Hoblitzel, Boston followed suit. Meyers got an infield single in the fifth, but that was the limit of the Robins' execution.

In the second half of the fifth the Red Sox recorded their fourth run, and then called it a day. Cady opened with a bounder to Olson for an easy out at first. Wheat made a wonderful running catch of Shore's sharp blow. Hooper singled down the first-base line. Janvrin drove a two-bagger into Myers's garden, and Hooper scored. Shorten was fanned by Pfeffer.

Wheezer Dell obtained whatever glory there was in the job by pitching the last innig of the last world's series game for Brooklyn—although it is not intended to imply that it really was the last world's series game for Brooklyn.

BOSTON TAKES IT CALMLY.

Only After Championship Is Won Does Enthusiasm Break Forth.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Boston's habit of going in for everything it touches wholeheartedly had a deal to do with the great outpouring today to see the final game of the world's series. Columbus Day is a holiday here. The city, therefore, is a closed town.

The holiday air pervades everything. There was left to its inhabitants only the theatres and the ball game for relaxation. The latter appealed to about 45,000 who flocked to the ball ground, the returns showing that well over 42,000 of them paid from a dollar to three dollars each to see the final act in the Red Sox-Superbas comedy staged at Braves Field. It wasn't much of a comedy from the Brooklyn point of view, rather a tragedy with the Brooklyn players furnishing the comic relief.

The throng which packed the grand stand saw the players from Flatbush perform and wondered audibly how it happened they ever were able to get into the limelight as champions of the National League. It further wondered how it was that they had ever managed to defeat the Red Sox, even with Mays pitching, in that third game of the series.

Boston There in Force.

Boston, like Rome of old, wants entertainments on its holidays. This outpouring, as a result of the Red Sox losing one game, with no earthly chance of imperiling its hold on the world's championship, is the answer. Bostonians are not ordinarily malicious, they are sometimes suspicious, perhaps, but always candid and impartial, natural, natural to such as sit constantly where they may hear the words of wisdom, the deductions and conclusions of professors which teach how to make shrewd deductions from given premises. Boston's crowd deduced out loud yesterday and all seemed to find the same answer. Which does not necessarily mean it is the correct one—especially as applied to baseball.

Yesterday's throng, paying and otherwise combined, filled practically every seat in the big stand and piled over into the aisles in the stands and the "Standing room only" enclosure back of the right garden. It was the same orderly and impartial sort of throng as saw the first act in the comedy unfold, distributing its favors with remarkable lavishness to friend and foe alike. It refused to be led into such paroxysmal outbursts as characterize the fans of Flatbush in their transports of ecstatic baseball bliss or descents into abysmal gloom when the Superbas are batting or being batted.

It seems always cheerful in victory or defeat, which is possibly because defeat comes so rarely. But it certainly does love baseball, applauds intelligently and can root most successfully as was shown in that four-inning game of Monday last.

Brooklynites Cheer a Bit.

Brooklyn fans had their first and only opportunity to make their presence on the field evident in the second inning, when Cutshaw having been given his base on four straight balls, brought in the first run of the game, thanks to a passed ball, on which Cutshaw was alert enough to get across the plate. It was easy enough for him to score, standing up, and was not much of a play to get enthusiastic over.

But it was their first reward for the discomforts of a night trip from Flatbush plains to the chill field of Boston. They made the most of it, and shouted themselves hoarse, and carried like a lot of schoolboys out for a holiday, while the rest of the crowd wondered over such boundless enthusiasm over such a stroke of baseball luck. Just as on Wednesday, the Brooklyn rooters got in their initial cheer early, and thereafter there was very little to cheer them, and much less to cheer for.

Boston's band of enthusiastic rooters, the be-badged and be-ribboned Royal Rooters, had their chance the next stanza of the same inning, when Lewis came to the fore with a three-bagger, which developed into a run on Gardner's fly to left field, which Wheat garnered but could not return in time to stop Lewis from tying the score. Then the holiday aspect of the crowd asserted itself, and led by the Royal Rooters and their band, and of course by the strains of "Tessie," Boston's anthem of woe and did what they could to make the welkin ring in conservative fashion. They did fairly well for a Boston crowd, which has become satiated with baseball victories and looks on them as everyday events.

A fairly accurate statement of what impelled the crowd to expend any energy in demonstrations, either vocal or gymnastic, is that they did it in order to get warm. There was a chill wind blowing from the northeast which made the seats in the stands far less comfortable than those in the bleachers.

The vendors had nothing but cold soft drinks and colder hot peanuts to offer, and it was a matter of necessity for them to get their blood in circulation in some fashion. So they cheered every play that was worthy of applause, and many that were not worth the effort in order to bring the warmth to their bodies, which not even the ulsters and sweaters of the men and the furs of the women would fully furnish.

Naturally, then, it had a perfunctory character, and was not of the stirring sort one is used to when a Polo Ground crowd, for example, gets busy with the applause thing.

The fans in the bleachers did not have the excuse of necessity to get them into action, for in the rays of the sun there was more warmth, and they did their cheering for pure fun of the thing. They were out in force and made things as lively as could be expected in such a one-sided game, in which the conclusion could be anticipated from the very beginning of the session.

But there was never a time when they broke out into wild enthusiasm until after the game was ended. Then they all piled on to the field, and for a half hour indulged themselves in a parade with the Royal Rooters, in which they visited the dugouts of both teams only to find that the players had vanished. Then they discovered J. J. Lannin, President of the Red Sox, in his box, dragged him out to head a parade, and went over to the right-field boxes, where they found Mayor Curley and cheered him, and then discovered C. H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn team, and dragged him out of the obscurity he welcomed into the limelight and compelled him to shake hands with Mr. Lannin, the pair afterward parading arm and arm as a finale to the whole performance.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF GAME BY INNINGS

Dodgers Get Run to Start Last Game, but Lifeless Playing Soon Develops.

THREE HITS OFF SHORE

Red Sox Heaver Never Forced to Limit—Olson's Error, Permits Two Boston Runs in Third.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—Details of the play by innings in today's game between Boston and Brooklyn at Braves Field follow:

First Inning.

BROOKLYN—Long Ernie Shore, the clever pitcher, who for eight innings last Saturday held the Brooklyn Nationals in the hollow of his hands, only to blow up in the ninth inning and be driven from the box, was sent out into the cold today by Manager Bill Carrigan to clinch the series for the Red Sox. The arctic cold did not seem to affect Shore in the least as he started after Hy Myers, for he is a cold proposition himself. Myers could not see the first strike, so fast did it whizz over the plate, nor did he get a peep at the second which followed rapidly after the first and across the same outside corner. Even as the third strike shot past, Myers made no effort to hit it, and Umpire Connolly of the American League staff called him out, giving Shore a running start in the quest of his second triumph and the ultimate victory for the Red Sox. Daubert, who proved such an easy victim for Shore on his last appearance, looked over the first ball and let it go by as it was too wide of the plate. The next one he tipped back of Cady, Shore's battery mate today. He followed the tip with a mild tap directly in front of the plate and Cady had no difficulty whatever tossing him out to Hoblitzel. Captain Jake seemed due for another bad day at the bat against Shore. Stengel took two straight balls before hitting the third with speed toward Scott. For the first time during the series the star young shortstop failed. He fumbled the h.t, and then threw wild over Hoblitzel's head in his anxiety to beat Stengel to first, but the heavy-footed Brooklyn outfielder made only one base because of the rapid recovery of the ball by Hobby. One on the outside proved too wide for Wheat and he let it go by. The next one looked good, but Zach only raised a pop foul to Hoblitzel a short distance back of first base.

BOSTON—The reliance of the Brooklyn Club was placed in big Ed Pfeffer, who went to the rescue of Coombs in the only victory recorded by the Robins. Sherrod Smith, the left-hander, who for thirteen innings battled the Red Sox to a standstill on Monday only to be beaten in the fourteenth, was Robby's choice to pitch until he found that the cold weather had put Smith's portside arm out of commission for the afternoon. Hooper did not threaten as Pfeffer shot the first ball across for a called strike, but took a hearty swat at the next, driving it far into right for a foul. Pfeffer lost his range of the plate then and piloted three straight balls over. In the hole against his first opponent, Pfeffer settled and put one where Hooper could only slug it to Cutshaw, who threw him out to Daubert. With a ball and a foul strike the count on Janvrin, the only man on the Red Sox team who can say Boston is his home, topped a drop and sent an easy bingle in front of Mowrey, who got him on a fast peg to Daubert. Shorten, the heavy-hitting substitute outfielder of the champions, who played centre instead of Walker, waited for two consecutive balls and then a strike before he raised a high fly which dropped into Wheat's mitts in short left field. Pfeffer had plenty of speed and his balls curved well in this inning.

Second Inning.

BROOKLYN—Cutshaw proved a puzzle for Shore which the latter could not solve and received four straight balls, none coming anywhere near the plate. The first ball Shore served to Mowrey was ideal for bunting purposes, and Mike put down put down a perfect sacrifice between the box and first base. It was only by a brilliant play that Hoblitzel threw out Mowrey to Shore, who covered the base. Olson took a crack at the first ball, but a remarkable stop by Gardner, who leaped into the air for the bounder and then made a flawless throw to Hoblitzel, prevented the Swede from getting a hit. Cutshaw went to third on the out, and came home with the run which again put Brooklyn off in front when Cady let the first ball pitched to Chief Myers slip from his hands and roll to the grand stand. There was no chance to get Cutshaw and no play was made for him at the plate. Myers allowed the second ball to be called a strike, then accepted another ball, following which he rolled to Scott and was thrown out at first by a comfortable margin. This was the second inning in which Shore did not allow a hit, although one run was scored off him.

BOSTON.—Hoblitzel, who has proved such a difficult man for Brooklyn pitchers to oppose, worked Pfeffer for two balls in order before he foul-tipped for his first strike. The second strike was called on him, and then he splashed a measly bounder in front of the plate and Pfeffer figuratively had a week to throw him out. Lewis took two mighty swings and then a ball before he connected for a hit which traveled at express speed down the third base foul line. Wheat came in to handle the ball, but it took a bad bound, or else he played it badly, and it rolled almost to the left field bleachers. Lewis negotiating three bases before the ball was returned. This was the start of the Red Sox, for Gardner a moment later hit the first ball on the fly to Wheat in short left, and Lewis scored when Zach's return went many feet wide of the plate, knoting the count. A good three w by Wheat would have caught Lewis at home before he had even started to slide. With one ball on him, Scott lofted a foul to Mowrey near the left field stand, but temporarily escaped being expunged when Mowrey made an ignominious muff of the ball after he had his two hands tightly closed on it. Scott's life was short, however, for he struck at the next and missed, then fouled deep to left, and wound up his career at the bat by skying a foul back of the plate on which Myers made a beautiful catch.

Third Inning.

BROOKLYN—Shore's arm must have received steam heat treatment between innings, for he shied the ball across to Pfeffer with terrific speed. The first went wide on a ball, but the next was a called strike. Big Ed fouled off the third, and then swung with all the force of his mighty frame at the next, only to connect with the chilled atmosphere. Myers topped the first one right to Gardner, who lazily hurled the pill to Hoblitzel to catch Myers by feet. Daubert continued his ineffectiveness against Shore by hitting the first ball pitched without the least semblance of force, to the pitcher's box. Shore picked it up and tossed to Hoblitzel, while Daubert stopped running. Through the first three innings Shore had pitched with such effect that not a Brooklynite had hit him successfully.

BOSTON—Daubert made a grand attempt to land Cady's smash of the first ball, which traveled about eight feet high out toward right, but only got the top of his glove on it and checked its rapid progress sufficiently to hold the drive to a single. Shore tried to follow out the Red Sox campaign of sacrificing with none out and a man on first, but, after fouling back of the plate, he lifted a tiny foul, which Chief Meyers smothered. Pfeffer did not get a single strike over for Hooper, walking him on four pitched balls. And here follows a story that Dodgers had many predecessors during the series and is one of the many reasons why Brooklyn dropped three out of the first four to the Hubites. Janvrin fouled off Pfeffer's first toss, on the inside of the plate, and then waited for a ball. The third one was rapped straight at Olson, and it seemed certain that a double play would ensue, so easy was the chance before the Brooklyn shortstop. But instead of making a double play, Olson fumbled the ball, and then, with no chance to get Hooper at second, he pegged to Cutshaw, and failed to throw the ball to Cutshaw, but instead it went spinning out into right field, and Cady scored, while Hooper went to third. Janvrin played it safe and clung to first. The official scorer, for a reason of his own, gave Olson no errors on the play. Shorten fouled the first ball, and let the second go wide when Janvrin tried to steal second, only to be thrown out by Meyers, with Olson on the other end of the throw. Hooper was held on third, but vacated the bag a moment later when Shorten directed a liner over second base, bringing in Hooper with Boston's second run of the inning and the third of the game. The contest was developing into virtually a counterpart of Brooklyn's first defeat on Saturday. With two strikes and a ball on Hoblitzel, Shorten attempted a larceny of second, but he also found that Meyers's throwing wing has not been clipped by age, and Olson was waiting with the ball as he slid into the keystone sack.

Fourth Inning.

BROOKLYN—The cold appeared to have robbed the Robins of all the little pep they had at the start of the game, and Stengel, like the rest, possessed little ambition. After receiving a ball and strike, he flied gently to centre, where Shorten grabbed the ball for the initial out of the inning. Wheat took a couple of swings at nothing, so far as result was concerned, and then, after a ball had been called, fanned on a wide one while his bat went scaling toward second base. Cutshaw met little more success, and after one ball and a strike had been allowed him by Shore, he planted an unsatisfactory tap in the pitcher's box and was a cinch for Shore and Hoblitzel. This, every fan soon learned by the whispered gossip which circulated through the stands, was the fourth inning, in which Shore had set Brooklyn down without a hit. Every fan was afraid to tell his neighbor aloud of the fact, for fear it would ruin Shore's chances of a no-hit game, a deed which all were rooting for now. The actions of the Robins, their lack of energy, and their utter lifelessness at this stage of the game forecast their defeat with certainty.

BOSTON—The secret of the Brooklyn pitcher's inability to get them over for Hoblitzel became known at the inaugural of this canto. Hoblitzel, so word reached the Robin mound men, cannot hit a ball on the inside, and while trying to serve him this kind of fodder they also failed to find the plate. Pfeffer tried four times to put one on the inside for Hobby, and each time he gave him a ball. The Boston style of play was not altered a bit as Lewis sacrificed Hoblitzel to second on Pfeffer's first pitch, Daubert and Cutshaw doing away with Duffy. Gardner fouled the first one and then hit one to Cutshaw which the later dug up on a fast play and threw to Daubert, Hoblitzel moving over to third on the out. After Scott had received one ball Daubert prevented another Boston run from crossing the platter when he made one of his sensational stops of a low throw by Olson on Scott's liner to short. Jake had to stretch out at his full length to dig up the throw out of the dirt in front of first.

Fifth Inning.

BROOKLYN—Shore dropped the first one over for Mowrey and then sent another to the same place, while Mike simply gazed. Two balls came over for Mowrey in rapid succession, and then he batted a burning liner toward third base. It looked as if Shore's no hit record up to date was about to be smashed to smithereens, but Gardner came from nowhere, stuck out his gloved hand, picked off the ball, and without regaining his equilibrium roused the crowd of frozen spectators with a thrilling throw to Hoblitzel, which just reached the bag as Mowrey flashed over it. Hank O'Day called Mowrey out, but the play was too close for the comfort of the Boston adherents. Olson had a couple of strikes and balls on him when he gave Shorten a short chase for his fly in centre field. After receiving one ball, Chief Meyers ruined whatever chance Shore had of pitching a no-hit game when he bounced a hit just back of the pitcher's box, which hit the top of Shore's glove as he endeavored to field it, and rolled toward short. Gardner made a gallant attempt to save the hit, but he overran the ball, and Meyers reached first in safety. There was a question whether Meyers should receive a hit or Shore an error on the play, but the official scorer ruled that it was a single. Pfeffer fouled off the first one, and then hit sharply to Gardner, but was too slow to beat the throw to Hoblitzel.

BOSTON—A big bender got away from Cady and was called a strike. The next one was wide, but the third ball Cady drove to Olson, who made a neat stop and throw to Daubert, eliminating the Boston catcher. Following the calling of a ball on Shore, he hit a low, rakish liner to left field, and was rounding first on his way to second when Wheat, coming in as fast as he could move, bent down to his shoe tops and picked off the ball for a wonderful catch. On the first ball pitched Hooper singled to right and he did not have an opportunity to even warm first base before he was scored by Janvrin's double to centre. Janvrin walloped the first ball, too, and gave Hy Myers a long chase. Hy just got within reaching distance of the ball when it dropped to earth. Shorten fouled off the first pitch and hit Umpire Connolly on the right leg, putting him out of action for several minutes. In return Connolly called a strike on the next one, which might also have been a ball. The third was far wide of the plate, and the fourth still wider, resulting in a wild pitch, which sent Janvrin to third. Shorten brought the inning to a close by missing the third strike.

Sixth Inning.

BROOKLYN—Shore's spell over the Robins remained unbroken as Myers flied out to Shorten in left centre. Daubert tried to hunt the first ball, but missed, then fouled back of first and back of Cady. He continued to go hitless when he slapped a puny hit down toward third on which Gardner and Hoblitzel had a picnic recording an out. The first ball went too far out for Stengel, and the second he fouled back to Cady himself, following which he popped to deep short and was out when Scott made a running catch. The sum total of Brooklyn's batting crusade against Shore up to this time was exactly one hit, and that was the scratchiest kind of a fluke.

BOSTON—Pfeffer put two over on the inside for Hoblitzel and each went for a strike as Hobby missed them. Then three balls in succession were let go by Hobby, but he finally went out when Daubert picked up his grounder about five yards from first and beat him in the race for the bag. Lewis, after missing a hit by inches when the ball sailed into left field foul territory, hit another in the same direction for a single. He was forced at second, however, when, with a strike and a ball the count on Gardner, Larry hit to Olson, whose peg to Cutshaw disposed of Lewis. Scott watched the first ball without a tremor, and then fouled off the next. The ball flew into the press stand back of the catcher, and Ty Cobb, who for the week had turned reporter, reached out and picked the ball off the head of one of the men who were scattering the news of the game from one end of the country to the other. On the next ball, Pfeffer wild-pitched Gardner to second, but Larry was left there when the best Scott could contribute to his advancement was a blow to Mowrey, on which Mike was saved an error when Daubert made a great pickup.

Seventh Inning.

BROOKLYN—Shore put the first ball over for Wheat, and Zach gave it a healthy smash to right. It was too high, and afforded Harry Hooper ample time to camp under it for his first putout of the game. Cutshaw had one strike called on him when he dropped a hit in front of the plate and was an easy victim on Shore's assist to Hoblitzel. Mowrey made a terrific swing at the first pitch and swung completely around, missing the ball. He did not go after the next one, which was a ball, but on the following offering completely ruined Shore's great record, which was unfurnished except for the scratch hit of Meyers. Mowrey clipped a clean hit past Larry Gardner for a base. Olson fouled back of third and then grounded to Scott, who fumbled momentarily, and then threw over Hoblitzel's head, Mowrey going to third and Olson to second on the error. Here was the big chance for Chief Meyers. He had similar chances before, but was he never "there" in the pinches. A solid smash would give Brooklyn two runs and would bring it to within a run of a tie. Meyers stood over the plate with determined air. Shore was not the least bit upset, however, by the predicament in which Scott placed him, but shot the first one across the heart of the plate with bullet-like force. Meyers swung, but late, and hit the ball near the handle of his bat, dropping it just out of reach of Cady, but within easy distance for Shore to handle, and the Indian was thrown out at first almost before he started. Wasted opportunities such as this were many on the part of the Brooklyn players throughout the entire series. They always lacked the punch in the pinch—lacked a hit when a solid crack would have meant one and many times two runs. And, it must be remembered, Boston captured the first two games by one-run margins.

BOSTON—Cady reached out after Pfeffer's first offering and lifted a high foul back of third, which Mowrey took after a short chase. Shore let the first go for a strike and the second for a ball, but missed the next two succeeding pitches by Pfeffer and fanned. Hooper tried to kill the initial ball, but it never got past Cutshaw, who made a neat stab and threw out the Sox outfielder to Daubert.

Eighth Inning.

BROOKLYN—Fred Merkle had another opportunity to pinch-hit for Pfeffer, and he would have made good except for a sensational catch by Duffy Lewis of a hit that seemed destined to land in the temporary bleachers in left field. Merkle slashed at the first ball with great force, and as it darted into left field it continued to go higher and higher. Lewis tore in as the ball was about to go over his head, leaped into the air, and with his gloved hand pulled it down. Myers tried to bunt, but there was too much speed behind the ball, and he merely bit a gentle little fly to Shore. Scott threw out Daubert on the closest approach Jake came during the game to making a hit off Shore.

BOSTON—Wheezer Dell, the long, lean Brooklyn righthander, loomed on the scene as Janvrin came to bat, and was greeted with a screeching hit over third base which Wheat, by fast fielding, held down to a single. Shorten had two balls and a strike called, when he sent Janvrin to second with a sacrifice which Mowrey and Daubert handled. The count was two and two on Hoblitzel when he lined out to Wheat, and Boston's opportunity to increase its tally faded when Lewis, with two balls and two strikes appearing on Umpire Connolly's indicator, lifted a fly close to the foul line in left field which Wheat snared and closed the inning.

Ninth Inning.

BROOKLYN—There were visions of another Brooklyn rally, such as resulted in Shore's departure from the firing line in the opening game, when Stengel batted a single to left centre just out of Scott's outstretched hands, the third made off Shore. Mays was sent out to warm up, but he soon deserted the pit when Wheat, overanxious and desirous of tearing the cover off the ball, missed three consecutive swings. Janvrin made a hasty throw of Cutshaw's bounder and just beat George to first with his toss. The first strike was called on Mowrey and on the second pitched ball he raised a fly back of short, which was too simple for Scott to miss. The youthful shortstop, who had been one of the heroes of the series, brought the game and the series to a close at 2:45 o'clock when he stepped back a few paces and caught Mowrey's fly. Boston had won, as against the Phillies last year, capturing four out of five games.

Fullerton Picked Winner of Each Game in Series

In dealing with baseball, hindsight is generally considered more effective than foresight, which makes the prophetic statements of Hugh S. Fullerton on the world's series for THE NEW YORK TIMES the more remarkable. Fullerton concluded his exhaustive analysis of the merits of the two teams with a prediction in black and white as to the results of the games. Not only did this expert select the Red Sox team as the winner of the series, but he called the turn on every game played, giving the Dodgers a victory in the third game only, and all the others to Boston. Thus the series ended with the fifth game yesterday, just as had been anticipated by the analytical mind or prophetic vision of Hugh S. Fullerton.

In the matter of runs scored the contending teams also ran very close to form as divined by this expert. In the total of five games Fullerton calculated that the Red Sox would collect 18 runs. They were just a little in advance of this number, making 21. The Robins showed a trifle less scoring power than was expected, rolling up a total of 13 instead of the 14 runs allowed by Fullerton.

One of the features of this unusually successful prediction was the insight that the writer had to the strategic policy of baseball managers, as evidenced by the selection of pitchers. It is not believed that Manager Bill Carrigan of Boston either informed Mr. Fullerton of the manner in which his pitchers would be used or relied on the latter's prediction after it was published prior to the first game of the series. Yet the astonishing result was forthcoming that every pitcher named by Fullerton for Boston appeared in the box to start against Brooklyn in the exact order in which they were predicted.

The predicted scores and results for the five games are compared in the following table:

First Game.

Result—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Prediction—Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 1.

Second Game.

Result—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Prediction—Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 2.

Third Game.

Result—Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 3.
Prediction—Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 3.

Fourth Game.

Result—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Prediction—Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 3.

Fifth Game.

Result—Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 1.
Prediction—Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 1.

Total Runs.

Result—Boston, 21; Brooklyn, 13.
Prediction—Boston, 18; Brooklyn, 14.

Final World's Series Figures on Receipts and Attendance

First Game—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Second Game—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Third Game—Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 3.
Fourth Game—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Fifth Game—Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 1.

FIFTH GAME.

Attendance—42,620.	
Receipts	$83,873.00
Each Club's Share	37,742.85
National Commission's Share	8,387.30

TOTAL FIVE GAMES.

Attendance—163,859.	
Receipts	$385,590.54
Each Club's Share	92,622.02
National Commission's Share	38,550.05

PLAYERS' SHARE, FOUR GAMES.

Amount to be Divided	$162,927.45
Boston Players' Share	97,756.47
Brooklyn Players' Share	6,170.96
Boston Players, Each	3,910.26
Brooklyn Players, Each	2,334.82

STATISTICS OF 1915.

Total Attendance—143,341.	
Total Receipts	$320,561.50
National Commission's Share	32,036.13
Each Club's Share	71,712.99
Boston's Share	86,939.73
Philadelphia's Share	57,959.82
Boston Players, Each	3,779.91
Philadelphia Players, Each	2,519.99

The attendance at the world's series games this year established a record for a five-game series. The receipts also constitute a record for a five-game series, and are second largest since the baseball championship came under the National Commission in 1905, the largest being $490,449, for a seven-game series between the Boston Red Sox and the New York Giants in 1912, in which year a record attendance of 251,001 was made. Twenty-five players participated in the series for Boston this year and twenty-three for Brooklyn. Owing to the fact that there were more players to share in the winners' money this year, the individual share is not a record.

Composite Score of World's Series Games

G, games; AB, at bat; R, runs; H, hits; 2b, two-base hit; 3b, three-base hit; HR, home run; TB, total bases; SO, struck out; BB, base on balls; PO, put out; A, assist; E, error; TC, total chances.

BOSTON

	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	TB	SO	BB	Av.	PO	A	E	TC	Av.
Hooper, rf	5	21	6	7	1	1	0	10	1	3	.333	8	2	0	10	1000
Janvrin, 2b	5	23	2	5	3	0	0	8	6	0	.217	7	17	2	26	.923
Walker, cf	3	11	1	3	0	1	0	5	2	1	.273	4	1	0	5	1000
Hoblitzel, 1b	5	17	3	4	1	0	0	7	0	2	.235	70	4	0	74	1000
Lewis, lf	5	17	4	6	1	0	0	10	1	2	.353	9	1	0	10	1000
Gardner, 3b	5	17	2	3	0	0

FAVORITES GAIN SEMI-FINAL ROUND IN PROFESSIONAL GOLF TITLE PLAY

HAGEN WINNER BY LOP-SIDED SCORE

Macfarlane, Hutchinson, and Barnes Also Reach Semi-Final in Pro. Golf Play.

MANY HARD-FOUGHT TILTS

Dowling Makes Plucky Stand Against Macfarlane, but Is Beaten by 2 and 1 at Siwanoy.

Walter C. Hagen of Rochester, metropolitan and Western open champion; Willie Macfarlane of the Hudson River Country Club, who tied for the low score in the metropolitan qualifying round at Inwood; Jock Hutchinson of Allegheny, runner-up to Chick Evans in the national open championship at Minikahda, and Long Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley, North and South open champion, are the semi-finalists in the first annual championship of the Professional Golfers' Association now being played over the links of the Siwanoy Country Club.

Hagen won his place by defeating J. J. O'Brien of Mansfield by the lop-sided score of 10 up and 9 to play. The former national champion was going at top speed in the morning round, with a medal score of 74 in spite of two 6s on the short holes. His opponent experienced considerable trouble in getting up to the Siwanoy greens, taking an 85 and enjoying the unenviable distinction of being 9 down at the end of the first round. The one thing that he could do with neatness and precision was to putt. He holed a twenty-foot putt on the sixth hole, a 2 and a chip shot from off the seventh green for a 3 that removed Hagen's lead of 2 up at an early stage and left the match all square.

From this point on, however, the defeat became a rout. O'Brien captured only one of the twenty remaining holes of the match. However, he did most of his losing on the second half of the morning round, and held Hagen almost even in the afternoon. Of the last nine holes in the morning, Hagen won eight. The Rochester professional was content to halve the holes in the afternoon until the match automatically came to an end at the ninth green.

Walker Extends Hutchinson.

Jock Hutchinson of Allegheny will be Hagen's opponent this morning in the lower half of the draw. Cyril Walker, who came all the way from the headwaters of the Wabash River to play in this tournament, was removed from further participation in the contest yesterday by the canny Scot, Hutchinson winning on the fifteenth green by the margin of 4 up and 3 to play. The Scotchman had to play great golf, however, to dispose of the young Southern professional. Hutchinson reached the turn in the morning round in 35, with a string of eight 4s and a 3 on the par 4 ninth hole. He came back in 39 for a total round of 74 and was 2 up over the luncheon period.

He maintained his lead in the afternoon round and drew a little further in advance of his opponent, but Walker never permitted Hutchinson to take things easy, even for a single hole. Reaching the thirteenth green in the afternoon, the Scotchman was dormie 4. Still insistent that the match was not definitely settled, Walker won the fourteenth, when his opponent took three puts from the edge of the green, and he laid Hutchinson a stymie on the fifteenth. It was all to no purpose, however, as Hutchinson had a stroke to spare and halved the hole, clinching the match 4 and 3.

The players in the semi-final match of the upper half of the draw are Barnes and Macfarlane. The latter, a tall and lanky Highland youngster, who is usually to be found at the Hudson River Country Club, played one of the finest matches of a fine tournament in defeating Jack Dowling of Scarsdale 2 up and 1 to play. According to all rules of fairness, he ought to play in a lightweight championship of his own, but as there seems to be only one sort of a title event, and that open to all ages, weights, and races, the little 120-pound home-bred fights his way in among the host of tall Englishmen like Jim Barnes, enormous Scotchmen like Bob Macdonald, husky Irishmen like Pat Doyle, and stalwart Americans like Walter Hagen. It is true that the aforementioned tall, enormous, husky, and stalwart gentlemen nobly keep up their tournaments with more or less regularity, but he is none the less a troublesome and strenuous opponent.

Dowling Makes Plucky Fight.

He was 3 down to Macfarlane at the end of the morning round, but he nibbled at the lead like a mouse at a bit of cheese in the afternoon, and squared the match at the tenth hole. However, Macfarlane had made all arrangements to play Jim Barnes this morning and refused to have things spoiled by such a little matter as Jack Dowling. So he put on a few extra pounds of steam, played the last five holes in two strokes under par, and clinched the match 2 and 1.

The only trouble that Dowling experienced through the day was the fact that his ball was too often on the fair green. For some reason best known to himself, the little Scarsdale professional plays his best shots from ditches, tunnels, tree tops, and such like places. With an easy shot from a good lie he invariably misses the green, but throw the ball overboard, bury it in the mud, hide it under a stone or drop it behind a tree, and the odds are 100 to 1 that Dowling puts it by the pin on his next shot. The only holes he won against Macfarlane were in exactly such circumstances, and if there had been rows of trees down the middle of the fairways and 400-pound boulders on the putting green, there might have been a different ending to the tale.

Starting out with a three-hole handicap in the afternoon, Dowling won the first hole when Macfarlane put his first tee shot out of bounds. He got back another hole when his opponent topped his shot into a crossbunker at the fourth hole, and he squared the match at the tenth when Macfarlane hit his tee shot with more energy than judgment into a tangled mass of stones and long grass.

Macfarlane had fallen off a little in his playing and was not going at the speed that has brought him to his high position in the tournament. He suddenly woke to his responsibility as a native of the heather country, put his ball within three feet of the pin for a 2 on the thirteenth hole, put his approach up dead and holed a 3 on the sixteenth, jumped over a bunker and halved the seventeenth in 4, won the match 2 and 1, and thus insured the presence of two Scotchmen against a tall, lanky Englishman and one lone American in today's semi-final matches.

Barnes Beats Siwanoy's Hope.

Barnes fought his way into the semi-final round over Siwanoy's hope and pride, Tom Kerrigan. The largest gallery of the week, men, women and children, each and everyone of whom seemed to regard Kerrigan as a blood-relation if not a member of the family, watched Barnes slowly but surely push the Siwanoy professional to the wall and win the match with a putt for a 3 on the seventeenth hole that gave him the victory 3 and 1. Playing out the bye hole Barnes got a 4 on the eighteenth, which gave him a 71 for the round. No wonder Kerrigan was eliminated!

Escorted by the multi-colored gathering, the match started all square from the first tee in the afternoon. It was the fact that Kerrigan had held the formidable Englishman even through the morning round that gave his followers—and their name was legion—hope for the afternoon. Barnes went into the lead at the second hole, however, with a good putt for a 4, and to do the spectators justice, although they were only too evidently anxious for Kerrigan to win, they cheered every fine shot that both golfers played through the afternoon.

The first chance for a real Kerrigan outburst was at the fourth hole, where the home professional holed a twenty-foot putt for a half when the hole seemed lost beyond redemption. It might have been a football game, judging from the cheers that greeted the performance, but the joy was turned to mourning when Kerrigan lost the fifth with a topped second shot and three putts. All the other holes on the outward journey were halved, and Barnes reached the turn 2 up. Barnes was in trouble at the eleventh and lost the hole, but he sank a fifteen-foot putt on the twelfth that put him 2 up again, and he held this lead against the sterling playing of Kerrigan to the seventeenth green. Here he put his approach shot up within six feet of the cup, holed his putt, for a 3, and clinched the match 3 and 1.

The summaries:

UPPER HALF.—James M. Barnes, Whitemarsh Valley, defeated Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 3 and 1; William Macfarlane, Hudson River, defeated Jack Dowling, Scarsdale, 2 and 1.

LOWER HALF.—Walter C. Hagen, Rochester, defeated J. J. O'Brien, Mansfield, 10 and 9; Jock Hutchinson, Allegheny, defeated Cyril Walker, Wabash, 4 and 3.

MARK OF KESWICK WINS.

Colonel Ruppert's St. Bernard in American Debut at Bronx Show.

The inaugural dog show of the Bronx County Kennel Club was held yesterday. There were 400 entries. One of the chief features was the first appearance in this country of the high-priced, smooth-coated English champion St. Bernard, Mark of Keswick, shown by Colonel Jacob Ruppert. Besides Mark of Keswick, a grandly formed sable and white with odd sable tickings, winners for the Colonel in St. Bernards were the newly imported rough-coated Highlander and Bulgaria and his American-bred smooth bitch Southwind.

Firsts in winners' classes, in which there was competition, follow:

German Sheepdogs.—Dogs—Huston Wyeth's Wyeth's Bismark. Bitches—John Gans, Jr.'s, South Bay Frigga.

Old English Sheepdogs.—Dogs—Kinnelon Kennels' Tip Top Weather. Bitches—Same owner's Lady Lightfoot.

Pointers.—Dogs—Frank H. Addyman's ch. Watlands Wisdom. Bitches—Harry D. Kirkover's Yuma's Tirock's Lucky.

Dachshunds.—Dogs—M. B. Fitzpatrick's Mein Traum von Edelhof II. Bitches—Konrad Hale's Blacktoft Model.

Cocker Spaniels.—Dogs, any solid color—Johnson and Stigman's ch. Newport Blackboy. Bitches—Brookside Kennels' Brookside Silvia. Dogs, particolored—Brookside Kennels' ch. Brookside Aristocrat. Bitches—Same owner's Brookside Zoe.

Russian Wolfhounds.—Dogs—Vincent T. Pisarra's Blister F. R. Bitches—C. H. Davis's Hudson Vedma.

Greyhounds.—Dogs—Mrs. Haley Fiske's Overman War Eagle. Bitches—J. W. Patten's Rosette.

Collies.—Dogs—Pinewood Kennels' Ormskirk Sensation. Bitches—Same owner's Pinewood Prima Donna.

Great Danes.—Dogs—G. D. F. Leith's Rolling Hill Vaarde. Bitches—Same owner's Rolling Hill Thelma.

Doberman Pinschers.—Dogs—Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Meyer's Graef Carlo von Koenigshof. Bitches—Blue Blood Kennels' ch. Tisch von Elthal.

Boston Terriers.—Dogs—Mrs. F. A. Dallen's Dallen's Stuff. Bitches—Mrs. L. Robinson's Heilborn's Queen.

Pekingese.—Dogs—Arden Kennels' Chun Cheng of Aldesbourne. Bitches—Same owner's Ping Pong of Arden.

English Setters.—Dogs—B. H. Throop's Claude of Camlan. Bitches—Bob White Kennels' Bue Sue.

Irish Terriers.—Dogs—L. Loring Brook's Iroquois Red Oak. Bitches—Hilterfar Kennels' Hilterfar Peggy.

Scottish Terriers.—Dogs—Dr. T. F. Bridgeman's Newcastle Skilful. Bitches—Konrad Haile's Halper Betty.

West Highland White Terriers—Dogs—Greenwich Kennels' ch. Greenwich Cairy Fern. Bitches—Same owner's Greenwich Lass of Langham.

Manchester Terriers—Dogs—Alf Delment's Leeds Willowdale Brilliant. Bitches—Same owner's Leeds Illuminate.

Bulldogs.—Dogs—Rockcliffe Kennels' Rockcliffe Lord Brilliant. Bitches—J. E. Horrax's Cheshunt Ginger.

Pomeranians.—Dogs—Mrs. C. Linn Seiler's Young Kitch. Bitches—Mrs. O. E. Lakeland's Butterfly Sunbright.

Maltese Terriers.—Dogs—Miss H. S. Henderson's Studebaker Snow Kink. Bitches—Mrs. S. Williams's Snowball of Esperance.

English Toy Spaniels, (black and tan.)—Dogs—Karl Wenzel's Fewee. Bitches—Miss A. McQuade's Nanny. (Orange and white,) dogs—Mrs. Grant Hamilton's Little Kruger. Bitches—Miss C. C. Whitney's Mary Xmas of Tipo.

Japanese Spaniels.—Dogs—Mrs. R. T. Harrison's ch. Ishima. Bitches—Mrs. E. H. Berendsohn's ch. Inamka.

Chow Chows.—Dogs—M. R. Barnewall's Yun Nippon. Bitches—John Richardson's Empress of China.

Fox Terriers.—Smooth Dogs—C. A. F. von Pfizenmayer's Heathcote Sandspark. Bitches—Daniel B. Lynn's Lynnfield Aztic. Wire Dogs—Mrs. C. F. Neilson's Oxford Ridgeway Cocker. Bitches—Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's ch. Biddy of Holyport.

Airedale Terriers.—Dogs—Mrs. I. F. Burrough's Ysiad Squire. Bitches—Mrs. Lothrop Warren's Low Moor Marchioness.

BET'S STRETCH RUN WINS HARBOR HILL

Coe's Filly Takes Steeplechase —Fatal Accident Mars Meet; Two Others Injured.

With the final day of the Autumn meeting held under the auspices of the Piping Rock Racing Association at Locust Valley yesterday the racing season around New York for 1916 came to a close. As on the opening day, there was another select, if small, crowd present, all the boxes being occupied by persons of more or less social prominence.

The racing itself was rather disappointing, inasmuch as the withdrawals in the majority of the races brought the contests down to three and four-horse affairs. However, this condition did not exist in the Harbor Hill, which was the feature of the program, with a value of $2,500, besides a silver cup valued at $500.

The race, which was won by W. R. Coe's ing James filly Bet, was marred unfortunately by the death of one of the riders and probably the fatal injury to another, the details of the accident being told in another part of THE TIMES. The jockey who died from injuries was W. Murphy, who had the mount on Joseph E. Davis's Brooks. It was in the scramble for the first fence where Murphy was thrown.

The start of the Harbor Hill affords the field a long run to the first fence, which is placed directly in front of the clubhouse. The Brook, shortly after the break, crowdedo ver to the rail in a manner which put Orme's Head on the fence, and Ticklin, who had the mount, was forced to pul back to avoid going down. Bryn Chant was well up, and his stablemate, Brooks, was also in the first flight. He, too, was bothered not a little by The Brook, and was in very close quarters. Murphy took his mount to the corner of the fence, and then came the fatal fall. Coming to the next obstacle, Bryn Chant, the other Davis entry, was badly bumped, and as he stumbled to his knees Lee was hurled from the saddle. In the scrimmage at the same jump Marchena went down heavily with Hogan.

In the last quarter of a mile the race narrowed down to a contest between Bet, The Brook, and Socony, the three finishing in the order named.

Ernest Heider, riding Pebeco in the Piping Rock Subscription Handicap, fell and was sent to a hospital. His condition is reported serious.

F. Ambrose Clark's Falmouth was the winner. With only three starters, and one of them, Pebeto, bearing the colors of Thomas Hitchcock, out of the race owing to a fall, the contest was a dual affair between Falmouth and Charry Malotte from the Greentree Stable.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—The Brookville Plate, highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse, $400; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:12 1-5.

Sharpshooter, R. L. Gerry's b. g., 4 years, 159 pounds, by McGee-Single Shot, 2 to 5 and out. (Keating).....1

Tener, F. A. Clark's b. g., 5, 128, 11 to 5 and out, (M. Kennedy).....2

Beetboven, L. Jacobs's b. g., 6, 130, 30 to 1 and 2½ to 1, (W. Hogan).....3

Only three starters. Dom Moran, Jacobus, Martasha, Solar Star, Star Gaze, Cycle, and Varuna scratched.

SECOND RACE.—The Brook Championship Steeplechase Trophy, handicap for three-year-olds and upward, purse $800; the owner of the winner to receive a cup value $500, the trophy to become the property of the owner winning it twice; about two miles. Time—3:55.

Ormead, H. W. Sage's br. g., 4 years, 139 pounds, by Filigrane-Miss Fleischmann, 4 to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. (E. Felder).....1

Northwood, Northwood Stable's b. g., 5, 138, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, (M. Connell).....2

Dixon Park, J. F. Flanagan's br. g., 4, 146, 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even, (H. Williams).....3

M. J. Shannon, Skibberreen, Vifir, Elespian, Ollie Byrne also ran. Tetan, Cherry Malotte, Astute, Kenworthy, Pebeto, Louvois, Expectation, Dalmouth, Robert Oliver, Reliance, White Metal, Brookside Zoe, Marsha, Bugeye, Meadow Brook, (imp.,) scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Brae Cup, Highweight Handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; $250 in cash and cup valued at $250 presented by Herbert Pratt; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:12 2-5.

Solar Star, J. Tucker's ch. h., 6 years, 154 pounds, by Star Shoot-Sardine, 2 to 5, out, (Mr. J. Tucker).....1

Ahern, C. K. Fleishmann's br. g., 5, 165, 11 to 5, 1 to 2, out, (H. Williams).....2

Dom Moran, H. W. Sage's ch. g., 4, 134, 5 to 1, 4 to 5, out, (J. Williams).....3

Only three starters. Beetboven, Varuna, Martasha, Tener, Cycle, Ormead, Star Gaze scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Piping Rock subscription steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $250 each, $1,000 to the winner, with plate valued at $500; about three miles over the brush. Time—5:56 1-5.

Falmouth, F. A. Clark's ch. g., 4 years, 142 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Price, 11 to 5, 1 to 5 out, (M. Kennedy).....1

Cherry Malotte, Greentree Stable's br. m., aged, 152, 9 to 5, out, (V. Powers).....2

Pebeto, T. Hitchcock's br. g., 5, 158, 12 to 10, out, (E. Felder).....Did not finish

Only three starters; Web Carter, Louvois, Skibberseen, Tomahawk III., (imp.,) Weedship, March Court, Hibler, Naushon, Expectation, Bill Dudley, Sandow, Traditioner, Distant Shore, King Cash, Blankenburg, and Piping Hot scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—The Harbor Hill Cup, steeplechase, with $3,000 added and a silver cup, value $500, both money and plate presented by Clarence H. Mackay; for three-year-olds; about two miles. Time—3:54 1-5.

Bet, W. R. Coe's b. f., 3 years, 132 pounds, by King James-Nancy D., 15 to 1, 6 to 1, 3 to 1 (W. Blake).....1

The Brook (imp.), H. W. Sage's b. g., 6, 132, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, even, (T. Tuckey).....2

Socony, H. L. Pratt's ch. g., 8, 137, 16 to 1, 2 to 1, even, (D. Haynes).....3

Ormes Head, Raconteuse also ran. Bryn Chant, Brook, Marchena fell. Henry Jr., Tres Moutarde, Jasper, Mary Estelle, Plaintiff, Simon Jones (imp.), Jacobus, King Fortune, Hubbub scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—The North Shore Plate; highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse, $500, and plate valued at $100; six furlongs. Time—1:19 1-5.

Hubbub, Greentree Stable's b. g., 3 years, 140 pounds, by Broomstick-Rumpus, even, 2 to 5, out, (V. Powers).....1

Mr. Specs, J. Tucker's ch. g., aged, 140, 3½ to 1, 6 to 5, out, (J. Tucker).....2

Martasha, J. F. Flanagan, Jr.'s b. g., 4, 128, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, out, (H. Williams).....3

Kenworthy. The Decision, Simon Jones, (imp.,) Guardian Saint, Lokomis, and Torero, (imp.,) also ran. Protector, Brooks, and Cycle scratched.

CANADIAN HORSE WINS.

A. N. Akin Is Victor in Columbus Day Handicap at Laurel.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 12.—A. N. Akin, a thoroughbred, which has never raced around New York, but whose starts have been confined to Canada and Maryland, where he has an impressive winning record, won the Columbus Day Handicap, the feature of the holiday program, this afternoon. In landing this prize, to which there was $1,000 added, A. N. Akin defeated Leochares, Sir Edgar, Sand Marsh, and a number of other good handicap horses.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse, $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08.

Kite, J. M. Zimmer's br. f., 109 pounds, by Broomstick-Flora Mac, $6, $3.10, $2.50. (A. Kleeger).....1

Ponce de Leon, A. E. Joplin's b. c., 113, $3.20, $2.40. (R. Troxler).....2

Chatterbox, Quincy Stable's ch. f., 107, $2.80 third, (R. Ball).....3

Lord Byron, Aimee T., Kebo, Moon Lighter, Positano, Lady Bowens, and Stalwart also ran. Kildee, Ed Garrison, and Burbank scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; steeplechase, selling handicap; purse $700; about two miles. Time—3:49.

March Court, G. R. Tompkins's ch. g., 5 years, 140 pounds, by Oxford-Moon-Daisy, $6.40, $4, and $3.20. (C. Smoot).....1

Susan B., I. M. Hedrick's ch. m., 5, 135, $8.20 and $2.90. (S. Bush).....2

Racebrook, A. J. Davis's b. g., 9, 154, $2.50 third, (W. Noe).....3

Cynosure and Promoter also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:15 1-5.

Little Dipper, D. Gideon's b. f., 3 years, 103 pounds, by Astronomer-Helen O'C., $6.10, $4.70, $3.40. (F. Ambrose).....1

Salon, E. Jones's ch. g., 5, 114, $95, $20.40. (F. Keogh).....2

Broomvale, R. F. Carman's b. g., 5, 106, $4 third. (C. Metcalf).....3

Thesleres, Joe Finn, Naushon, Stonehenge, Costumer, Ancon, Humiliation, and Navigator also ran. Chesterton, Tie Pin, Hiker, and Poris scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; handicap; purse $1,000 added; six furlongs. Time—1:12.

A. N. Akin, E. Trotter's b. g., 4 years, 118 pounds, by Algol-Tremar, $14.80, $5, $4.10. (F. Robinson).....1

Leochares, W. P. Orr's b. g., 6, 128, $3.90, $2.60. (B. Haynes).....2

Sir Edgar, H. G. Bedwell's ch. g., 4, 110, $4.30 third. (F. Keogh).....3

Sand Marsh, Jacoba, Starling, Water Lady, Estrucan, and Kewessa also ran. High Noon, Prince of Como, and Squealer scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; handicap; purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:44 2-5.

Hillsby, A. Barklie's b. g., 5 years, 107 pounds, by Broomstick-Leisure, $18.40, $6.80, $3.80. (F. Ambrose).....1

Trial by Jury, W. Viau's ch. c., 4, 112, $7.70, $4.30. (J. McTaggart).....2

Bas, W. P. Austin, Jr.'s ch. g., 5, 105, $2.70 third, (F. Keogh).....3

Black Broom and Xylon also ran. Benevolent scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners twice since Aug. 1, 1916, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

Little England, G. C. Brenton's b. g., 7 years, 113 pounds, by Stanhope II.-Lizzie Elliott, $4.90, $3.80, $2.20. (J. McTaggert).1

Fair Weather, M. Hirsch's ch. g., 5, 102, $54.80, $12. (M. Rowan).....2

Atamaha, R. Mahoney's b. g., 5, 113, $3.30 third, (J. Metcalf).....3

Friar Nought, Rose Water, Life, Ash Can also ran. Young Emblem, Lady Regan, Scorpii, Cliff Haven, Borax scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:42 2-5.

Rae B., W. C. Baxter's blk. f., 3 years, 102 pounds, by Cavaleadour-Poterne, $4.60, $4.20, $3. (A. Schuttinger).....1

Juliet, T. Ireland's ch. f., 4, 107, $21, $7.80. (J. McTaggart).....2

Dolina, C. W. Gasser's ch. f., 3, 104, $4.80 third, (A. Kleeger).....3

Ray of Light, Sam Slick, Croxtund, Woodfair, Obolus, Greetings, and Piquette also ran.

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds, maidens; selling; five and a half furlongs. Edgar Garrison, 112 pounds; Cinco Colorado, 109; Rose Fine, 109; Bright Star, 109; Tinsel, 109; Cherry Ripe, 112; Palisade, 100; Blodwin, 109; Supernal, 109; *Queen Bashti, 104.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; maidens; selling; five and a half furlongs. Marble Head, 112 pounds; Flare, 112; Ballygunge, 112; Chelsea, 109; Melting Moments, (imp.,) 109; Sargon II., (imp.,) 112; Capital Prize, 112; Long Distance, 109; Velour, 109.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Royal Interest, 114 pounds; Presumption, 114; Fenrock, 114; Voluspa, 111; Nigel, 109; *Bob Redfield, 105; Scorpii, 114; The Rump, 114; Stonehenge, 114; Repton, 108; *Sweetie, 106; *Rose Juliette, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; handicap; fillies and mares; six furlongs. Celto, 122 pounds; Anita, 120; Miss Puzzle, 112; Queen of the Water, 105; Lady Barbary, 120; Huntress, 120; Lady Hilliagton, 108; Ophelia W., 102.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward, purse, one mile. Wise Man, 110 pounds; Roadmaster, 108; Oratorium, 107; Dovedale, 103; Kilmer, 110; Benevolent, (imp.,) 108; Palroma, (imp.,) 104; Lady Whimsey, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; selling, one mile and a sixteenth. Ed Weiss, 112 pounds; Jacklet, 112; Hiker, 109; *Cliff Haven, 110; *Afterglow, 110; *Ford Mal, 107; Scorpii, 112; Chevron, 112; Mary Warren, 100; *Orpeth, 110; *Alston, 107; *Prime Mover, 107.

SEVENTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling, one mile and seventy yards. Eddie T., 112 pounds; Song of Valley, 110; Dinah Do, 107; Queen of Paradise, 101; *Galer, 108; *Fonctionnaire, (imp.,) 97; Day Day, 110; Senator Casey, 99; Macoabee, 99; Success, 106; *Amboise, 105.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather clear; track fast.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harlem S. C.—Harry Wills vs. George (Kid) Cotton, Jack Herrick vs. Battling Holmes. Both ten-round bouts.

New Pola A. A.—Joe Malone vs. Tony Marto; Buddy Dawson vs. Joe Bender. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn.—Frankie Diemeyer vs. Wee Wee Barton. Ten rounds.

ST. GABRIEL'S WINS MANHATTAN TITLE

Takes Athletic Championship of Playgrounds—Thomas Jefferson Park Second.

Youthful aspirants for track and field honors had their inning yesterday afternoon at Chelsea Park, Twenty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue, where the annual public playground athletic championships of New York were held. To the athletes representing St. Gabriel's Park went the chief honors of the meet—the playground championship of Manhattan. They managed to win enough places in the various events to total 16 points, and this gave them the laurels by three points over the Thomas Jefferson entry.

One record went by the boards. The new mark was established for the running broad jump, which was won by J. Whitehouse, with a jump of 19 feet 9¾ inches. This performance beat the previous record by 6¾ inches.

The summaries:

60-Yard Dash, 90-Pound Class.—Won by S. Chasonay, St. Gabriel's; I. Reisner, Hamilton Fish, second; A. Ellinger, Sheep Meadow, Central Park, third. Time—0:08.

60-Yard Dash, 110-Pound Class.—Won by E. Hosmer, St. Gabriel's; J. Brauerman, Sheep Meadow, Central Park, second; L. Sugarman, Hamilton Fish, third. Time—0:08 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class.—Won by J. Martin, Thomas Jefferson; A. Diamond, Thomas Jefferson, second; N. Tanello, Cherry and Market, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

880-Yard Run, 130-Pound Class.—Won by M. Greenberg, Seward; C. Lartaime, Aster Field, second; M. Fried, Seward, third. Time—2:16 2-5.

One-half-Mile Walk, 130-Pound Class.—Won by H. F. McCann, Sheep Meadow, Central Park; J. Kanzevits, Sheep Meadow, Central Park, second; H. Lederer, John Jay, third. Time—4:04.

220-Yard Dash, 110-Pound Class.—Won by J. Brauerman, Sheep Meadow, Central Park; E. Hosmer, St. Gabriel's, second; N. Friedlander, Thomas Jefferson, third. Time—0:25 3-5.

Sack Race, 90-Pound Class.—Won by J. Donnelly, De Witt Clinton; J. McArdle, St. Gabriel's, second; F. Klatskow, Columbus, third. Time—0:12.

One Mile Run, 130-Pound Class.—Won by S. Silverstein, Seward; F. Dealie, East Twelfth Street, second; C. Johnson, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—1:37 2-5.

Running High Jump, 110-Pound Class.—Won by C. Mulcahy, De Witt Clinton, with 5 feet 5 inches; C. Mesofsky, Seward, second, with 5 feet 4¼ inches; R. Crawford, Chelsea, third, with 5 feet 3¾ inches.

8-Pound Shot Put, 110-Pound Class.—Won by C. Parone, Chelsea, with 30 feet 8 inches; L. Sugarman, Hamilton Fish, second, with 38 feet 11 inches; V. Di Giacomino, Yorkville, third, with 38 feet 6 inches.

Running Broad Jump, 130-Pound Class.—Won by J. Whitehouse, Queensboro, with 19 feet 9¾ inches; F. Martini, Thomas Jefferson, second, with 18 feet 3 inches; B. Boston, Thomas Jefferson, third, with 18 feet 2 inches.

Point Score—St. Gabriel's, 16 points; Thomas Jefferson, 13 points; Chelsea, 12 points; Sheep Meadow, 12 points.

LEE AXWORTHY SETS MARK.

Trotting Stallion Lowers Mile Record to Wagon to 2:02 3-4.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 12.—Lee Axworthy, champion trotting stallion of the world, driven to a wagon by one of his owners, Harry K. Devereaux of Cleveland, lowered the wagon record of 2:05¼ for trotting stallions to 2:02¾ on the final day of the Forty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association here today. The three races on the card were won in straight heats.

The summaries:

2:20 TROT.

Purse $1,000.

Locust Rug, b. g., by Sidney Prince, (Valentine)	1	1	1
Zoe Dillon, gr. m., (McDonald)	2	2	2
Marie Constant, b. m., (Owen)	3	3	3
Alvy Coffman, br. h., (Chandler)	5	5	4
Bernice Moore, br. m., (Bean)	4	4ds	
Alto Chimes, b. h., (Reagan)	ds		
Roy, b. g., (Fleishmann)	ds		
Peter Patchen, br. h., (Willis)	ds		

Time—2:08¾; 2:11¼; 2:00¾.

2:10 PACE.

Purse, $1,000.

Little Frank D., b. g., by Little Frank, (Valentine)	1	1	1
Hal Leaf, b. h., (Whitehead)	2	3	2
Lady Venus, br. m., (Stout)	3	4	5
*Major A., b. g., (Crossman)	4	5	3
*The Deputy Sheriff, b. g., (Thomas)	5	3	4
Dick Sentinal, b. g., (Brown)	6	6ds	

*Divided fourth money.

Time—2:08¾; 2:06¼; 2:04¾.

2:12 TROT.

Purse, $1,000.

Binville, blk. h., by Binjolia, (Tipling)	1	1	
The Proolf, b. h., (Spencer)	2	2	
Henry Todd, b. g., (Redway)	3	3	
*Vance, b. g., (Murphy)	5	4	
*Virginia Barnetto, b. m., (Durfee)	4	5	
American Girl, ch. m., (Tyson)	6	dr	

*Divided fourth money.

Time—2:10¾; 2:09¾.

CLEVELAND A TIGER SUB.

Son of Grover Cleveland in First Practice at Stadium.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 12.—The Princeton football squad used the stadium for the first time this season in a light workout. Rush confined the practice of the 'Varsity to a signal drill and a light dummy scrimmage. Moore, the half back, who has been out of the game since last Thursday with an injury, has been replaced temporarily by Eberstadt, who will start the game on Saturday. Dick Cleveland, son of Grover Cleveland, has joined the Tiger squad, and will make a likely substitute for one of the backfield men.

FORDHAM OUTSTAYS TARS.

Team of U. S. Texas Weakens at End of Gridiron Battle.

Going to pieces in the last five minutes of play, the team of the battleship Texas was defeated yesterday at Fordham Field by the Maroon collegians by a score of 27 to 0. Three of the four touchdowns made by the victors came in the last five minutes of play.

The salts had in their lineup Brown, the former Annapolis star. After the first few plays he directed the naval attack and aided by the powerful work of Williams on the line and Aiken's fast end running, had Fordham on the defensive for a good part of the game. His players uncorked several forward passes that rivaled any tried by Fordham. Lowe and Braney stopped everything that came their way, Bulger Lowe sharing the honors of the afternoon with Erwig, who scored the first touchdown on a run of fifty-five yards, tossing off at least five tacklers.

With about five minutes to play Dempsey made a pass of fifteen yards to McNamara, and on the second play after Erwig took another toss from Dempsey for his second touchdown. A third touchdown followed immediately after when Lowe dropped on the pigskin after Reickert made a bad pass over the line. With only a minute to play Fordham scored its last touchdown by skirting the left end for ten yards. The lineup:

Fordham, (27.)	Position.	U. S. Texas, (0.)
Cantwell	L. E.	Foley
May	L. T.	Williams
Perkins	L. G.	Hellman
Treanor	C.	Chalifoux
Braney	R. G.	Lamphere
Lowe	R. T.	Manson
J. Conklin	R. E.	Wray
McNamara	Q. B.	Billings
Sweetland	L. H. B.	Joys
Erwig	R. H. B.	Aiken
O'Connell	F. B.	Pair

Touchdowns—Erwig, (2,) Lowe, McNamara. Goals from touchdowns—Dempsey, 3. Substitutions—For Fordham: P. Conklin for Perkins, Connelly for Treanor, Corcoran for J. Conklin, J. Conklin for Corcoran, Ryan for Sweetland, Sweetland for Erwig, Dempsey for O'Connell, O'Connell for Ryan, Fitzpatrick for Dempsey. For U. S. Texas—Reichert for Chalifoux, Bartskell for Lamphere, Brown for Billings. Referee—Mr. McCaffrey, Fordham. Umpire—Mr. Kelleher, University of Pennsylvania. Linesman—T. Thorpe, Columbia. Periods—Ten minutes each.

TUFTS MEN ARE INJURED.

Yet 'Varsity Hammers Scrubs for Two Touchdowns.

Special to The New York Times.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Oct. 12.—Accidents marred the progress of the Tufts eleven today. Drummey's hand, which he hurt over a week ago, troubled him and necessitated his removal from quarter to half. Bratt shifted from right half, where he has been filling Wescott's place, to quarter. Wescott's injury has turned out more serious than it was thought. He wrenched his back so badly that his appearance in the line-up on Saturday is doubtful. Keese, 'Varsity left half, wrenched his knee today and will be out until the middle of next week. The 'Varsity hammered the scrubs today for two touchdowns in seventeen minutes of play.

CORNELL WORK FALLS OFF.

'Varsity Lacks Punch in Scrimmage with Second Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The Cornell 'Varsity team proved a disappointment in the scrimmage today, falling off considerably in its work as compared with the showing made earlier in the week. The work lacked punch, and on several occasions the offense was halted completely by the second team. Shiverick, Benedict, Mueller, and Hoffman all made occasional good gains, but a sustained offensive was lacking. A forty-yard run by Shiverick was the feature.

STEWARD BOGUE RESIGNS.

Retirement of Rowing Dean Causes Surprise at Columbia.

Columbia rowing enthusiasts received with surprise yesterday the announcement of the resignation of Morton C. Bogue, Columbia's delegate on the Board of Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association. Mr. Bogue was coxswain of the 'Varsity eight in 1900 and has since been in close touch with rowing affairs at Morningside Heights. He and Francis S. Bangs, were known as the "Deans of Columbia rowing." Messrs. Bogue and Bangs in July recommended to the Graduate Rowing Club that Columbia withdraw from the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, the body under whose auspices the annual regatta at Poughkeepsie is held, but at the referendum meeting of alumni, the motion was denied unanimously.

Charles Halsted Mapes, Chairman of the University Committee on Athletics, the supreme board governing sports at Columbia, has been appointed Columbia's steward to succeed Bogue. Under the new régime of rowing, decided at the Summer meeting, crew affairs will henceforth be included under the management of the Columbia University Athletic Association, instead of the rowing club, which has been abolished.

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The New York Times

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...434 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1916.

GERMANS AND FOREIGN POLITICS.

Encouraged by the resolution establishing a standing Reichstag committee on foreign politics, the Berlin Zeitung am Mittag predicts that "foreign politics will in future become the business of the nation and subject to public opinion, which, in conjunction with the people's representation in the press, will have to be consulted." This seems to contemplate as a result of the war a much larger function and power for the Reichstag than it now possesses. The old feudal, military, landholding class, largely east of the Elbe, has made Prussia, made Germany, fought and led memorably, whatever its faults, for a thousand years. It will not readily give up any of its secular prerogatives, but the stress of common effort, action, and suffering must have done much to break down old rigid lines of caste, the bigotries of class and party and clashing economic interests. A growth of democracy, a larger popular influence on, a larger popular share in, the Government, seem inevitable. The mediaeval and the modern, the divinity of the HOHENZOLLERNS, the remains of lingering serfdom among the agricultural laborers of Mecklenburg, how sharply these contrast with the mighty industrial cities of Westphalia! A great work of social and political reconstruction has to be done. The Social Democrats are no longer regarded as a sort of dangerous outlaws, enemies of the Futherland. A new, something like a real, unity of Germans ought to be born of the war.

The Zeitung am Mittag's remarks on the political capacity of Germans, which has been doubted or denied by some Germans of the trained political class, are worth quoting in connection with its hopes for greater political influence of the press:

> The idea that Germans are politically less gifted than other nations was exploded soon after the beginning of the war. We know today that the German masses can judge foreign politics at least as clearly as those of other nations, if they are kept as well informed.

It would be more correct to call the Germans politically immature than politically ungifted. They are docile from long habit and discipline. They have been in the habit of leaving foreign affairs to the ruling class, the hereditary specialists, so to speak. They have not been well informed. How far is this the fault of the press? The German party organ of whatever vogue is usually ferociously partisan and unfair. The Wolff Bureau, corresponding in a sense to our Associated Press, the chief collector and distributer of dispatches, is controlled by the Prussian Government. But, before the war at least, German newspaper readers, as a rule, seemed to care little about news. Often it was tucked away in the inside pages, sometimes with a purpose. In the Spanish war, for instance, canards from hundreds of imaginary Spanish victories were printed conspicuously, while the American cablegrams were buried in an obscure nook, and copiously edited with exclamation and question marks.

Some observers say that the Germans don't want news, but editorials telling them what to believe. At any rate, many German editors do love to edit the news. A political opponent's speech will be described as "a pack of lies." Your own party orator will be lauded. This custom is not peculiar to Germany, but the interpolation of editorial opinion on the news and the apparent want of interest in the news are genuine German. The best German newspapers would be admirable Sunday journals. Literature, art, science, and so forth are represented copiously and well. Little but the news is missing. The correspondents in foreign cities never or seldom seem able to get correct information of what is going on or to understand the public opinion of the nations in which they are living. As this is precisely the case of pro-German diplomatists, whose selection from a privileged class the Zeitung am Mittag properly opposes, one cannot blame the German correspondents. Inability to understand any national psychology but their own is a German defect, curious in a race so accomplished and in recent years cosmopolitan.

The Government's stirring up of newspaper campaigns against this nation and the alternate thunder and small beer of official inspiration have been too well known since BISMARCK's time. "Official" and "semi-official" organs abound. Let us hope that that journalism that tells the truth, however unpleasant, will yet prevail in Germany. But it will be a great change in German politics and journalism when the mass of the German people, so beschooled and bebooked and bepampheted, is really well informed as to foreign politics. Not merely a change of the press laws, of the Government attitude, not merely the distribution of more and more accurate foreign news is needed. A sort of national self-delusion, a strange inability to enter into the non-German mind, must be got rid of. The war, which long sustained, must now be gradually weakening that self-delusion.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

Usually when a woman is nominated for Congress or the Legislature it is a meaningless but amiable compliment paid to the sex by a minority party that has no chance of winning. There is something more in the nomination of Miss JEANNETTE RANKIN in Montana, for she is running for Representative at large. That means that she is not the Republican candidate in a hopelessly Democratic district, but is running throughout the State, and if the State goes Republican she will be elected. Montana is more inclined to Democracy than Republicanism, but it is not a hopelessly Democratic State; it has even been represented in the United States Senate by Republicans.

If she is elected to Congress she will improve that body aesthetically, for she is said to be "tall, with a wealth of red hair." Even when good, Congress is not beautiful, and needs adornment. Nothing is more beautiful than red hair; the ancient superstition that it was ugly has long given way to sense and reason. There are some who qualify the admission by saying that "some kinds of red hair are pretty," but they are bigoted. There is no shade of red hair that is not prettier than the mud-brown which has become the American type; we make no exception even in the case of that shade called "carroty," the least beautiful of all reds. It so happens that Congress, which has improved its appearance by reducing the average of its waistcoat extension, but has taken no other steps toward sprucing up, is singularly lacking in red hair. VICTOR MURDOCK long upheld the average, but his plumage in its palmiest days could never be called "a wealth" of red, and Senator LEWIS's whiskers were of a Lammle gingerousness. Congress can never become beautiful, can never even become tolerable in the eyes of landscape lovers until it imports red hair and a wealth of it. There is no other way to beautify Congress, for the other ways have all been tried; the House even went so far as to transfer JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS to the Senate, but this extreme step merely shifted the unpulchritudinous balance to the upper house and had no effect on the sum total. Congress needs Representative RANKIN, needs her badly. She cannot, single-headed, make the House beautiful, but a little red hair will go a long way toward it.

THE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

The formation of the Council of National Defense, the labors of which the President has practically put in operation by naming the members of the advisory commission of civilians, should be an important step toward real preparedness. To put the country in a state of readiness for war, in case war is forced upon it, was the object of the section of the Army Appropriation bill providing for the establishment of this council. It is primarily a military measure and the Council of Defense will co-operate with the Naval Consulting Board in promoting industrial mobilization, in making preparations for the employment of the industrial and transportation machinery of the whole country by the national Government in case of need. That its labors may also be beneficial in times of peace is not to be doubted. They will tend to systematization and organization. It is considered important also that the creation of this council and the Naval Consulting Board will tend to open a direct channel of communication between the scientific workers of the country and the business men on the one hand, and, on the other, between both and the various departments of the Government.

The burden of responsibility for the conduct of the work of the council will rest chiefly upon the civil officials among its members, the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy particularly, and the appointed representatives of the army and navy. Upon the degree of seriousness with which they take up this new work, and the efficiency they develop, its success or failure must depend. The civilian members named by the President will have less responsibility. But there are men among them whose special knowledge and ripe experience ought to be of great value.

A SANITARY CAMPAIGN.

The work of the Rockefeller Foundation's Yellow Fever Commission, which recently returned to this city from a two-months' tour of investigation along the west coast of South America, was suggested by new conditions and dangers due to the opening of the Panama Canal. General GORGAS, Surgeon General of the army, is at the head of the commission, whose aim is the complete eradication of the disease "wherever it may still be found." These words remind us that not long ago there were great epidemics of yellow fever in the United States, and that it prevailed in Cuba and on the Panama Isthmus, where for some years past there have been no cases of it. On the west coast the commission found it at only one port, Guayaquil, known the world over for fifty years as a home of deadly infectious diseases. But Guayaquil is soon to have a new supply of good water, with a sewerage system, and improvement there may be expected. The commission is now about to visit the ports of Brazil.

It has no mission in Cuba, where extermination of yellow fever and effective sanitation have reduced the death rate of Havana (which was more than 80 per 1,000 eighteen years ago) to less than 19, while that of the entire Republic in recent years has not exceeded 14.5. This may be compared with the rate for our own country last year, 13.5, the lowest ever known here. For several years the island has had no smallpox, and in fifteen years the rate for tuberculosis has fallen from 20 to 13.

All are familiar with the remarkable work done in Cuba by our expert sanitarians and their Cuban associates during the years immediately following the war with Spain, work which disclosed the agency of the mosquito and caused extinction of yellow fever. The island's health authorities have since been using the knowledge which they acquired then. And the history of what was done in Panama is well known. When the commission has ascertained what is needed in South America, an effective sanitary campaign will be made under the direction of men whose names will always be associated with what has been accomplished elsewhere.

SAVING NEW YORK.

It was announced yesterday that a monstrosity which it had been planned to erect in Times Square had been abandoned. New plans are substituted for those which had been filed in anticipation of the prohibitions of the new zone ordinance. It may very well be that the zone ordinance thus saved the owners of the proposed building as well as the city. Few freak erections have proved profitable commercially. In most cases the same investment would have produced better results if spent otherwise. There are other signs that the ordinance is doing its beneficial work. One of them is a suit for $40,000 damages through failure to complete a purchase of property in Manhattan which had been sold before the ordinance was passed. It had been intended to tear down residences and erect a ten-story warehouse, but the ordinance acted as a restriction on that use of the property.

In Queens there is a case where the ordinance compelled the rejection of plans to build a seven-story garage in a residence section. The Superintendent of Queens says that he has had to reject nearly thirty plans because of the restrictions upon buildings unsuitable for the section where they were proposed. In Brooklyn there are cases where both garages and flats have been abandoned, to the loss of the owners of real estate, according to their statements. They may be mistaken about their loss, and if they are right it is regretted. Nevertheless, such cases prove the necessity and merit of the ordinance rather than its defects.

The losses of the owners of property which it is proposed to improve unsuitably can be losses only of anticipated profits. The losses of their neighbors through the depreciation of their property are real and undeserved. No individual can protect himself against loss by any lawful improvement of adjacent property. If individuals suffer in that way there is no protection for the city against the depreciation of its taxable values. The ordinance is necessary to protect both individuals and city against irreparable losses. Until the courts decide such litigations adversely, such cases show that the ordinance is doing exactly what it was designed to do, and what the courts have sustained when done elsewhere. While the ordinance, therefore, has shown that there are those ready to profit by their neighbor's loss, the volunteer "Save New York" movement has proved that there are those willing to take a loss and suffer inconvenience to amend conditions which the ordinance could not reach. The public spirit shown by co-operation with the volunteer movement and the resistance to the ordinance afford a contrast which may stimulate others to help themselves when there is difficulty about getting a law to cover a special case.

BROAD PARTISANSHIP, HIGH TARIFF.

"I do not come to speak in a narrow, partisan way," said Mr. HUGHES at the beginning of his Baltimore speech. The spirit of broad partisanship, of comprehensive patriotic Americanism, glows unquenchably in this touching passage:

> My fellow-citizens, whether you are Democrats or Republicans, I am talking to you American common sense when I say that you must have applied, fairly and faithfully, the Republican doctrine of protection to American industries.

The Pittsburgh Gazette Times, an elder if not a better soldier of protection, puts "American common sense" in pemmican form: "Under Mr. WILSON's misgovernment . . . there would be no work." Clearly Republicans and Democrats will be uncomfortable without work. Therefore the doctrine of protection must be applied faithfully and fairly.

Faithfully and fairly as it has always been applied. Lumber schedule by Uncle PHILETUS SAWYER, glove schedule by Mr. LITTAUER, cotton by Mr. LIPPITT, rubber by Senator ALDRICH, and so on, that is the fair and faithful way. Why, if Republicans and Democrats will only heed the voice of American common sense and rally around the Ark of Protection, the country may even have a Tariff Commission whose Chairman, like the Chairman of Mr. ARTHUR'S Tariff Commission of thirty-four years ago, is doubly bound to be faithful and fair by the fact that he is also President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Steel and sugar and wool-growing also had places on that fair and faithful body.

If any of us have been cold to any of Mr. HUGHES's partisan utterances, remorse must bite us now. A tariff made by and for its chief beneficiaries is a fair and faithful Republican tariff. Let us salute the sainted, the martyred memory of Schedule K.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

There is additional evidence every week that our manufacturers, engineers, and bankers, while striving to satisfy the demand of the belligerents for war supplies, and to promote the production here of some things which cannot now be imported, are preparing to take advantage of conditions and opportunities abroad after the declaration of peace. Dispatches from France show that the Industrial Commission sent to that country is inspecting parts of an area in which the war losses are said to be more than $2,000,000,000, and is making plans for the work of reconstruction. Two or three days ago a new company was formed here to sell machine tools abroad. It will have branch offices in Russia, France, and Italy, and is ready to equip manufacturing plants in China. Another company having a similar purpose was already in existence. A great corporation is sending engineers to Russia, having in mind the construction of railroads and grain elevators and the development of mineral resources there after the war.

Reports from Buenos Aires say that although no merchant ship flying the American flag was seen in that port during the four years immediately preceding the war, seventy-four American ships arrived there in the first eight months of the present year. In these eight months (comparison being made with the corresponding months of 1915) our exports to South America rose from $86,000,000 to $131,000,000, and our imports from $199,000,000 to $286,000,000. Efforts to make this increase a permanent one are the work of American corporations and expert agents of our Government. The latest report of one of these relates to the market for machinery in Venezuela.

When we consider the demand for capital in manufacturing industries at home, and the many opportunities for a very profitable use of it, the plans made and the action already taken for work in foreign lands after the war are distinctly creditable to the American people. The spirit is not like that which suggested the question of an American well known in his time: "What have we to do with abroad?" If in the past we have been slow to seek trade advantage beyond our boundaries, there are signs now of a decided and beneficial change of attitude.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Suffragist Explains Her Pacifism.

Confident expectations that if either Dr. ANNA HOWARD SHAW or Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT could be—well, let's say, "persuaded," as "irritated" or "prodded" wouldn't be quite seemly—into answering the charge that pacifist talk by the suffrage leaders had alienated former friends of their cause, the result would be interesting, were fully justified by the letter from Mrs. CATT printed on this page yesterday. It was impossible not to note, however, that though the letter made lively reading, the liveliness was attained at some cost in accuracy and logic.

For instance, Mrs. CATT wrote that she had heard of but one desertion from her camp because "we are charged with loving peace too well," while she vouched for the conversion to woman suffrage of many men, including some confirmed "antis," because "the horrors of the war have convinced them that the world needs feminizing at least to the extent that innocent men will not be ordered out to kill one another because their governors have quarreled." The desertion in question, as the deserter explicitly stated, was for loving peace unwisely, not for loving it too well, while the men to whom Mrs. CATT refers must be queer indeed if—like herself, apparently—they can see in war nothing except slaughter at the order of "governors who have quarreled." Not one of the European belligerents would accept as true that explanation of what they are doing, and Mrs. CATT would find more than difficulty in maintaining her assumption as regards either the Central Empires or their enemies. With what "governor" had the King of Belgium or the President of France quarreled before the killing began? And if it be "reasoning like a man," as Mrs. CATT satirically said, to assume that the unrepudiated statements of the suffrage leaders express the sentiment of their followers, then masculine ratiocination needn't make any apologies for its peculiarities.

But our sincerely esteemed correspondent was on firmer ground when she instanced the magnificent behavior of European women as illustrating what probably would be the courageous and self-sacrificing patriotism of American women in like circumstances. Nobody doubts that, or at least nobody did doubt it until the most audible and most articulate exponents of American feminism filled the air with denunciations of military efficiency, and at least seemed to declare that peace would not be too costly at any price.

A Witness Silenced by a Sign.

When a witness for the prosecution in the Rofrano case was terrified into silence by a threatening signal made to him from the seats properly provided for "the public" at all our trials, it was by no means the first time that such a thing has occurred in a New York court. Often, however, as the same thing has happened here in recent years, it is still hard for Americans to realize that such interferences with the course of justice can occur elsewhere than in melodramas or the novels called "of adventure."

There is little cause for wonder, therefore, that adequate precautions to prevent the intimidation thus of the witness in the present instance were not taken before he went on the stand, and, as a matter of fact, it is not easy to see what effective means can be devised, without overturning our whole system of criminal procedure, to penalize the making of a slight and not obviously significant movement of the hand by somebody who, for all the District Attorney readily can prove, has a right to be there as good as his innocent neighbor's. Even though the menaced witness pointed out his threatener and told just what he had done, denial of evil intention would be plausible to the average juryman and to not a few Judges.

And not much or very effective help can be expected from a witness whom the "death sign" has warned of impending fate. Experience has shown that his apprehensions may be well founded, and that if he ignores the warning, police protection will be far from sure to save him.

Whenever the "death sign" really is given it reveals, of course, the existence of an organized effort to suppress the truth in behalf of the accused. The first question at issue in any particular case, consequently, is whether or not the sinister signal has been made in the sight of a witness who understands its seriousness. A witness for other reasons reluctant to testify might pretend to have been thus threatened when he had not been, while, on the other hand, he might gratify a special animosity against the accused by creating against him in the same way a presumption of guilt.

Abroad, where "death signs" and the societies that use them are more familiar and better understood than here, these problems have all been solved more or less satisfactorily, but for American courts—fortunately or unfortunately, as the situation is viewed—they still present many and large difficulties.

A Serious State of Affairs.

Resort by strikers to riot and violence for the attainment of their ends is lamentably familiar in this country, but only on rare occasions in the past has a "labor trouble" approached so nearly to real civil war as does the one now disturbing—to use an absurdly inadequate word—the peace in Bayonne. There the Standard Oil employés are in something much like military control of no small part of the town, they patrol the streets in armed bands, build barricades from behind which to fight the police, and besiege the representatives of law and order in such little fortresses as the latter can hastily improvise.

The local authorities show a mystifying reluctance to call in the help they so obviously need or to take the vigorous measures the circumstances would justify. They will have to do both, sooner or later, and prompt action would be merciful to the strikers themselves, by saving them from drawing delusive deductions from their present successes and immunities. The end of their rebellion cannot be long delayed, and the more promptly they are made to realize the hopelessness of the task they have undertaken—nothing less than the conquering of a State—the less severe will be their ultimate sufferings.

Their cause originally may have been good or bad, but they have made the immediate consideration of that question impossible by putting themselves absolutely and utterly in the wrong by their intolerable conduct.

The taxpayers of Bayonne may well be apprehensive, not only of their now visible perils, but of the bills which they will, or should, incur for the destruction of property which they, through their representatives, are under obligation to protect. Nobody wants to have a lot of ignorant workers shot for an assertion of what they think their rights, and of what, not improbably, are desperate needs, but the best of ways to prevent such bloodshed is to bring against the little revolution forces so strong that the participants in it can see the uselessness of further resistance.

German Submarine Bases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a great deal of discussion about the presence of the German submarine operating on the New England coast. The whereabouts of the Bremen or the Deutschland is also puzzling. I offer this guess: The Deutschland's trip to this side was a scouting trip and not commercial. She made the round trip without mishap and proved that she could easily reach our shores, and she or the Bremen is now hidden in some cove on the coast with supplies for the submarine U-53, and perhaps others. It is preposterous that the U-53 has three months' supplies of food, fuel, and ammunition. I do not believe the Deutschland and Bremen were built for freighters to ply between Germany and the United States, but to aid in the undersea warfare, forming a movable base for supplies to these destroyers.

J. H. CUMMINGS.

New York, Oct. 11, 1916.

TO THE OBELISK IN CENTRAL PARK.

You look so bored, you grim old Thing,
When children round you play—
When squirrels brisk and birds a-wing
Enjoy the new-born day.

An air of delicate disdain
Pervades you, to my view;
I feel apologetic pain
To be so raw and new!

The pulses of the City beat
Too near your sleepy calm;
The echoes of unresting feet
Fill you with vague alarm:

Not thus it was in olden days,
Beneath Egyptian skies,
Where Memnon caught the morning rays
And breathed melodious sighs.

How different this atmosphere—
This busy hum of trade,
Where upstart Youth has but a jeer
For majesty decayed!

Yet Isis smiles upon you still,
When floats the horned moon;
And on your breast austere and chill
Osiris burns at noon.

Time gives you plenitude of days.
But apathetic powers;
One throb of life, grim Thing, outweighs
Your sempiternal hours!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

ART NOTES.

Metzgar Collection of Japanese Color Prints to be Sold.

The American Art Association will dispose of the Metzgar collection of Japanese color prints at auction on the afternoons and evenings of Nov. 13 and 14, and the prints will be on view for several days prior to the dates of sale. The catalogue of the collection has been prepared by Arthur Davidson Ficke and a preface has been written for it by Frederic W. Gookin. Mr. Gookin says:

"The dispersal of Mr. Metzgar's collection of Japanese color prints affords another rare opportunity to acquire choice impressions of important works by some of the great masters of the Ukiyoé school.

"The supply of prints that for nearly a quarter of a century came from Japan in a seemingly never-ending stream has been rapidly dwindling for several years past, and now has virtually ceased to be a factor in the market. And, although many thousands of prints were sent to America and Europe while the tide was at its flood, nearly all the finer ones have gradually found lodgment in a comparatively few collections. The owners of these collections were the first to perceive that while the number of prints in existence is very large, of the master works only a very few of the most beautiful impressions have survived in fine condition. These are the treasures that yield the art lover abiding joy.

"That all of Mr. Metzgar's prints are of this class, he would be the first one to disclaim; but in gathering them he has constantly kept in view the desirability of securing the best impressions he could find. His special endeavor has been to acquire choice prints by Hiroshige, and in particular to perfect his set of the so-called 'first' Tokaido series. How difficult it is to make up such a set as the one included in this sale will be better understood when it is learned that for years Mr. Metzgar has been indefatigable in his search, not only watching carefully the stocks of dealers, but the sales by auction in Japan and Europe as well as in America, and frequently buying entire sets in order to get from each only one or two prints out of the fifty-four. Taking them all together, not since the Happer sale has a finer lot of Hiroshige prints been put up at auction.

"Besides the Hiroshiges the collection includes many desirable prints by other masters which it would take too much space to specify in this foreword. Attention should, however, be directed to the unusual group of pillar prints in remarkable condition. These prints were generally mounted as Kakemono and suffered from long exposure to light and smoke and the ravages of insects, so that they are rarely found in satisfactory state. Mr. Metzgar has been fortunate in getting hold of so many choice ones."

Prints from Hirsch Collection.

The first sale of the season at the Anderson Auction Rooms is given to the Hirsch collection of etchings and engravings, with a few prints from other collections. Apart from the more familiar lines followed by print collectors are several groups not often seen in the salesrooms at the present time. One is the group of etchings by Max Klinger, "Adam and Eve," "A Drama," "Nachtliche Lektur," and "The Witch." Klinger was a genius with the point, but these are not his masterpieces. They strike, however, a note of pungent individuality. Another artist whose work is not appreciated is Tissot before his Biblical period. Under the influence of the pre-Raphaelites he did some charming figure studies, as these prints testify. He was as fond as Whistler was of Japanese umbrellas and fans and was hardly second to Alfred Stevens in his zest for silken ruffles and delicate chiffons.

Hindrances to Registration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I registered last night on Columbus Avenue, near Eighty-eighth Street, was eighth in line, and had to wait fifty minutes until my turn came. Several voters left in disgust, and it is fair to assume that at least some of them will not return. The trouble seems to be that the law provides only four clerks for making the entries in as many books, so that it becomes necessary for one and the same clerk to enter the numerous items required by registration in one of these books, and practically duplicate these entries afterward on the police card, which was formerly done by the attending policeman. During the latter process the rest of the machinery stops and the voter, as well as the three remaining clerks, are kept idly waiting.

The addition of a fifth clerk to make the police card entries simultaneously with the book entries would greatly relieve the situation. MARTIN ROSENBAUM.

New York, Oct. 11, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was registered last year at the precinct in 181st Street, Washington Heights, and voted there. I have moved since then to 319 East 197th Street, Bronx, and have been residing there since Aug. 23, 1916, seventy-six days. I have been refused registration because of not having lived here four months.

Is it not queer that a citizen of this city must lose his vote if he moves from one locality to another in the same city?

New York, Oct. 10, 1916. C. M. C.

The German Vote for Hughes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I meet many Germans, not agitators, but plain folks, and you have no idea how they hate the President. They are going to vote against him, not because they believe Hughes will be more complaisant—for he has not stated what his policy will be, and they do not know. If he, like Wilson, refuses to connive at German practices, they will punish him in his turn when the proper time comes. For the present they are concerned only with Wilson, and they intend to make an example of him which they hope all future Presidents will heed.

Lamentable as it may be, I am forced to believe that the vast German vote is going to be cast almost solid against Wilson, and I even fear that the Germans will succeed in getting their vengeance, always assuming, of course, that the ordinary Americans do not balk their plans by breaking party lines and voting to uphold the President. R. D.

New York, Oct. 5, 1916.

Well Treated in German Prison.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to Mrs. Pennington's article in last Saturday's TIMES and Mrs. Atherton's article a month ago, I strongly contradict their accusations concerning the French prisoners of war in Germany. I have proof from my nephew, who has been a prisoner in Germany for the last eighteen months, that he has received every package and money order sent to him from Paris, and also those sent from New York by myself, although he has been transferred several times. Also, if these ladies would care to call, it would give me great pleasure to show them a photograph of a group of French soldiers taken in the camp in Germany. At a glance they would be able to see that they look anything but consumptive. Trench life naturally breeds consumption, as the men must often go for weeks without changing their wet clothes. It certainly seems strange that there are no others who speak up against such accusations. I am sure that my nephew is not the only one well treated by the German Government. MISS A. BECKER.

Bayshore, L. I., Oct. 10, 1916.

ALSACE-LORRAINE IN THE PEACE TERMS.

If the People Cannot Be French, They Want at Least an Alsatian Government, and Ask Our Aid to That End.

By JONAS LIPPMANN,
Formerly of the Journal d'Alsace.

New York, Oct. 12, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the fact that the United States, the greatest neutral power, will take a leading part in the peace negotiations which will come sooner or later, their people might well consider the Alsace-Lorraine question. The German contention that there is no question of Alsace-Lorraine is so utterly absurd that it would be an insult to the intelligence of the reader to attempt a contradiction. There is a question of Alsace-Lorraine; the Zabern affair, still fresh in our minds, proves it. When the two provinces became annexed to Germany in 1871 the population had a right to expect a fair treatment at the hands of their conquerors; they had a right to suppose that their new masters would give them the same constitutional privileges as those enjoyed by other German States, such as Württemberg, Bavaria, Saxony, Baden, &c. But no! Alsace-Lorraine became a Reichsland, ruled by a Prussian Statthalter appointed by the Kaiser.

The famous "Laws of Exception" (Abwehrgesetze) were instituted for the purpose of a quick Germanization of the former French provinces. French kindness and tact, which had been the rule until 1870, gave way to sudden Prussian brutality and arrogance. Everything reminding the Alsatians that they once belonged to the great French family was virtually eradicated. It is necessary to recall here that during the 20 years of French rule—from Louis XIV. to Napoleon III.—both the French and German languages were used by officials as well as by the population. Mortgages, licenses, death, marriage and birth certificates were registered in both languages, the obvious object being to facilitate business transactions between the Alsatians and their neighbors across the Rhine.

The very day the Prussians took possession of the new territory things changed. With one stroke of the dictatorial pen the French language was simply abolished. One hour a week was deemed sufficient for French instruction in the imperial public schools. Disgusted, a great many of the inhabitants, mostly professors, lawyers, doctors, emigrated to France. German officials and soldiers of fortune took their places. The Alsatians, business men and property holders, who, for obvious reasons, could not leave their homes, kept socially away from the Alt-Deutsch. (immigrants;) two distinct populations lived under the same roof, as it were, but as distant from one another as the north pole is from the south pole.

Two parties came into the political field, the "protestataires" and the "autonomists," the former, as the name implies, refusing to accept the clause of the Treaty of Frankfort which tore them from France, the latter admitting the constitutional validity of the annexation, but demanding a strictly Alsatian administration.

For years "protestataire" Deputies were elected to the Reichstag. But each electoral victory corresponded to an increased severity of the Statthalter. New laws of exception were invented—the expulsion of Alsatians suspected not to be in love with the new rulers; the passport ordinance, compelling Alsatians who had emigrated to provide themselves with a passport to pay the last homage to a dead father or mother; the suppression of newspapers; the prohibition of French inscriptions on tombstones; the obligation for business firms to keep their books with German formulae, and a number of other ordinances as odious. Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, former Ambassador to Paris, took a special pride in annoying, as he expressed, "those fool Alsatians who refuse to be Germans."

In the meantime Alsatians were distressed at the news from France. Bonapartists, Monarchists, and, later on, Boulangists were undermining the fragile foundations of the Third Republic. Prince Jerome as Emperor, Comte de Chambord as King Henri V., Boulanger as Military Dictator were the hopes of the enemies of the republic. The famous "Ligue des Patriotes" in Paris, headed by the misguided but patriotic Déroulède, helped unconsciously the agitators. Street parades and public meetings with the hypocritical slogan "Revanche" were the order of the day. From 1887 to 1891 the Alsatians suffered moral tortures at the hands of France and physical tortures at the hands of Germany.

The Germans were not slow to take advantage of the situation. In order to break the solid opposition block composed of "Protestataires" and "Autonomists" they resorted to a most diabolical scheme, by injecting into the political fights the germs of religious prejudice and hatred. By the importation of German Socialists they succeeded in forming an anti-clerical party, a sort of local Kulturkamp, a la Bismarck. Be it remembered that the Catholic population of Alsace-Lorraine numbered at that time about 850,000 against 350,000 Protestants. It does not take long to arouse religious feeling. When the Catholics realized the danger they organized the Volkspartei (party of the people.)

The German plan succeeded. Alsatian Catholics fighting Alsatian Protestants could produce but one result, the result expected at Berlin, namely, so to divide the population as to insure the success of the German candidates to the Reichstag. From that time on Alsace-Lorraine was represented in the Reichstag by Germans.

This explains the Berlin contention, heard so often lately, that Alsace-Lorraine is reconciled with Germany. The contention is wrong and absurd, for at the very moment of the outbreak of this war the Alsace-Lorrainers, realising that religious feuds could only help the Prussians to the detriment of Alsace-Lorraine, decided to bury the hatchet and to form a new party under the name of National Party, comprising only real and true Alsatians.

The German scheme, consisting of fomenting religious or race hatred, worked so well in Alsace that the Imperial German Government is trying it at this very hour in unfortunate Belgium. Von Bissing devotes his leisure hours to fomenting strife between the Flemings and Walloons, who compose the population of Belgium.

Contrary to von Bissing's expectations, the plan has failed. The Flemings and Walloons are not fighting one another. They refuse to do von Bissing's bidding. They love their country too much. They have learned from Alsatian history that they must stand together—a solid mass—at least until the day when Belgium is liberated.

But to come back to Alsace.

It is necessary for the peace plenipotentiaries or for the mediators, if you choose to call them so, to remember that the question of Alsace-Lorraine must be settled definitely in favor of Alsace-Lorrainers. Their preferences are for France, which has treated them with kindness while they were her subjects and whose heart beats in common with their hearts. But if, unfortunately, conditions at the end of this war should be so that they cannot again belong to the French family, then, in the name of justice and humanity, let them at least be Alsatians with Alsatian officials to administer the two provinces.

Alsatians are republicans and independent. They love their customs as much as their country. They are jealous of their rights. Both General Joffre and President Poincaré had that in mind when, speaking in the new French Alsatian city of Thann in August, 1914, and February, 1915, they solemnly said:

> France is happy to open her arms to you, dear Alsatians, who have been so long and so cruelly separated from her. She will respect your traditions, your religious beliefs, and your liberties.

What a contrast with the Prussian arrogance which for forty-five years has trampled upon everything that was dear to Alsace. Neither traditions nor liberties were respected. Why, then, should Alsace not hope and pray and wish for a crushing defeat of its oppressors?

JONAS LIPPMANN.

WORK FOR U-BOATS.

Mrs. Atherton Thinks They Might Arouse Indifferent Americans.

New York, Oct. 9, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will not the Germans please send submarines to our Great Lakes, and, if it is physically possible, Zeppelins to our Middle and Northwestern States to drop a few harmless bombs? As a spur to conscience and an awakener of dormant imaginations these by-products of war are priceless. It will be remembered how reluctant the stolid Britisher, relying, like his forefathers, upon the navy to isolate his island kingdom from all the terrors of warfare, was to respond to the call to arms; and how the recruiting stations were besieged after the first German raid—not even of Zeppelins or submarines—upon their undefended coast. It seemed to me so idiotic a thing for the Germans to do, that until the full news came in I believed that Kitchener had inspired the raid. Wave after wave of popular indignation, with the inevitable sequel, followed the Zeppelin raids, and if the Germans had only been more industrious conscription would have been unnecessary.

This last act of desperate bravado may wake up our interior States, but I doubt it. The lack of imagination, of the power of visualizing what has not actually passed under their noses, is, in the American race, appalling. It ought to be taken up in the schools, because after a man is launched into the world of business and a woman buckles down to the economical routine of domestic life there is less opportunity to develop the imagination, and less inclination to take an interest in what is happening beyond their ken.

Here is my immediate reason for feeling strongly on the subject. Not long ago I wrote to two friends in an interior Western State, asking them to help me form committees for a French relief organization in which I am interested. One replied that she would be glad to do anything she could personally, but that it was useless to try to arouse interest in her city—the capital of the State—or to collect any money; when the war broke out, back in 1914, there was quite a flurry of interest, but now there was none whatever.

The other reply was from a woman of sixty-odd whom I, in my brief acquaintance with her, had regarded as a person of good intelligence, in spite of the evident lack of early education. She had been a rich woman for forty years, traveled extensively, and enjoyed all the privileges that wealth gives over those condemned to restricted lives. She replied that she was pro-German, because she had found the English rude and selfish in railway carriages, and believed the French politeness to be superficial. In the classic argot of her part of the country: What do you know about that?

We have the reputation, among ourselves, of being the cleverest nation in the world, but as a matter of fact our average intelligence is low. That is demonstrated by the immense sales of sweetly sentimental novels and the huge enjoyment the moving-picture audiences take in the falling down and jerking up of the so-called "funny" plays, and in the brainless love dramas projected on the screen. It is manifest in the peace-at-any-price movement and in the resistance to preparedness. Won't the Germans come to our rescue? I am not a homeopathist, but there is much that is sound in the dogma that like cures like. The Germans can do more stupid things, with a momentary illusion of success, than any other nation has betrayed in the whole history of warfare. Now that they have worn out their sensational devices in Europe it would really be a godsend if they would bang away at the mass of our self-satisfied, selfish, fat-witted Americans. I am sure that at the end of their training we should be a race inferior to none. In fact, although the Germans are destroying themselves in this war, it looks as if it were their high destiny to purge, elevate, and solidify the rest of the human race. So let us not be too hard on them, but implore their help.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

Clothing for Discharged Prisoners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May we, through your columns, make a plea for clothing to be used for men and women discharged from our city prisons, and boys discharged from the reformatories? Many of these men, women, and boys come to us, when liberated, and we do what we can to help them obtain employment. Generally their clothes are in deplorable condition, and it is necessary to give them suitable clothing before they can hope to obtain work. We will send for clothing, if notified by postal card, addressed to "Social Relief Bureau, foot East Twenty-sixth Street Dock," or clothing may be sent there.

This work carried on at the above bureau for the last five years, by the Prison Committee of the Public Forum, connected with the Church of the Ascension, has proved its great need; it has also shown that men and women released from prison, with decent clothing, and given a fair chance, make good in most cases. The Department of Correction is

DIVORCE DIVIDES CHURCH COUNCIL

Time Limit Cuts Episcopalians' Debate on Proposed Canon Forbidding It.

REV. DR. PARKS FAVORS IT

Says "Spotted Creatures" Seek Remarriage as Episcopalians to Gain Social Prestige.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—The question whether or not the Protestant Episcopal Church shall sanction the marriage of the divorced today sharply divided the House of Deputies. Parliamentary tactics delayed the vote on the merits of the matter, neither side being disposed to press a decisive vote, and the time limit brought about adjournment in the midst of skirmishing. The indications are that the House, composed of clergymen and distinguished laymen of the Church, many of whom are lawyers, is about equaly divided on the issue.

The report of the joint commission on legislation on matters relating to marriage was presented at the beginning of the afternoon session by the secretary, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. J. Wrigley of Brooklyn. It has been the custom of the Episcopal Church to permit its clergy to solemnize the remarriage of the so-called innocent party to a divorce provided that legal evidence is presented which is satisfactory to the officiating clergyman. No Bishop can direct a priest to perform such a marriage. The proposed canon reads as follows:

"No marriage shall be solemnized in the church between parties either of whom has husband or wife still living, who has been divorced for any cause arising after marriage."

The Rev. Dr. Wrigley said that the commission of fifteen had decided upon presenting the new canon because due investigation had convinced it that in the first three centuries of the Christian Church no provision whatever was made for divorce, and that the custom of the Western Church did not in any way sanction divorce. Although he did not himself mention the Roman Catholic Church, the deputies in the debate which followed assumed that he meant the See of St. Peter.

Dr. Wrigley said that in recent years instances of collusion in the obtaining of divorces had been so numerous as to be causes of public scandal, and that the conclusion had been reached that it would be better for the common good that the innocent should suffer in isolated cases than that a gigantic evil should spread over the nation. He expressed doubts as to the authenticity of the words in the fifth chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew, in which it is made to appear that Christ sanctioned divorce for the cause which is accepted as the statutory ground in certain States in this country.

Roswell Page of Beaver Dam, Va., a layman and a brother of Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador to England, insisted that it was indeed a cruel hardship to prevent the remarriage of an innocent party to a divorce.

Francis A. Lewis, a Philadelphia lawyer, asserted that remarriage and religion did not mix, for the law which made legal the parting of those who had wedded also permitted them to seek other partners. He said that a woman who had consented to her husband's arranging for divorce on the gravest grounds could hardly be looked upon as an innocent or as an injured party.

The Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, of Washington, who for months has been recognized as the chief opponent of the proposed canon, vehemently defended his position. He said that no assault whatever should be permitted upon the integrity of the Scriptures, and that none had the right to question that Christ did acknowledge the right of divorce for violation of the sanctity of the marriage tie. The exception was plainly noted in the Scriptures, and he insisted that it should be accepted for what it was, rather than that Christians should submit to the dictation of a few higher critics of the modern German school.

The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, said that conditions such as preceded the fall of the Roman Empire were gaining in this country. He remarked that the Episcopal Church, because it was supposed to have some unique social prestige, was importuned by "spotted creatures" to marry them after divorces won by collusion. Admitting that there might occasionally be hardships through the application of a strict rule of the Church, none the less, he said, there were hardships in life which could be borne.

The excitement of the debate was growing apace when the friends of the measure sought a test of strength by demanding that an immediate vote be taken on its adoption. Those who were in favor of the vote being taken were 245, and those against it 240. As the President, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, was about to put the matter to a vote a motion to adjourn was made. This was not considered in order, and then came the sudden motion to reconsider an immediate vote.

This motion was adopted by a vote of 366 to 98. Five o'clock, the hour of adjournment, came, and the session was automatically closed.

A resolution permitting Jews who become communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church to retain their racial customs was introduced in the House of Deputies by the Rev. Floyd Tomkins of Philadelphia, but was referred to committee without debate. The resolution offered provided that "the Protestant Episcopal Church proclaim to the Jews that they are free, if they so desire, to observe the national and social customs of Israel when they adopt our Lord Jesus as Messiah, according to the teaching and practice of Christ and the Hebrew Christians in the primitive church."

The offering for the cause of missions gathered in the great golden alms basin exceeded the previous best record. The amount was $352,147.04, as compared with $306,500 collected in New York at the last triennial. The highest contribution was that of Pennsylvania—$40,208.43—and the second that of New York, which was $37,475.

Cook-Arrowsmith Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Frances Swayne Cook, daughter of Mrs. Cook and the late Captain George Hamilton Cook, U. S. A., to the Rev. Harold Noel Arrowsmith, assistant minister of Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md., has been announced.

Mr. Arrowsmith is a son of the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, for some time rector of Trinity Church, Lenox, and also of Christ Church, Bay Ridge, L. I. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of '09, and of the Episcopalian Theological School at Cambridge.

The wedding will probably take place next Spring.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Leather cost more, but we cut profits and keep up quality
Mahogany Cordovans
$5.50 & $7.50

The "Craze"
Sold Elsewhere $7.50 to $10.00
Dark Mahogany Calf Shoes
$2.97 and $3.98
Newest English Lasts
Elsewhere $4.00 and $5.00
Basket Ball Shoes, $3.45
GOLF SHOES, $5.98

DANCE AT OFFICERS' CLUB.

Season at Barracks Opened—Ex-Minister Corea Divorced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The dancing season opened at the Washington Barracks tonight with a hop at the Officers' Club. The guests, numbering several hundred, were received by Colonel Mason Patrick, U. S. A., and Mrs. Patrick, the former recently appointed to succeed Colonel Joseph E. Kuhn, now on special mission to Berlin. The Engineers' Band furnished the music for dancing. A buffet supper was served throughout the evening.

Ambassador to France William G. Sharp, now on leave of absence, is making a short visit to Washington and is at the Shoreham. Mr. Sharp has fully recovered from his recent severe illness and will sail for his post Oct. 21. Mrs. Sharp, who returned with her husband, is now at their home in Elyria, Ohio, but will join him in New York next week and return to Paris.

Counselor of the Russian Embassy C. Onon, recently appointed to succeed A. Scherbatskoy, has arrived at his post. Pending the selection of a residence the Counselor and Mme. Onon are at the Hotel Lafayette.

Chargé d'Affaires of Chile and Mme. de Munizaga have leased the residence 1410 Massachusetts Avenue for the coming Winter and will be established there in the next few days.

Dr. and Mrs. F. Mitchell are at their Dupont Circle home after having passed the Summer at Bar Harbor.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Frank Beatty have returned to town and taken an apartment at Florence Court until January, when they will go South for the remainder of the Winter. Mrs. Beatty and Miss Emily Beatty will leave town Saturday and pass several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Page Sloan at the latter's home on Long Island.

Mrs. Philip H. Hichborn has returned from Marblehead, Mass., and reopened her Washington home for the Winter.

Washington has learned with much regret of the recent divorce in a Western State of Señor Don Luis F. Corea, former Minister from Nicaragua, and his American wife, formerly Miss India Belle Fleming of this city. The marriage of the Latin-American diplomat and Miss Fleming took place in this city less than ten years ago, the bride at that time being just 19 and the bridegroom nearly 50. On the retirement of the Minister he and his wife took up their residence in New York, where Mr. Corea is now engaged in the practice of law.

Mr. and Mrs. Corea had a house in Washington last Winter, but the former spent no time there, nor did his wife take any part in society. She recently returned to Washington with her two little daughters and will pass the Winter with her mother, now Mrs. David Stewart Gordon, at the latter's home on Massachusetts Avenue.

E. D. DUFFIELD MARRIES.

Ex-Assistant Attorney General of New Jersey Weds Miss Freeman.

The marriage of Edward Dickinson Duffield, formerly Assistant Attorney General of New Jersey, and later General Solicitor for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and Miss Barbara Freeman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wade Freeman, was held at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents in Ralston Avenue, South Orange. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of New York, a brother of the bridegroom, in the presence of the families only.

The bride who wore a dark green traveling gown topped by a hat to match, had no attendants. Mr. Duffield's brother, Henry Duffield of Princeton, was his best man, and there were no ushers. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Duffield will live in his residence, Scotland Road and Ralston Avenue, South Orange.

Mr. Duffield's first wife, Josephine Reade Duffield, died in March, 1914. He has two children, Miss Elizabeth Duffield, 18 years of age, and Richard, aged 10 years.

MISS SMYTHE A BRIDE.

Daughter of Head of New York Bankers' Association Weds J. J. Chambers.

Prominent society folk of Virginia and Westchester county attended the wedding yesterday afternoon of Miss Ruth Elisabeth Smythe, daughter of Benjamin B. Smythe, President of the New York State Bankers Association, and John Jackson Chambers of Richmond, Va., at the home of the bride's parents in Bronxville. The Rev. Otis Barnes of Bronxville Reformed Church officiated. Miss Virginia Kendall of Parkersburg, W. Va., was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Martha Chambers, Christine Myers, Christine Robb and Marjorie Darling. Little Miss Lucy Smythe, sister of the bride, acted as flower girl. Allen Chambers, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man.

MISS WARD ENGAGED.

Kin of Late Commodore Vanderbilt to Wed H. S. Marlor.

Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Ward of Highland Road, Rye, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Sutton Ward to Henry S. Marlor, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marlor of Hartford, Conn.

Miss Ward, who was a débutante of last Winter, is a great-granddaughter of the late Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mr. Marlor is a graduate of Trinity College, class of 1910.

The wedding will probably take place during the late Winter.

In Memory of First Railway Post.

The Railway Mail Association, New York City branch, will on Tuesday, Oct. 17, give a dinner and theatre party in commemoration of the establishment of the first railway post office service in the United States, on Oct. 15, 1864. This service was between New York and Philadelphia, and was extended to Washington, D. C., on Jan. 12, 1865. The dinner will be served at the Imperial Hotel, at 6 o'clock, and after it the guests will attend the performance of "The Girl From Brazil."

Asks Asquith About Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—David Mason, Liberal member for Coventry, asked Premier Asquith in the House of Commons today to furnish the House with particulars of the terms of peace which Germany was prepared to offer and which he stated were intolerable.

Premier Asquith in reply said that he referred to the terms announced in the German Imperial Chancellor's public speech.

Prospect Park Casino Burns.

The Casino in Prospect Park Circle, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was a one-story frame building, formerly used as a dance hall, which ran 100 feet front on Coney Island Avenue and 250 feet back on Caton Place. The building was owned by the Thomas Adams estate and was leased by the Franklin Brewing Company. The damage was estimated at $25,000.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Stree;
Eldridge St., cor. Rivingston St.
East Houston St., cor Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.
½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

OTTO, MAD MONARCH OF BAVARIA, DEAD

The End Came Suddenly at Fuerstenried Castle, Near Munich.

INSANE FOR 43 YEARS

Nominally Succeeded His Mad Brother Ludwig, but Never Exercised Royal Power.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Otto, once King of Bavaria, who has been insane for many years, is dead, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, which quotes a Berlin official announcement. The mad King is said to have died suddenly at Fürstenried Castle, near Munich.

King Otto was born April 27, 1848, and succeeded his brother, Ludwig II., in 1886. Ludwig II. was also insane and drowned himself in Starnberg Lake. King Otto was deposed Nov. 5, 1913, and was succeeded by the present monarch, Ludwig III., formerly Regent.

Otto was a son of Maximilian II., and it was from his father's side of the house that he inherited his insanity. His mother, was Princess Marie of Prussia. Three years younger than the insane brother whom he succeeded, he was an amiable Prince until what little intellect he had collapsed under a course of dissipation. During his earlier years he prepared himself for the life of a soldier, and when the Franco-Prussian war broke out went to the front on the staff of the Prussian Crown Prince, who had command of the German troops in the south. His service soon ended in his recall to Munich on "pressing business."

Otto nominally succeeded King Ludwig in 1886, but his uncle, the Regent Luitpold, was the real ruler. Otto never wanted his brother's throne and when, years before his suicide, Ludwig talked of abdicating in his favor, Otto would not hear of his elevation to the throne. Gradually the half-witted Prince became afflicted with melancholy. In 1876 his disorder became so acute that he was placed in restraint in the Castle of Nymphenburg. Two years later he was committed to more rigorous confinement among the woods at Berg, in Tegsadern. In 1880 the King himself, gone insane, ended his life under the waters of Starnberg Lake.

Under the Regency which followed Otto was removed to Fürstenried, where he remained until his death. The mad King occupied a bedroom with a big sharp-bladed carving knife within reach and slept with a revolver under his pillow.

Otto was passionately fond of music. He was devoted to Jenny Lind, who is said to have remarked to him that P. T. Barnum, who brought the Swedish singer to the United States, was not a lover of music, but rather an exploiter of singers for gain. This so angered the mad King that all his life he showed hatred of the showman.

He was obsessed by the idea that his attendants were in a conspiracy to poison him, and he used to refuse food until one of them had tasted it. The expedient of "hiding" the food and allowing Otto to "find" it. In this way the King would satisfy his hunger, for he believed that the food had been hidden by the servants to satisfy their own appetites.

Stephen D. Leverich.

Stephen D. Leverich, for many years a member of C. B. Leverich & Brother, bankers, died on Tuesday while visiting his daughter at Madison, N. J. He was in his seventy-first year. Mr. Leverich lived at 27 Washington Square North, and was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the Washington Square Association, the Judson Memorial Church, and the Salmagundi and Lotos Clubs.

ON WHITE SULPHUR TRAILS.

Misses Paine Among the Riders at Springs—Drivers Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 12.—Those going for drives this afternoon were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Reid and Mrs. F. P. Topping, who went to the Log Cabin for luncheon, and Mr. and Mrs. Williamson Roberts to the Greenbrier River. Mrs. John A. Kelly and Miss Helen Kelly of Philadelphia, who arrived this morning, went out in the Lagoon, driving through Montague Park. Mrs. Dimner Beber, Mrs. De Witt Talmage, Miss Julia Berwind, Miss Edith Evans, and Miss Rebecca Collier drove to the Pines for luncheon. Riding were Misses Esther and Dorothy Paine, Mrs. W. M. Waters, Miss Caroline Stevens, Miss Alice and Mercedes Ze Zaldo, going over Bob's Bridge and Valley trail.

Much interest centres in the concert to be given on the 21st by the Duchess de Chaulnes for the benefit of French soldiers who have contracted tuberculosis in the trenches.

Mrs. Henry Clews and Miss Evelyn Bergen will arrive tomorrow from Newport, where they have spent the Summer at The Rocks, the home of Mrs. Clews.

Misses Janie and Mary E. Emmett arrived from New York today to join their uncle, Henry P. Case, and played a round of golf in the afternoon.

Sherwood Aldrich and George E. Dadnum had a twosome this morning and others playing on the links were Mrs. A. Denning Smith and Mrs. William H. Stackpole, Mr. and Mrs. James N. Hill, John A. Greve, and J. W. Bailey.

Arriving today were Mr. and Mrs. Rodman E. Griscomb of Haverford, Philadelphia; J. H. Wheelwright, F. E. Zobert of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Gaspary, Mrs. Collin Armstrong, Arthur Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Scarborough of New York, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kelly and Miss Helen Kelly, George E. Dadnum, Mrs. M. C. Vail, Dr. and Mrs. James Harrington of Poughkeepsie.

Passengers for Liverpool.

Among the passengers sailing yesterday for Liverpool on the White Star liner Adriatic were:

J. B. Backhouse, Mrs. A. W. Black, Lieutenant Frank C. Bower, R. G. Brassington, Fraser M. Bryans, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Budge, Arthur C. Burt, L. Collier, Mrs. R. Craig, Miss Kathleen Craig, Thomas McD. Donovan, H. A. Emerson, J. H. Green, F. W. M. Hall, Captain F. J. Herndon, the Rev. D. J. Hennessy, Miss L. D. Holdsworth, W. W. Johnstone, William M. Jones, A. G. Kingston, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lowry, C. E. F. Lusk, G. P. Marshall, M. Myles, Edwin Smith, A. G. A. Mercier, George E. Stephenson, Montagu Arthur Tuck, Albert Edward Tuck, Wesley Watson, Miss D. Whitley, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilson.

Arrivals from Cuba.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Antilla, Cuba, on the Munson Line steamship Munamar were:

M. P. Abbey, Miss Lillian Angus, J. W. Beall, John Cranford, Mrs. Cranford, Mr. and Mrs. James Fernandez, Miss Elizabeth Flick, Miss Ellen Flick, Mr. and Mrs. James Jones, Leslie Jones, Stanley Jones, M. K. Lee, Seymour Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. Allen J. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sayre, and Henry Williams.

COL. BUCHANAN SCHLEY DIES

Prominent Maryland Democrat and Lawyer Was in His 69th Year.

Colonel Buchanan Schley of Hagerstown, Md., formerly Democratic leader of Western Maryland, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease at the home of his son, Buchanan Schley, Jr., in Douglas Manor, L. I. He was in his sixty-ninth year.

Colonel Schley was a son of the late Frederick A. Schley and a first cousin of the late Admiral Winfield Scott Schley. He was born in Frederick, Md., and was a graduate of the University of Virginia, and of Princeton University. Several times he was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions and has held several offices, among which were Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore during the Cleveland Administration, State Tax and State Census Commissioner. He was known as the "Student in Politics," and had traveled much.

Colonel Schley was a noted lawyer for many years, was a member of the Maryland Club in Baltimore. He received his title when serving on the staffs of Governors McLean and Lloyd of Maryland. In addition to his son, his wife, who was Miss Rebecca Roman, survives him. His funeral and interment will take place in Hagerstown Saturday.

THOMAS J. HIGGINS DEAD.

Ex-Park Commissioner of the Bronx Dies After an Operation.

Thomas J. Higgins, former Park Commissioner of the Bronx, died yesterday in Fordham Hospital after an operation, in his fifty-fifth year. He served as Park Commissioner under Mayor Gaynor and was the first appointee to be named by the late Mayor. Mr. Higgins was born and educated here and during 1908-09 was Commissioner in charge of the Bronx school buildings for the Board of Education.

He was a member of the Tammany General Committee, and of the North End Democratic, the Somerset, and Catholic Clubs. His wife and three daughters survive him.

Dr. H. G. Underwood, Missionary.

Dr. Horace Grant Underwood, D. D., LL. D., of Seoul, Korea, since 1884 one of the most prominent missionaries in the Orient, and the first Presbyterian minister to settle in Korea, died yesterday in Atlantic City, N. J., in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in England and came here when a boy. Dr. Underwood, who was a brother of John T. Underwood of the Underwood Typewriter Company, was a graduate of Rutgers College and of New York University. He was President of Union College in Seoul and active in the work of the Students' Federation here. Dr. Underwood was a leader in the Asiatic Association. In addition to his brother he is survived by his wife, who was Miss Lilas Horton of Chicago, and by two sisters.

Obituary Notes.

RUSSELL CLARKE JOHNSON, President of the Johnson & Bullock Company, Inc., of this city for the last five years a flour merchant here, died on Wednesday at his home, 320 West Eighty-fourth Street, in his seventy-fourth year. He was one of the oldest members of the New York Produce Exchange. Mr. Johnson was a veteran of the civil war. He was a former President of the Masonic Veterans of New York. His wife and a brother survive him.

EDWARD H. DINAN, an attendant in the Seventh Municipal Court, died last night in Gouverneur Hospital, in his fifty-fifth year. He was active in the Downtown Tammany Club and in the politics of the Second Assembly District.

Mrs. JENNIE MARY BACON, widow of John R. Bacon, died yesterday at her home in Tarrytown, N. Y., in her ninetieth year, leaving one son.

Dr. WILLIAM H. WHITE, formerly a noted physician here and one of the founders of the Hahnemann Hospital in this city, died yesterday at his home, 88 Sepperman Road, Tarrytown, N. Y., in his eighty-fifth year.

FRANK WILLIAM MEYER, 34 years old, in the glass business with his father in Hudson Street, Manhattan, died yesterday at his home, 707 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was a graduate of Erasmus Hall High School, and for four years played left tackle on the football team.

CHARLES MULLER, formerly for many years Superintendent of the American Lithographic Company, died on Wednesday at his home, 681 East Fourth Street, Flatbush, in his seventy-third year. He was a former President of the Eastern District Turn Verein and a Past Master of Schiller Lodge, No. 304, F. and A. M. Mr. Muller left a widow and three daughters.

Mrs. ANTOINETTE LYLE PRATT, a member of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, died on Tuesday at her home, 353 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mrs. Pratt was born in Richmond, Va., and came of an old Virginia family. She was the widow of Julius Hiram Pratt, an engineer, who was killed in an accident in Africa in 1898. Mrs. Pratt is survived by a son.

EDWARD JAMES McMAHON, active in Democratic politics in Brooklyn and an Inspector for the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, died in St. Catherine's Hospital on Tuesday from apoplexy. He was born in that borough forty-nine years ago, and for several years was in the real estate business. He lived at 591 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. JANE THOMAS CONKLIN, wife of Charles Irwin Conklin, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Distilling Company, died at her home, 506 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush, on Wednesday. She was 51 years of age.

STEPHAN R. BRINKERHOFF, for many years ferry master of the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, died on Wednesday at his home, 524 Brevoort Street, Richmond Hill, L. I. He was 47 years old and left a widow and a son.

WILLIAM T. FRELIGH, a resident of Brooklyn for nearly half a century, died on Tuesday at his home, 788 Monroe Street, aged 75 years. He was a member of the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE E. BROWN of North Plainfield, N. J., died on Wednesday in Maine, where he was visiting relatives. He was in his seventy-eighth year.

CHARLES H. GREER of the firm of Greer & Greenwood of Plainfield, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home in Fort Pierce, Fla., in his fortieth year.

GEORGE HORTON McVEY, formerly in the hotel business in Orange County, N. Y., died yesterday in Plainfield, N. J., in his sixty-eighth year.

JOHN SEWALL, formerly a resident of Morristown, N. J., was killed recently in the battle of the Somme, in which he served with the English Army.

Mrs. EUPHEMIA B. PETTY, widow of Harvey J. Petty, died on Wednesday at her home in Bernardsville, N. J., in her seventy-seventh year.

The Rev. ELIAS GRVILLE VAN DUYNE, formerly pastor of the Christian Reformed Church of Montville, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home in Boonton, N. J., in his eighty-seventh year.

JULIUS VENINO, a member of the law firm of Evans & Venino of this city, died on Tuesday in Silver City, N. M., in his thirty-fifth year.

DENNIS E. REIDY, formerly a short-distance runner, died on Wednesday in Woodhaven, L. I., in his fiftieth year.

WILLIAM B. WILSON, a builder, died on Wednesday at his home in Little Neck, L. I., in his sixty-fourth year.

The Rev. JOHN A. CHAMBLISS, a Baptist preacher and formerly head of the Women's Seminary in Chattanooga, Tenn., died at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, in his seventy-fourth year.

JAMES G. PAXON, a veteran of the civil war, died on Tuesday in Plainfield, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. WINIFRED F. AMMON, widow of Colonel Robert B. Ammon, and living at 207 Guyon Avenue, Oakwood Heights, S. I., died on Wednesday in the Staten Island Hospital.

EUGENE B. DELK, a sea Captain, after narrowly escaping death twice within a year when ships he commanded were destroyed, one by a German submarine and the other by ice in the White Sea, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Philadelphia from heart disease.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the fifth day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

Dutton's
A Christmas Card designed for you—but it must be ordered early
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NEWPORT MILITARY BALL.

Army and Navy Join In a Benefit—Gov. Beeckman a Guest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 12.—The army and navy were represented tonight at the Training Station, where a military ball was given for the benefit of the Newport branch of the Navy Relief Society. During the day there was an entertainment, which included a three-ring circus, side shows and other features, and a dinner of navy rations. Thousands of people passed through the gates.

The ball brought Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island, Mrs. Beeckman, Admiral Austin M. Knight, Miss Katherine G. Knight, Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Captain and Mrs. George F. Cooper, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. James J. Brown, Raymond Havemyer of New York, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. W. Rogers Morgan, Mrs. William B. Caperton and Miss Marguerite Caperton, wife and daughter of Admiral William B. Caperton; Captain and Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, Commander and Mrs. John K. Robinson, Commander and Mrs. Rufus Z. Johnston, Captain and Mrs. S. E. W. Kittelle, and many others prominent in Newport.

NEW PARALYSIS THEORY.

Johns Hopkins Scientists Suspect Source Is in Intestines.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—Discovering through autopsies that in every case the intestine was affected, physicians of the Health Department and Johns Hopkins Hospital feel that they are about to strike the real sources of infantile paralysis. The results of their studies are being carefully guarded, and it is believed that an important announcement will be made by Johns Hopkins in the next few days.

Forty-seven autopsies have been performed since Aug. 1, and thirty-five showed true infantile paralysis. In not one were tonsils or adenoids affected, and because of this the Health Department has said that the intestines, and not the nose or throat, have been the source of infection. In every case the intestine was affected. It was said today by one of the specialists of Johns Hopkins working on the paralysis sources that he and his associates were confident of finding a true serum for the disease this Winter.

The disease thus far seems to be unchecked in Baltimore.

LABOR BUREAU FOR TEUTONS

German Pastor Opens Church to Men Held Here by the War.

A clearing house for German sailors and artisans held in the United States by the war has been established in the basement of Emmanuel Lutheran Church, 215 East Eighty-third Street. The Rev. Maxmillian Pinkert, pastor of the church, explained yesterday that the purpose of his bureau was to find employment for his countrymen, with no idea but to provide them a decent livelihood. He said that applications at Emmanuel Church for places averaged about seventy-five a day, and that work as cooks, stablemen, waiters, and farmers had been found for many.

Of the fifty or more applicants yesterday afternoon only four spoke English, and the business was done through a German secretary.

Portraits of the German and Austrian Kaisers decorated the walls of the Sunday school room in which the applicants waited, and German flags were displayed on every side.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

DUFFIELD—FREEMAN.—On Thursday, Oct. 12, at South Orange, N. J., Barbara, daughter of Henry Wade Freeman, to Edward Dickinson Duffield, by Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield.

GOOD—SHEEHAN.—On Sunday, July 23, 1916, at St. Joseph's Carmelite Church, Bogota, N. J., by the Rev. Father Barthold, Catherine, daughter of the late John Sheehan of Cork, Ireland, to Thomas Good.

HEIDEN—WEIS.—On Thursday, Oct. 12, 1916, by Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Carrie Rothkopf Weis to Julius Heiden.

SIMPSON—HALSTED.—On Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1916, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert G. Halsted, Brooklyn, N. Y., Eleanor Frances, daughter of Mr. Frank R. Halsted and the late Elleanor Osgood, to Mr. Alexander Simpson.

HEATH—ALFORD.—Oct. 9, Elsie M. Alford to Gilbert H. Heath.

MAYER—ROOME.—Oct. 11, Maria C. Roome to George Mayer, Jr.

Brooklyn.

BRENNAN—ASHTON.—Oct. 11, Garnet W. Ashton to Joseph F. Brennan.

GARWOOD—ROEVER.—Oct. 11, Frances L. Roever to Edgar F. Garwood.

MUIRY—HOWLETT.—Oct. 12, Edythe M. Howlett to William L. Muiry.

THOMPSON—HALSEY.—Oct. 11, A. Millicent Halsey to Elmer P. Thompson.

TRIMM—SMITH.—Oct. 11, Mildred W. Smith to Harold D. Trimm.

YOUNG—REID.—Oct. 11, Mildred T. Reid to Albert F. Young, Jr.

Long Island.

CHESTER—WOOD.—Oct. 10, Ethel M. Wood to Fred E. Chester.

POHANKA—RUFF.—Oct. 11, Whitestone, Charlotte M. Ruff to Frank S. Pohanka.

Died.

AMMON.—Mrs. Winifred F., on Oct. 11. Services Saturday, Oct. 14, from residence, 207 Guyon Av., Oakwood Heights, Staten Island, 3 P. M. Interment Moravian Cemetery.

BACON.—On Thursday, Oct. 12, at Tarrytown, N. Y., Jennie Mary Lockhart, wife of the late John R. Bacon, in the 66th year of her age. Funeral from the home of her son, Clarence E. Bacon, Tarrytown, Saturday, Oct. 14, at 2 P. M.

BAMMANN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 10, at his late residence, 303 West 87th St., Harry L. Bammann. Funeral private.

BARRON.—At Montclair, N. J., Oct. 12, 1916, Eliza Jane Hughes, wife of the late Martin Barron of Rochester, N. Y., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. T. C. O'Brien, 259 South Mountain Av. Solemn requiem mass at Church of Immaculate Conception, Montclair, Friday, Oct. 13, at 10 A. M. Interment Rochester, N. Y.

BYRNE.—Caroline J., at the residence of her son, F. Byrne Cy, Essex Fells, N. J., on Oct. 12th, in her 82nd year. Funeral Saturday, Oct. 14th, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. New Orleans papers please copy.

CASPAR.—On Oct. 11, 1916, at Copake Falls, N. Y., Laura E., beloved wife of William Caspar of New York City. Funeral services at Copake Falls, Friday morning.

CONKLIN.—On Oct. 11, at 306 East 21st St., Brooklyn, Jane Thoms, wife of Charles Irwin Conklin. Funeral private, Pekin, Ill.; Chicago, Ill., and Ridgewood, N. J., papers please copy.

CONOVER.—At Bridgeport, Conn., Wednesday, Oct. 11, Laura G., widow of Dr. J. C. Conover and daughter of the late John and Amanda Redfield Abendroth. Funeral services at the Congregational Church, Fairfield, Conn., 1 P. M., Friday, Oct. 13. Interment Maplewood Cemetery, Freehold, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 14, 1:15 P. M.

DENNER.—On Oct. 11, 1916, Katherine, widow of John Denner. Funeral from her late residence, 123 Lockwood Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 14, at 10 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Gabriel's Church 10:15 A. M. Interment Calvary.

DONOHUE.—Suddenly, on Oct. 11, 1916, Theresa M., beloved daughter of the late James and Mary, and sister of James and Mrs. Edward Hancock. Funeral from her late residence, 540 West 165th St., on Saturday, Oct. 14, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Rose of Lima, where a requiem mass will be offered.

FITZPATRICK.—On Oct. 11, 1916, at her late residence, 758 Forest Av., New York City, Catherine G., wife of John M. Fitzpatrick and mother of Genevieve and Mark Fitzpatrick, aged 42 years. Solemn high mass at St. Anselm's Church at 9 o'clock Thursday; thence to the home of her sisters, the Misses Goff, 204 Lafayette St., Bridgeport, Conn. Funeral services on Saturday morning at 9:30 at Sacred Heart Church. Interment in St. Michael's Cemetery.

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Died.

GERBER.—Suddenly, Oct. 11, Babette Gerber, beloved mother of Mrs. Eugenia Altschul, in her 79th year. Funeral private.

GOLDMANN.—Philipp, Oct. 11, in his 70th year. Services at the funeral parlor, 14 East 39th St., on Friday, Oct. 13, at 9 A. M. Relatives, friends, and the members of the Freundschaft Society, Washington Lodge No. 19, I. O. B. B., and Humboldt Lodge No. 512, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

GRABENHEIMER.—Mina, beloved daughter of Sara, sister of Nathan, Samuel, Babette Plaut, Amalie Kahn, Elise Kraus. Funeral private.

HIGGINS.—Suddenly, Oct. 12, Thomas J. Higgins, beloved husband of Mary Higgins. Funeral Saturday 10 A. M., from his late residence, 2,970 Marion Av., Bronx. Requiem mass, 10:30 A. M., at the Church of St. Philip Neri, 201st St. and Concourse. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1916, Russell Clarke Johnson. Funeral services at his late residence, 330 West 84th St., this (Friday) evening, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment private.

JOHNSON.—Headquarters Lafayette Post No. 140, G. A. R.—Comrades: also members Lafayette Camp, Sons of Veterans, are requested to attend the funeral of our late comrade, Russell C. Johnson, at his late residence, 330 West 84th St., this (Friday) evening at 8:30 o'clock. Ritual. Uniform or citizen dress. By order

HENRY J. HOWLETT, Commander.
FRANCIS B. STEDMAN, Adjutant.

JONES.—At his residence, Riverside, Conn., Thursday, Oct. 12, 1916, Henry E. Jones, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral private. Interment, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

KNIGHT.—At Peekskill, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1916, Lucy W., widow of the late Dr. C. C. Knight. Funeral from her late residence, 1,018 Park St., Peekskill, Monday, the 16th inst., at 11 A. M.

LANKENAU.—On Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1916, Richard Lankenau, beloved husband of Caroline, in his 77th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 192 Hewes St., Brooklyn, Friday, Oct. 13, 1916, at 8 P. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

LEASK.—On Thursday, Oct. 12, Phebe J., widow of Henry C. Leask, in her 84th year. Funeral services on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, 327 West 33d St.

LEIGH.—At New London, Conn., Oct. 11, after a brief illness, Hubert Leigh, aged 28 years, husband of Anna M. and the late James Watson, formerly of Hackensack, N. J.

MOLLER.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 11, 1916, after a lingering illness, at her late residence, 44 East 72d St., Louise Farrington, beloved wife of John Moller. Funeral strictly private.

O'BRIEN.—Denis, beloved husband of Bridget Byrne, father of John F. O'Brien, at his late residence, 6

150 POLICEMEN OUT FOR CAR STRIKE RIOT

Shots Fired and a Dozen Cars Smashed with Stones on the Upper East Side.

CLUB MANY HEADS IN MOB

Rumors of New Demonstrations in Transit Trouble Send Guards Back to Barns.

One hundred and fifty policemen were called from their station houses last midnight by one of the most extensive rock throwing engagements since the beginning of the traction strike. The demonstration, which extended along Madison Avenue from 116th to 120th Street, was intended, the police were told, to impress the public with the fact that the traction strike was far from over. Information that a series of similiar sorties was being planned in an effort to bring the companies to terms, caused the police to detail guards to all car barns early this morning.

More than a dozen cars of the Madison Avenue line and the 116th Street crosstown line of the New York Railways Company had their windows smashed in last night's rioting. The police station in East 126th Street was the first to receive a call for help, and Captain O'Neil, Sergeant Mangin, and Policeman Green of that station responded in an automobile.

Reaching 116th Street and Madison Avenue, they found a crowd of about 1,000 collected on the sidewalks and were just in time to see some of the bricks thrown at a passing Madison Avenue car. Sergeant Mangin grabbed Michael Carroll, of 221 East 126th Street, one of the alleged brickthrowers, but when he tried to lead him out of the crowd he was knocked down by friends of the prisoner. Mangin at once drew his revolver and managed to take his prisoner to a patrol box by warning the rioters that he would shoot the first person who interfered with him.

Captain O'Neil and Policeman Green, who had gone to Mangin's assistance, attempted to disperse the crowd, which continued to throw bricks, but were making little headway until reinforcements, consisting of fifty policemen of the East 104th Street Station, fifty from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, and forty from the East 126th Street Station arrived in automobiles.

A few moments before their arrival a band of rioters had added to the excitement by firing fifteen or twenty revolver shots at 115th Street and Madison Avenue. Apparently the sole motive for the shooting was to increase the terror in the neighborhood, because no one, as far as known, was struck by a bullet.

The policemen went to work vigorously with their clubs upon their arrival, and the mob scattered. In addition to Carroll, they arrested Nathan Berger, 25 years old, of 639 East 112th Street, and Hyman Adler, 15 years old, of 229 East 110th Street.

A mass-meeting of more than 2,000 strikers and women sympathizers in Union Square, and the arrival in the city of Rezin Orr, International Treasurer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, with a sum of money represented as $100,000, for strike benefits, were the early features yesterday in the city's traction strike.

There was also a conference in the Union Square Hotel, attended by Professors J. M. Cattell and W. P. Montague of Columbia University, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Dr. John Elliott of the Hudson Guild, and others, who said that they would make an impartial investigation of the strike.

The meeting in Union Square was arranged so that the wives, mothers, sisters and other women sympathizers of the strikers might march to the City Hall to lay their case before the Mayor, but when it was learned that the Mayor was not at his office the parade was abandoned. Instead Joseph D. Cannon of the Western Federation of Miners; Margaret Hinchey, Melinda Scott and Leonora O'Reilly, of the Woman's Trades Union League, and Dr. John Elliott made speeches.

All of the speakers insisted that the strike had not been lost, and pointed to the fact that policemen still rode on the cars. The crowd cheered them enthusiastically.

YONKERS FAVORS STRIKERS.

Casts 10,116 Votes to 308 for Ordinance Against Strikebreakers.

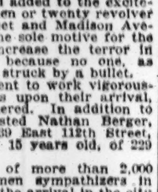
Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 12.—In a city-wide referendum, conducted by The Yonkers Herald, the result of which was made public today, 10,116 Yonkers residents voted in favor and but 308 voted against the ordinance forbidding the employment of motormen and conductors by the Yonkers Railroad Company unless they have had fifteen days training on the local lines. Women, as well as men, cast ballots.

The Yonkers Railroad has repeatedly said that the fifteen-day ordinance alone prevents them from running cars. An ordinance rescinding this ordinance is pending before the Common Council.

MAN-A-CEA WATER will help relieve stomach disorders

Sip a glass or two of this delicious mineral spring water with your meals to help relieve indigestion, dyspepsia and distress after eating. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.



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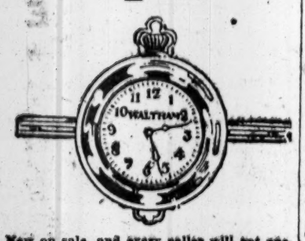
$15.00 WALTHAM BRACELET WATCH $7.50



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BAYONNE RIOTERS HELD IN CHECK

Continued from Page 1.

kept out of reach and congregated on corners a block or so away. From around these now and then came a shot. The police returned it. From all over the district sounded the reports of weapons, and women and children fled for cover. The men fled, but not to cover. They kept just out of reach, and each instant they grew bolder.

The two companies met at Prospect Avenue and Twenty-second Street, and, together, marched to Avenue F, the very centre of the strike district. There the deputies and firemen, under Captain Griffin and his squad, formed a police deadline. Back of them the street was deserted. Not a striker appeared. But at Prospect Avenue, only two blocks away, a mob of more than 1,000 strikers gathered. Griffin sent six men with riot guns to hold them there, and thus they stood, 1,000 and more confronting six, while Inspector Cady and the regular policemen started again through the district, this time closing saloons and smashing those they found open.

Police Wreck Open Saloons.

To the angry mob came the sounds of crashing glass as the policemen clubbed their way into bars, broke bottles and crockery and emerged leaving ruin behind them. To the mob came the sounds, too, of rifle and revolver shots all the police, intent on their purpose, sought to terrify the district. The six with riot guns held them, but the throng was uneasy. It milled about. From it rose a murmur that increased with each sound that told of new ruin or new terror in the region of the strikers' homes.

And then it grew quiet once more as Cady and his men came marching back, stood a moment with the group of deputies and firemen, and finally started back down Twenty-second Street to the fire house. The mob watched it for a moment and then it surged forward.

It was as though the knowledge that the police would soon be beyond their reach snapped the last cord of their control. The men with the riot guns threw them to their shoulders, but the strikers pressed against the muzzles, and then Amos Harker, a member of the city's water department and a veteran of the Spanish-American War, started back toward Avenue F for reinforcements. He had two blocks to run, and he had covered one of them when two men sprang from Avenue E and halted him.

"Where are you going?" they demanded.

"I'm going to join the cops, where in the deuce did you think I was going?" answered Harker.

"No, you're not," shouted one of the men and he grabbed Harker by his necktie. The veteran smashed him in the mouth with his fist and the fellow toppled over. Harker swung for the other but the man leaped back. His hands flew to his pockets and he jerked out a revolver with each hand.

Fired as He Defied Police.

Only a block away more than 100 armed policemen watched him but the man did not stop nor run. He began to fire from both weapons at once and Harker pitched forward on his face. From Avenue F Griffin and a score of men jumped to the rescue. As they ran they fired and, as though in answer to this challenge five more men ran out from Avenue E. Two held rifles and three revolvers. They ignored Harker and the man who had attacked him but, facing down the street they pumped their bullets into Griffin's approaching band as fast as they could fire. A fusillade of bullets flew through the street, but Griffin and the policemen came on and at last the five men turned and bolted down Avenue E, taking with them the men who had attacked Harker. The latter lay where he had fallen, but as Griffin came up he shouted happily:

"I got one of 'em. They had to carry him away."

He wasn't hurt himself, but had dropped, he explained, to disconcert his opponent. The police rushed through Avenue E, and Inspector Cady circled the block, after getting almost to the engine house, returning through Twenty-first Street, but they did not catch sight of any of the men.

At Prospect Avenue, however, the mob had broken through the small guard, and the rejoined forces of police met them at Avenue E. Hundreds of shots were fired, but not a policeman was hit, and presently the crowd ran back toward Prospect Avenue. The mob was halted there by the fire of Joshua B. Gray, Chief of the Jersey Central Railroad police, and nineteen of his men, armed with riot guns, who fired from the railroad bridge over Twenty-second Street. In the morning these men had recaptured the railroad station, which the strikers had held all night. The strikers were between two fires, and in an instant they fled, rushing into houses in all the near-by streets. In a few seconds only the policemen were in the street.

Bystander Killed.

In the exchange of shots the only man among the police forces to receive a wound was George Boothby, a reporter, employed by The New York World, who was hit on the left wrist. His was only a flesh wound, but presently strikers began to bring wounded comrades into the Bayonne Hospital until seven had been received. The police said a dozen or more others must have been hit, but these had been cared for by their families and friends.

Sometime later the body of Isidore Naletsky, a young lawyer of 174 West Fourth Street, was found in the hallway of a house at Twenty-second Street and Avenue F. He had been shot in the back with a ball cartridge, and the police insisted it must have been fired by a striker, since they had shot their pistols and revolvers only into the air.

Naletsky, it was learned, had been collecting rents in the neighborhood, and had had no interest in the strike. The worst hurt of those in the hospital were Horace Martin, 12 West Thirty-fifth Street, shot twice in the back and once in the side; Edward Green, 15 West Twenty-ninth Street, shot through the left lung; John Sullivan, 24 West Sixteenth Street, shot in the head; Paul Plasky, 46 Prospect Avenue, shot in the left shoulder and through the right lung. Aleck Dorlisky, 211 Avenue C, was shot in the right foot, and Samuel Silva, 54 East Twenty-fourth Street, was shot in the left leg.

Green, who is 17 years old, and Sullivan, a year his junior, had taken advantage of their holiday yesterday to inspect the strike district, and had been standing several blocks away, at Broadway and Twenty-second Street, when stray balls from the fight at Avenue F struck them.

Hurt by Policemen's Clubs.

William Irgilevitz, of 102 East Twenty-second Street, and Antonio Phitsjaw, who said he lived on Staten Island, were brought into the hospital later. Irgilevitz's skull was fractured from blows of police clubs. The police said they found him in his home, from which snipers had fired. He had a trunk filled with bottles of whisky and he fought desperately when the police entered, surrendering only when he had been knocked almost unconscious.

Phitsjaw was found senseless in Nineteenth Street, between Broadway and Avenue E, late last night, after a squad of policemen had exchanged shots with a crowd of strikers, who escaped by running back of their own dead-line, where the police dared not follow. Phitsjaw had been struck by the buckshot of a riot gun and had wounds in his right leg and arm.

The raid of the police through the infected district yielded them fifteen prisoners, among them John Mydosh, proprietor of Mydosh's Hall, Twenty-first Street and Avenue F, where the strikers hold meetings. Mydosh was accused of inciting to riot.

The police wrecked his saloon and also arrested his sixteen-year-old son, Stanley, who, they said, had been watched through binoculars as he sniped at the police from the roof of his home.

Sigmund Smith of 141 Avenue E was caught as he tried to pass through the police lines. He cried out that he was no striker, and had important business in the upper part of the city that would not wait. The police had started to pass him when Captain Griffin caught sight of him.

"Arrest that man," he yelled. "We've got a photograph showing him shooting at a policeman."

Smith, shouting that he was innocent, tried to fight his way through the ranks and went down beneath a dozen blows on the head. He, too, was carried to the hospital and kept there a prisoner.

Strikers Accuse Police.

According to some of the strikers all the day's disorder could have been avoided had the police been willing to forego their demonstration and accept a proposal made in behalf of the strikers by Frank Trakimun, a local photographer, who had acted as spokesman for the mob outside Police Headquarters on Wednesday.

Trakimun and three strikers called on Commissioner Wilson yesterday morning and offered to organize 300 special policemen from among the strikers, guaranteeing that these men would keep order in the city. It was explained that the lawless element was not in the majority among the strikers.

Many of them, were sober workmen, it was said, who were anxious to receive the higher wages they had demanded, an increase of 30 per cent. for those earning less than $3 per day and 20 per cent. for all those receiving more than $3, and they don't want their chances of success jeopardized by violence. These men, Trakimun said, could keep order where the police couldn't and, once order was re-established, the police might take charge.

Commissioner Wilson told Trakimun to put his plan into execution, but in the rioting of the remainder of the day no more was heard of it.

Last night quiet prevailed throughout the strike district, but it was not a quiet that lulled the rest of Bayonne to sleep. Commissioner Wilson might feel confident that the backbone of the strike had been broken, but the rest of Bayonne wanted additional evidence that the inactivity of the strikers was not the lull that comes before the storm.

BERGOFF NOT IN STRIKE.

Strikebreaker Fears Attack on His Bayonne Home.

Paul L. Bergoff, a partner of Bergoff Brothers & Waddell, strike breakers, who supplied guards in the oil strike of last year, hasn't taken any part in the strike this year, doesn't intend to, and wants the strikers to know it positively. He published a full-page advertisement in a Bayonne newspaper yesterday announcing these facts to the public.

Mr. Bergoff is building two rows of tenements in Bayonne. Both sets of buildings are removed a mile or more from the strike zone, but in the first days of the present strike, oil workers visited them and suggested to the builders that they might find it safer to quit work. The builders didn't quit and Mr. Bergoff intends that they shall not if he can help it.

He has built a home in Bayonne, owns considerable property there, and more than anything else wants to live at peace with the men he fought a year ago. In his advertisement appeared a large portrait of himself. The ex-strike breaker doesn't want mistaken identity given as an excuse for attacks on him. If there's one man in Bayonne who truly wouldn't do a single thing to interfere with the strike, that man is P. L. Bergoff, and the more persons who realize this the better pleased will be Mr. Bergoff.

CRAIG TO STAGE NEW PLAYS.

His Stock Company at Garrick to Follow Plan Employed in Boston.

A theatre with a resident stock company that will produce new plays to determine their commercial value is an experiment that will be tried here this Winter, John Craig, who for a number of years was Director of a similar stock company at the Castle Square Theatre in Boston, is going to try the plan here.

The Garrick Theatre, which was overhauled and redecorated recently, will be the home of Mr. Craig's stock company. At present the French operetta "La Poilu" is being presented there, and later the théâtre Français will begin its season at the Garrick and continue there till the completion of the playhouse being built for it in West Forty-fifth Street. This will probably not be before the last of next month, so that the Craig organization will begin its tenure of the Garrick some time in December.

Mr. Craig gave an annual prize for the best play written by a student in the course on the drama at Harvard, and produced five prize winning plays. Two of these, "Common Clay," and "Believe Me Xantippe," were acted in New York.

TUBE IS STILL "OPEN SHOP."

President Fisk Says Company Has Not Recognized Brotherhood.

The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company yesterday dismissed 105 men whom it had employed as strikebreakers in expectation of the strike of its regular employes, which was averted by a compromise agreement reached on Wednesday evening at a conference of G. W. W. Hanger of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation, Wilbur C. Fisk, President of the company, and labor leaders. The discharged strikebreakers expected permanent employment, according to their spokesman.

Mr. Fisk and Mr. Hanger gave out statements making public details of the compromise agreement, and Mr. Fisk took the opportunity to correct the report that he had promised to recognize the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. He said that G. H. Sines, Vice President of the brotherhood, had acted as an individual representative of the thirty-two men who had been discharged by the company and not as an officer of the brotherhood, which did not ask for recognition. The labor leaders at the conference, Mr. Fisk said, agreed not to ask the company to treat with the brotherhood before Feb. 1, 1918, and not to use coercion among the employes in behalf of the brotherhood.

Mr. Fisk said that his agreement to reinstate the men discharged did not constitute recognition of the brotherhood.

LEAGUE OUSTS BRILL, BLOCKS MILK PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

of the milk controversy the Directors of the Dairymen's League said that was "up to the distributers." They said that the league was now supplying through the small distributers, who have surrendered, more than half of the milk received in the city.

BRILL SAYS HE WILL FIGHT.

Ex-Head of Dairymen's League Asserts Directors Lacked Information.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 12.—"The Directors have requested my resignation without first having fully acquainted themselves with the conditions," said Jacob S. Brill, President of the Dairymen's League, in a statement issued tonight. "I have never yet retired under fire and don't intend to do so now. When I started this campaign my motto was 'A living price for milk for the man who produces it.'

"All the big companies have agreed to pay the league prices on the same terms as the small dealers when they signed up with Mr. Dillon in New York on Oct. 7, and have already recognized the league through the President. It was a case of the big distributers dealing directly with the President or holding out indefinitely."

Mr. Brill asserted that about one-third of the normal supply of milk from Dutchess County was shipped to New York tonight and that more producers would fall in line tomorrow.

NEWTON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Fifteen members of the Dairymen's League were arrested here today on the complaint of Samuel L. McConnell, an independent dairyman, who said they had dumped milk from his wagon and then tied him beneath it and sent his horses off at a furious pace by lashing them. He was not released until the horses reached his farm and his wife found him tied to the wagon, McConnell asserted.

McConnell charged that the attack upon him by the league members occurred last Saturday. He appeared before Police Justice John E. Whitney today and swore out warrants for the arrest of the fifteen dairymen who were arraigned before Justice Whitney and held for further action.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Members of the Dairymen's League in Orange and adjoining counties today prevented milk producers from shipping their milk to New York, as directed by President Brill.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the fifth day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

Irish Relief Fund Bazaar

Opens To-Morrow Afternoon at 1

Continuing Daily (Incl. Sunday) Until Oct. 22d, 1 to 11 P. M.

BIGGEST SHOW NEW YORK HAS EVER SEEN.

Madison Square Garden

Monumental Undertaking for the Benefit of the Stricken, Suffering Families and Dependents of Irish Martyrs.

FAIR—BAZAAR—CIRCUS

ADMISSION TO EVERYTHING 50c

This afternoon at three o'clock

DUO-ART MUSICALE

in the

LITTLE RECITAL SALON

Aeolian Hall

29 West 42nd Street

An interesting program will be presented, each number exactly as played by one of the following noted pianists:

BAUER, GABRILOWITSCH SORO

Admission Without Charge

George Broadhurst's

RICH MAN POOR MAN

"When a play is so thoroughly engrossing that you forget you are in a theatre and leave with the reluctant feeling that you are parting from dear and delightful friends, it is an emphatic success. 'Rich Man, Poor Man' is that sort of a play."—*Edwin C. Ranck, Brooklyn Eagle.*

48th St. Theatre

Mats. To-m'w & Thurs. Tel. Bryant 178

By arrangement Metropolitan Opera Co.

DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET RUSSE

SEASON OPENS NEXT MONDAY OCT. 16

Manhattan OP. HOUSE, 34th & 8th Av.

Evgs. (Except Wed.) 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30.

Repertoire:

Mon., Oct. 16—Sylphides; Sadko (American premiere); Spectre; Scheherazade.

Tues., Oct. 17—Carnaval; Sadko; Igor; Cleopatre.

The repertoire for the remainder of the week will be announced later.

Pierre Monteux, Cond'r.

SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES.

SEATS NOW ON SALE AT Metropolitan Manhattan OPERA HOUSES

Carnegie Hall, Tom'w (Sat.) Aft. at 2:30, Tickets, 75 Cts. to $2. Boxes, $15 & $18. Now at Box office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

Kreisler

AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON at 3 Piano Recital by BERYL Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Kranich & Bach Piano

RUBINSTEIN

AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., Oct. 15, at 3, PIANO RECITAL

RUDOLPH GANZ

Tickets at Box Office. STEINWAY PIANO.

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, OCT. 21st, TREASURE ISLAND.

AT AEOLIAN HALL, WEST 43 ST. TOMORROW AFT., OCT. 14, at 2:30, SONG RECITAL—REINALD

WERRENRATH

Monday Afternoon, Oct. 16, at 3. MME. ELLEN DeSadler, SOPRANO; WILLIE DeSadler, BARITONE; JACQUES Jolas, PIANIST. Seats Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 W. 34, or Hall. Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 21st, at 2:30. VIOLIN RECITAL

ZIMBALIST

STEINWAY PIANO. Tickets at WOLFSOHN BUREAU, 1 W. 34 St.

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET. Every "Wie Einst Im Mai" Bal Musical Show

BANDBOX 57TH STREET AND 3RD AVE. Every "WILL und WIEBKE." Comedy by Zobeltitz. Eve. 8:15

WANTED—Two dress circle seats Metropolitan Opera House for alternate Saturday matinees. C. M. S., 331 West 101st St.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. MATINEE TOMORROW 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S MUSICAL COMEDY MASTERPIECE

MISS SPRINGTIME

Ziegfeld MIDNIGHT Frolic

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.

POLLYANNA

"If you liked 'Daddy Long Legs' and 'Pegg o' My Heart' you will like 'Pollyanna' better."—Globe.

FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.

ARMS AND THE GIRL

Turn to the Right!

GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46th Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St., Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS

Seven Chances

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. "SPARKLING COMEDY."—Times.

MARGARET ANGLIN

in Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy, "Caroline"

LYCEUM 45th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20. "A Great Actor in a Great Play."—American.

OTIS SKINNER

in Booth Tarkington's Comedy Success, "MISTER ANTONIO"

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.

GEORGE ARLISS

in PAGANINI

Knickerbocker B'way, 38 St. Evenings at 8:15. MATINEES TOMORROW & SATURDAY 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID

WARFIELD

in THE MUSIC MASTER

Seats now for all (8 Weeks) Performances.

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:30. LAST 11 TIMES

THE BOOMERANG

Cohan & Harris (Formerly Candler) Theatre W. 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20

THE INTRUDER Most Intense Drama of Year.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed 2:20.

Under Sentence

With GEORGE NASH and JANET BEECHER. "Another 'Lion and the Mouse.'"—Globe.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Twice Daily. Incl. Sun., 2:15 & 8:10 P.M. Reveals the Battle of Love throughout the ages.

INTOLERANCE

D. W. GRIFFITH'S COLOSSAL SPECTACLE ORCHESTRA OF 50.

ELTINGE CHEATING CHEATERS

WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.

MATINEE TOMORROW 2:20.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.

THE DOLLY SISTERS IN HIS BRIDAL NIGHT

GLOBE Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK

In the New Musical Play "BETTY" Famous Globe Chorus.

AEOLIAN HALL, Saturday Eve., Oct. 21, American Debut of

Isolde Menges

The Wonderful Girl Violinist, Assisted by the Maud Allan Symphony Orchestra ERNEST BLOCH, Conductor. Prices, 50c to $2. Boxes, $12, $15. Seats at Aeolian Hall Box Office. Tel.: 6018 Bryant. Exclusive Management the Maud Allan Co., Inc.

Sat. Eve., Oct. 14, Auditorium Wash. Irv. H. S. Quartet in first of People's Symphony Club, Kneisel Quartet—Mr. & Mrs. Mannes and others, *Friday Eve. course—same organizations—begins October 27th, with Kneisel Quartet.* Subscriptions—4 concerts—to students and workers, etc., ONE DOLLAR; others, $3. Apply Room 1206, 32 Union Square, till 7 P. M. (Stuyvesant 1755) and R. H. Macy's.

FLONZALEY

KESSLER'S 2ND AVE. THEATRE, 35 2nd Ave. NOW Playing MAX R. WILNER Presents MR. DAVID KESSLER in Reitzenstein's Great Drama, "ON TRIAL," in Yiddish.

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Permission of Conan & Harris.

V R Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Oct. 15, at 3. I E C O L I T N A

EDDY BROWN

L Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Baldwin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Evg., Oct. 17, at 8:15. Charles Wakefield Cadman | Princess Tsianina

Seats 50 cts. to $2. Management Haensel & Jones.

HIPPODROME

TWICE DAILY 2:15 & 8:15. Mat. Today $1 Best Seats

"THE BIG SHOW"

With ANNA PAVLOWA. World's Biggest Show at the Lowest Prices.

ICELAND Ice Skating BROADWAY AT 52ND STREET. The Best Appointed and Most Beautiful Ice Skating Rink in the World. Sessions 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 8 P. M.

RIALTO B'way at 42d St. 15—25—50c. Bessie Love in "Sister of Six." Topical, Educational, Soloists & Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.

STRAND B'way & 47th. Noon to 11:30 P.M. LENORE ULRICH in "THE INTRIGUE." U. S. Gov't in Action. Diltmar's Living Book of Nature.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. THE MAJESTICS.

81 St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 3980 Schuyler. Keystone Com.. Bessie Barriscale in "PLAIN JANE." Splendid VAUDEVILLE. Mat. Today 10c & 15c. Eve. 15c, 25c & 50c.

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Taylor Holmes

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way & 45. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. *His Majesty* Bunker Bean

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. In a new comedy,

WM. HODGE Fixing Sister

WINTHROP AMES' LITTLE THEATRE. Violet Pearn's Uncommon Comedy TONIGHT AT 8:45. HUSH! Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.

Shubert Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.

THE GIRL FROM BRAZIL

NEXT WEEK—THE LAST.

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S

THE FLAME

DIFFERENT

44TH ST. THEATRE FOUR MATS., OCT. 16-17-19-20.

MAUD ALLAN

The Famous Symphonic Dancer And Her Symphony Orchestra ERNEST BLOCH, Conductor. Seats Now. $2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c.

Castles IN THE Air ATOP 44TH St. THEA. NIGHTLY AT 11 THE BULL RING GREATEST MIDNIGHT SHOW ON EARTH.

Overwhelming! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK Playhouse

LONGACRE W. 48TH ST. TONIGHT 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow 2:30. Wm. COLLIER in Nothing but the Truth

Casino Broadway & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. LINA ABARBANELL BEST CASINO SHOW IN YEARS. Flora Bella

Pierrot Prodigal MUSIC THROUGHOUT

"Remains unchallenged as the great event of the season."—The Times.

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. RESERVE SEATS BY 'PHONING 8100 BRYANT

PRINCESS 39th, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:20. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.

LAST 3 TIMES IN N. Y. Very Good Eddie

A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

39TH ST. THEATRE, near Broadway. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.

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With Mary Boland, Frederick Truesdell and the Most Notable Cast on Broadway.

COMEDY, W. 41. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. In 4 Acts

Wash'n Sq. Players NEW One-Act Plays

PARK Thea., 59th, B'y. Dly., Sun. 2:15, 8:15. Mats. 25c, 50c. Evs. 25c-$1. Boxes $1.50

LAST 2 WEEKS CIVILIZATION

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Great New Comedy Hit.

UPSTAIRS AND DOWN

"Brightly written; admirably played."—Times.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w 25-75c. Next Week—"JUST A WOMAN."

HOBSON'S CHOICE

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. HOLBROOK BLINN in "The Hidden Scar."

Loew's American Theatre 42d St., West of B'way. "AT OCEAN BEACH," THOS. POTTER DUNN. "WHAT MOLLY KNEW." others. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c

ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK

ICE SKATING Opens Tom'w 69 W. 66th St. Admission 50c.

P. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c.-$1. Jack Norworth, Natalie Alt & Co., Emmett Corrigan & Co., Avon Comedy 4, Al Herman, others and Greater Morgan Dancers.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16th At the PEKIN Restaurant Broadway & 47th Duca d'Alba Celebration

A SPECIAL NIGHT WITH EXTRA FEATURES

DANCING CONTESTS SILVER CUPS AND DUCA d'ALBA PRIZES

SILVER CUP (SOUVENIR) Presented with Every Bottle of DUCA d'ALBA CHAMPAGNE.

AT 7 P. M. and MIDNIGHT "Fads and Fashions" THE PRE-EMINENT RESTAURANT Entertainment Produced by Dan Dody.

Jamaaan wants to see you—DANCE

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30TH STREET & BROADWAY 30TH

Quaintest Place in America

FINEST TABLE D'HOTE IN TOWN

FAMOUS FOR ITS LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS

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Positively the Best Location and Values in New York

Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00

"NEW 1916 REVUE"

A Gorgeously Costumed Entertainment with a Beauty Chorus.

TWICE NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND MIDNIGHT

Genuine Old-Fashioned Beefsteak Dinner $1.25

MENU: Steamed Lynnhaven Bay Oysters; Harvey; Virginia Pepper Hash; Dixie Biscuits; Beefsteak; Baked Potato; Lamb Chop; Nesselrode Pudding; Coffee.

A La Carte—Moderate Prices.

Exceptional Entertainment in the Hawaiian Room

LADY ORTILLE LILIA KATHRYN ANDREWS & BROTHER CLARK'S HAWAIIAN SERENADERS

Banquet Halls—Beefsteak Garret.

REISENWEBER'S ON-THE-CIRCLE 'Phone 9641 Columbus

ANNOUNCEMENT

Beginning Oct. 16th, a new Artistic Cabaret from 8 P. M. until closing.

CAFE BOULEVARD 41st St. East of B'way

The Restaurant famous for its food, drink, music and entertainment.

STRAND ROOF OPEN ALL THE YEAR B'WAY & 47TH ST.

NEW POLICY—NO ADMISSION CHARGED—LIQUOR SERVED. DANCING NOON TO CLOSING.

DINNER ONE DOLLAR Luncheon Fifty Cents. A LA CARTE AT ALL HOURS. AFTERNOON TEA DANCES, 3 TILL 6 P. M.

LEA HERRICK'S NEW REVUE Presented Nightly at 7:15 and 11:30 P. M. ELIAS MEIROWITZ, Mgr.

Prince George Hotel Fifth Ave. and 28th Street

One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.

800 Rooms with Bath. Rates $3 and up.

Delicious Dinners & Suppers. DINNER, $1.25. Supper a. l. c.

BUSTANOBY'S 39th St., near B'way.

DOMINO ROOM Open for the Season. B'way at 40th St.

A Home for the Discriminating.

New Weston HOTEL

Madison Ave., at 49th St.

ACCESSIBLE—EXCLUSIVE MODERATE RATES.

Apartments of as many rooms as desired, furnished or unfurnished, under yearly lease or for the season. Superior restaurant; service a la carte.

S. G. CLAYTON, President.

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121 West 45th Street

HEADQUARTERS FOR EPICURES

Real French Service IN THE FRENCH GRILL

Well Mixed Appetizers and Cocktails Served at All Hours.

HOTEL IMPERIAL

Broadway and 32nd St.

Nearer to Everything Than Anything.

600 Rooms, single or en suite. Single Rooms, $1.50 per day up. With Bath, $2.00 per day up.

IMPERIAL HOME DINNER SERVED DAILY 6 to 9 P. M. $1.25 per cover.

WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager.

The Lorraine Fifth Ave. at 45th St.

Apartments and Rooms with Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished, by the Year or Transiently.

Also EQUINOX HOUSE Manchester, Vermont.

Y W C A CAFETERIA

Dinner Here at Night of the Best Food. Well Prepared at the Least Cost. Rest & Reading Rooms. Open Holidays. W. 26th St. Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

Hotel Webster

40 West 45th Street Near 5th Avenue

1 Suite—Parlor, Bedroom, Bath
1 Suite—Parlor, 2 Bedrooms, Bath
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Suitable for Permanent Occupancy

Unusually attractive accommodations for transient guests.

PAUL L. PINKERTON Proprietor

BLOSSOM HEATH INN On the Merrick Rd., Lynbrook, L. I. OPEN ALL YEAR

Excellent Food and Service. Entertainment—Dancing.

Music by Europe's Celebrated Orchestra, with "BUDDIE." Under Direction of SUSSKIND BROS.

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Largest & Most Attractive Uptown Hotel

Offers all the Comforts and Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Reasonable Rates.

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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

24 Years at this Address Means Something MODERN DANCES

TAUGHT IN 9 LESSONS $5.00. 4 CLASS LESSONS $1

All quickly learned by the REMEY METHOD. (PRIVATE LESSONS $1.) All other Ball Room Dances guaranteed $5.00.

REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING. 917-921 Eighth Av. (at 54th St.) Phone 4357-4634 Columbus. Open 10 to 10 Daily. Send for large FREE booklet.

MANSFIELD STUDIOS, 33 W. 44th. Est. 1904. Bryant 8476. Dances taught; privately. Each pupil has separate room. Reasonable.

RAILROADS SAVE A MILLION A DAY

Mr. Brandeis's Prophecy Has Been Fulfilled, Ivy L. Lee Tells Paint Manufacturers.

MORE EARNINGS ARE NEEDED

Flax Straw for Cattle Fodder Is Urged for the Economic Production of Milk.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 12.—Ivy L. Lee, formerly assistant to the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, addressed the members of the National Association of Paint, Oil, and Varnish Manufacturers at their annual dinner at the Traymore Hotel this evening on the future of the railroads. Mr. Lee, in part, said:

"Mr. Brandeis has been a far better friend of the railroads than either he or they knew. When legal authorities were arbitrarily increasing railroad expenses and reducing their revenues or refusing to increase their rates Mr. Brandeis, in the rate advance case of 1910, said and pointed out methods whereby the railroads could, by instituting proper economies, save a million dollars a day.

"That, of course, was a mere graphic estimate. But it is an astonishing fact—and more than a coincidence—that the railroad net operating income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, was almost exactly $308,000,000 more than what it was for the preceding year, or about $1,000,000 increase for each business day in the year—the first year in which the railway plant had been utilized to capacity since Mr. Brandeis made his estimate.

"The railroads have found that their capacity for handling traffic was greater than they had thought, and they have found it feasible to institute economies which they had considered impossible. Marvelous improvements are being made in locomotive efficiency, especially through the use of the superheater. The Pennsylvania Railroad saved over 10 per cent. in its coal bill last year, and such are further improvements now considered possible that perhaps 50 per cent. of that company's coal bill may be saved within another year or two. Such a saving on the Pennsylvania Railroad alone would mean over $5,000,000 a year, or 1 per cent. on the company's capital stock.

"The 100-car freight train has now become common, and an improvement in the air-brake system is all that is necessary to make a train of 140 cars, or over a mile in length, with but one locomotive, entirely safe and practicable. This will mean further great economies.

"Official data show that for the eight years beginning June 30, 1907, the railroads of this country invested in their property $4,809,000,000. Assuming that during the last year a proportionate amount has been invested, it means that for nine years ended June 30, 1916, the sum of $5,400,000,000 has been added to the railroad property investment of the United States.

"During the year just before this enormous investment began to be made, the net income was of the railroads was $760,277,339. For the year just ended, after this investment in property had been made, the net income was $1,029,-241,804, an increase of $268,964,465.

"This increased sum earned in the banner year just completed represents a return of only 4.95 per cent. upon $5,400,000,000 which had been invested in the increased facilities which made possible the earning of this money. Such is the result in the year of greatest prosperity the railroads have ever known.

"The meaning of this whole situation to the future of railroading is strikingly illustrated in an examination of reports of securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange since Jan. 1, 1915. Since that date not a single dollar of new money for railroad investment in the United States has been raised through the issuance of stock, wherein the investor takes his chances and becomes a partner, rather than a creditor in the enterprise.

"New railroads must be built and our commercial development must proceed. But if this country is to be saved from Government ownership it will be necessary for the people to determine to permit railroads to earn sufficient money to attract the private capital absolutely essential to the proper upbuilding of the nation's transportation system.

"During many recent years the railroads earned nothing whatever upon their increased investment, and such is the improved standard of railroads which is being demanded by modern conditions that it is unlikely that, with the same amount of traffic, and in spite of the utmost economy and efficiency, the railroads will be able to continue the basis of net earnings of the last year."

At the closing session of the association's convention this afternoon the utilization of flax straw for fodder for cattle was furthered as a possibility for the more economic production of milk. Delegates estimated that 90 per cent. of all the flax straw raised in the United States was burned in the field, involving millions of dollars in an enormous economic waste.

Agricultural colleges will be asked this year to determine the feeding value of the straw, which promises, if successful, to revolutionize the industry. The complete waste of the straw, delegates reported, has necessitated prohibitive prices for flax fibre.

SEARCHLIGHT RIVALS SUN.

Sperry Invention at Electric Show Casts Rays Fifty Miles.

With a brilliancy twenty-two times greater than that of the famous light at Sandy Hook, the world's most powerful lighthouse, a new searchlight is mounted on the roof of Grand Central Palace. Each night its rays are cast skyward, serving to focus attention on the Electrical Exposition being held in the palace.

The new searchlight is the invention of Elmer A. Sperry, who is already well known through his gyro-compass and aeroplane stabilizer, and who is a member of the Naval Consulting Board. It is called a high intensity searchlight and throws its brilliant beam of light a distance of fifty miles. In conjunction with officers of the Navy Department, Mr. Sperry is endeavoring to flash signals to the navy yard in Philadelphia, a distance of ninety-one miles.

So powerful are the rays of the new Sperry searchlight that the intensity of its brilliance equals that of the sun at 8 o'clock in the morning or at 4 in the afternoon at this season of the year. Its unusual brilliancy results from a new form of arc, running at higher current density, special carbons, and to the burning of a superheated vapor in the cavity of the positive electrode. In size this searchlight is very little larger than the present high-powered types used by the United States Navy.

Appeal for Jewish Charities.

Owing to the holidays the Industrial Department of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities has curtailed its collection on Thursday and Friday of this week. The collections, however, will be resumed on next Monday. The department states that their appeal for old clothing, rags, shoes, tin-foil, and coupons, is being heeded by the residents of Brooklyn.

The appeal is sent out by the Industrial Department of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities.

PAINTING LOST ITS AGE.

Board of Appraisers Holds That "Retouching" Made It Liable to Duty.

To what extent an oil painting may be retouched without losing its identity as an "original work of art" within the meaning of the present tariff act was set forth yesterday in a decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers, overruling a protest standing in the name of Louis Ralston, President of the Ralston Galleries, 567 Fifth Avenue. It appeared that Mr. Ralston purchased from Arthur Tooth & Sons of London a painting known in art circles in England as a "Portrait of a Lady," executed by J. W. Chandler, who died in 1804, the subject of the work being Mrs. Franklin, a famous beauty of the eighteenth century.

Although various documents tending to prove the authenticity of the portrait were presented to Examiner John R. Hecht, the Government's art expert in the Appraiser's Stores, that official decided that the painting was not 100 years old. Mr. Hecht made a report to that effect to John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port. Mr. Sague reported the Examiner's finding to Collector Dudley Field Malone, who exacted 15 per cent. duty. The importer then appealed to the Board of General Appraisers for a review.

At the hearing, John Giblon Duffy, Mr. Ralston's counsel, said the importer's contention was that, regardless of the fact that the portrait had been "retouched," it nevertheless was an original production, and as such was entitled to duty exemption under the law. He supported his claim by putting several experts on the stand, nearly all of whom stated they were convinced the painting was produced by Chandler. Examiner Hecht, and others called by Robert Hardison of the Department of Justice, representing the Government, seemed equally positive that the work was not sufficient age to have been painted by Chandler.

Judge Waite, in his decision written for the board, reached the conclusion that the retouching had been carried to such an extreme as to preclude the admittance into this country of the portrait as an "original" work of art. In discussing the construction to be given the provisions of the tariff applicable in a case of this kind, the General Appraiser said:

"We are satisfied that even if it be admitted that the groundwork of the picture before us is an original painting by Chandler painted over 100 years ago it could not, in its present condition, be considered such, because it is so completely and entirely changed in the general lines going to make up the features and the whole surface of the picture, which tend to give it character and distinguish it from pictures of similar design and size. We are therefore of the opinion that it cannot be said to be an original painting."

It was said yesterday that the issue would be taken to the United States Court of Customs Appeals for final settlement. The value of the portrait was not given in the decision.

THREW TRICK DOG INTO SEA.

Owner Sued Steamship Company for $2,000 Because of Passenger's Act.

Because the butcher on the steamship Philadelphia refused to take the custody of a trained dog as directed in the dog's ticket the animal was thrown overboard in midocean by a passenger recovering from a prolonged drinking bout, and the International Mercantile Marine Company was sued for $2,000 damages by the owner of the dog. He is Oscar Gausmit, who exhibits seven dogs and nine pigeons in vaudeville, and who says that his performers brought him in large sums of money.

Gausmit alleged in his complaint that when he boarded the Philadelphia the butcher wouldn't accept the dogs and pigeons and he was compelled to leave them in their cages in a passageway. Subsequently a passenger became disorderly through drink and was kept under restraint for a time. It is alleged that he was negligently released and permitted to roam about the boat while still violent. He threw the dog overboard and the animal was not recovered. The International Mercantile Marine filed an answer admitting all the allegations as to the disorderly passenger and the drowning of the dog, but contended that it was not liable. Gausmit failed to appear in the City Court when the case was called for trial, and the action was dismissed.

MORSE'S PAY GARNISHEED.

Court Orders That $92.30 Weekly Be Withheld to Meet Judgment.

One of a number of creditors of Charles W. Morse, who have had judgments against him returned unsatisfied because the Sheriff could not find that Mr. Morse owned any real or personal property, has found a means of collecting by garnisheeing Morse's salary as President of the Hudson Navigation Company and the United States Steamship Company.

The judgment on which the garnishee order is based was obtained in 1908 by Montrose W. Houck. It amounted to $28,525 originally, but with interest up to Sept. 22 last the judgment now amounts to $41,790. The judgment has been assigned to Thomas Berry, who applied to Justice Cohalan for the order against the steamship man's salary, and stated in his petition that Mr. Morse drew $923 a week from the two companies.

Under Justice Cohalan's order, which has been served on the two concerns, $62.30 a week will be withheld until the judgment is paid.

SKIPPER DIES AT THE HELM.

Old Capt. Tom Colon Found Lifeless on His Drifting Sloop.

Captain Tom Colon, famous among the oystermen on Staten Island and skipper of the sloop Jessie, was found dead on Wednesday on the deck of his boat, which was drifting in Raritan Bay. The sloop was taken into Great Kills, where physicians said the aged fisherman's death was probably due to heart failure.

Captain Colon was known and esteemed all over Staten Island, where he was born and had spent his life. Some years ago he took a stand in behalf of the oystermen of the island when the law was passed authorizing the seizing of vessels for violating the law relating to oyster culture. Colon's sloop, the Jessie, was seized by the authorities. The legal fight that followed attracted wide attention. The Court of Appeals declared the law unconstitutional.

Line to Culver Terminal Closed.

The Public Service Commission has abrogated its order directing that traffic be continued on the Brighton Beach line of the New York Consolidated Railroad Company between Sheepshead Bay and the Culver Terminal and has granted the company permission to suspend the operation of the line during its reconstruction. Many residents along the line objected to the suspension. The company has stipulated that if the work is not completed by April 1 next it will operate a temporary line until the work is completed.

Brooklyn Church Lays Cornerstone.

The cornerstone of the new Congregational Church of the Evangel, at Bedford Avenue and Hawthorne Street, Brooklyn, which is to cost $56,000, was laid yesterday. The pastor, the Rev. A. E. Roraback, the Rev. Dr. George W. Carter of Grace Reformed Church, the Rev. Dr. Gordon Thompson of the Fenimore Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. R. J. Kent of the Church-in-the-Gardens, Forest Hills, and other clergymen spoke.

URGES ELECTRICITY FOR ALL RAILROADS

Frank J. Sprague Tells Electric Railway Association How It Might Be Done.

CHAIN OF POWER HOUSES

With Each Supplying Current to an Extended Territory Cost Could Be Cut Down.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 12.—Frank J. Sprague of New York City, who built the first financially successful trolley line in Richmond, Va., in 1888, told the members of the American Electric Railway Association in convention today that the great field for electric transportation is in the electrification of the steam roads.

The revolution, he declared, is dependent almost entirely upon financial considerations, and he suggested that by building power houses large enough to supply current to an extended territory and by linking those power houses together the problem of expense might be solved.

Henry S. Lyons of Boston declared that relief for the street railways of the country was imperative. States and municipalities, he said, are constantly imposing additional hardships on the companies.

L. S. Storrs of New Haven, Conn., was elected President of the association, and the other officers elected were: First Vice President, Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; Second Vice President, John S. Stanley of Cleveland, Ohio; Third Vice President, J. H. Pardee, President of the J. W. White Managing Corporation of New York City; Fourth Vice President, J. McCullough of St. Louis, Mo., and Secretary-Treasurer, E. B. Burritt.

Several affiliated associations also elected officers today.

M. R. Boylan of Newark was elected President of the Accounts Association. The other officers are: First Vice President, H. B. Cavanaugh of Cleveland; Second Vice President, I. A. May of New Haven, Conn.; Third Vice President, J. J. Landers of York, Penn., and Secretary-Treasurer, S. C. Rogers of Syracuse.

Officers of the Claims Association are: President, R. E. McDougall of Rochester; First Vice President, S. B. Hare of Altoona, Penn.; Second Vice President, J. J. Reynolds of Boston, Mass.; Third Vice President, Howard F. Briggs of Newark, and Secretary-Treasurer, E. B. Burritt of New York City.

At the annual election of the Transportation and Traffic Association the following were named: President, L. C. Bradley of Houston, Texas; First Vice President, W. H. Collins of New York City; Second Vice President, R. P. Stevens of Youngstown, Ohio; Third Vice President, L. H. Palmer of Pottsville, Penn., and Secretary-Treasurer, E. B. Burritt of New York City.

69TH STOPS "INVASION."

Sentry Fires on What He Believes to be Boatload of Mexicans.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Oct. 12.—Major Gen. O'Ryan and his staff are working upon a plan for the companies of the infantry regiments of the New York division in camp here to take posts guarding fords, ferries, and pumping stations on the Rio Grande River, giving some of the men the experience of patrolling under conditions more like those they would meet in time of war. It is planned to establish posts at Hidalgo and at a site on the river south of Pharr, as well as at other border villages, while the post at Madero, seven miles southwest of McAllen, is to be maintained.

Brig. Gen. Parker will be asked to approve the plan, since he is in command of all regular and militia troops in the Brownsville district and has the disposal of the units guarding the border.

Officers of the division believe that the training is needed because of the action of a squad of Company E of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who, while guarding the Mission pumping station at Madero, fired about fifty shots last night at what they believed was a boat, manned by Mexicans, crossing the river toward the American side. About half an hour after Private Kelly had taken his post at midnight he saw what he thought was a boat pulling away from a sand bar on the Mexican side, and then, he says, he heard the report of a gun. Believing that he was under fire, Kelly dropped behind a bank and began to shoot away his quota of ammunition.

Wakened by the firing, the other members of the squad rushed to the bank and began firing. Sergeant McKirnan, who, with Corporal Frank Mead, was in command of the squad, told officers today he was sure the objects he had seen were boats.

Up and down the river sentries opened upon the "enemy." The fusillade got Captain John Patrick Hurley off his cot, and the call to arms roused seventy men of the Sixty-ninth. While Captain Hurley lined up his excited men and began his investigation Lieutenant William H. Patton called the Mission station of the Signal Corps on the telephone and gave the information that Mexicans, crossing the river, had fired on the Sixty-ninth and that the fire had been returned. Meantime the "boats" were floating around the bend.

The Sixty-ninth remained under arms all night, and when dawn disclosed nothing but green verdure on the Mexican side of the river the firing had ceased. Under the high banks on the American side they could see an abandoned boat that one sentry said was not in the exact position it had occupied the day before.

Major Juan de la Flores, commanding the Mexican garrison and patrols at Reynosa, reported that, so far as he could learn, no party had set out from the Mexican side. It is not believed that any other than smuggling parties would cross from the Mexican to the American side now, and even they would choose a crossing not so well protected.

L. W. HILL RE-ELECTED.

Again Heads Great Northern—Road Has 24,000 Stockholders.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 12.—Louis W. Hill was re-elected President of the Great Northern Railroad Company and E. C. Lindley, for the last six years General Solicitor for the company, was chosen Vice President and General Counsel to succeed R. A. Jackson, resigned, by the Board of Directors, following the annual meeting of the stockholders here today.

W. P. Kenney, in charge of the Traffic Department of the company; A. D. Thomson, President of a grain company of Duluth, and Mr. Lindley, were elected new members of the Board of Directors, which was voted to be increased from nine to twelve members by the stockholders.

Three members of the Board of Directors, whose terms expire this year, were re-elected. They are L. E. Katzenbach, Secretary-Treasurer of the company; Albert L. Ordean of Duluth, and R. A. Jackson. The first two named were re-elected for three-year terms, while Mr. Jackson was chosen to serve one year.

According to an announcement made following the meeting the Great Northern Railroad Company now has 24,000 stockholders, of which 97 per cent. own an average of 418 shares of stock. Sixty-five per cent. of the capital stock of the company was represented at the meeting today.

ALLIES AGAIN PROMISE TO EXPEDITE MAILS

Contend United States Cannot Rightfully Object to Censor's Reasonable Delays.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Identic memorandums from the British and French governments replying to the American protest against seizures of neutral mails were delivered today to the State Department by the embassies here. The text was not made public, but the Allies are understood to give renewed promises that every effort will be made to minimize delay and annoyance caused by examination, but to insist upon certain legal rights in regard to mails which the United States has denied.

The principal complaint of the American Government has been based on the contention that many vessels have been diverted from the high seas into British ports in order to give the British censors jurisdiction. There is no indication that the new memorandum makes any concession of principle on that point.

Reply is made in the memorandum to the American note of May 24 characterizing the Allies' treatment of mails as a "lawless practice," and saying that "only a radical change in the present British and French policy restoring the United States to its full rights as a neutral power will satisfy the Government."

The Allies contend that as the United States admits the right of censorship for purely war purposes, it cannot rightfully object to reasonable delays inevitable to that censorship.

Officials of the State Department had become impatient at the long delay of the Allies in answering the note. While awaiting the reply the department has been gathering information from American business men and diplomatic agents and is understood to be in a position to make a further complaint.

Unofficial explanations of the delay have attributed it largely to a desire that certain changes in censorship methods, such as the placing of shipping papers in special marked packages in order to expedite them through the censor's office, be given a working trial. It is believed attention is called to these changes in the new memorandum. American officials have carefully refrained from expressing any opinion as to what effect these measures would have on the attitude of the American Government.

It is expected that the text of the allied communication will be made public by agreement between the Governments concerned.

The State Department has been advised that the British reply to the American blacklist protest soon will be delivered here. There has been no indication as to its contents.

DEFENDS LORD HALDANE.

Book by Begbie Denies He Betrayed British Interests in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 13.—The Daily Chronicle prints a review of Harold Begbie's book, "The Vindication of Great Britain," just published, in which a chapter is devoted to a defense of Lord Haldane against the charges that he betrayed the interests of this country either during or after his visit to Germany in 1912. The author says Lord Haldane read the proofs of this particular chapter, and commented upon it thus: "In no point is it inaccurate."

Mr. Begbie says that after the Agadir incident the Kaiser sent a private message to a member of the British Ministry, not Lord Haldane, by a personal friend in England, suggesting that the two Cabinets should confer. The Government decided to send a Minister who spoke the German language, who was personally acquainted with the Kaiser and his chief Ministers, and who also was well informed as to the working of the British Foreign Office. Begbie proceeds:

"The purpose of this embassy was to ascertain why the good relations between the two countries had become overclouded and assure the German government that the British policy of goodwill which characterized King Edward's reign still persisted. It is understood that in the opening conversation with the Chancellor Lord Haldane established the most friendly confidence. Dr. Bethmann Hollweg declaring with absolute truth that for two and one-half years the aim of his policy had been to come to some agreement with England.

"Lord Haldane made perfectly plain to the Chancellor that the Triple Alliance had given Germany tremendous strength, and that any increase in her fighting forces was a very serious matter for other powers. So far as we know, Lord Haldane did not question Germany's right to increase her armaments, but it is known that he asked the Chancellor to consider whether an increase of the German Navy, which must unquestionably be met by a double increase in the British Navy, could facilitate friendly relations. The whole course of his negotiations turned on that point.

"The Chancellor made a tentative proposal on the subject, a proposal to see how far he could go in making an offer to spread German shipbuilding over a number of years. In the meantime he referred to a particular proposal on the question of British and German action in the event of war, which he had already made to the British Government. This proposal we now know was a formula of absolute neutrality which bound both parties not to enter into any combination against each other.

"Lord Haldane pointed out obvious objections to the working of this formula and suggested the British Government's alternative of mutual undertakings against aggressive or unprovoked attacks and against all combinations, military and naval agreements, and plans directed to the purpose of aggression and unprovoked attack.

"The Chancellor was not satisfied with the extent of this counterproposal.

"Lord Haldane's conversations took place on the basis that his duty as representing the Government here was to make it plain that he could only speak on the footing that absolute loyalty to the ententes with France and Russia must be a condition of any further progress toward an understanding with the German Government.

"He went on to say we could not be reckoned on as neutrals if France were attacked or if the neutrality of Belgium were violated. He also insisted that if Germany entered on a policy of increasing her naval development we should lay two keels to every one laid down.

"When shortly afterward she proceeded to introduce a new fleet law this course was at once adopted as a reference to the British naval estimates, which were increased from £36,000,000 to £51,000,000, and to discussions in Parliament shows.

"There was no delay, and there is no doubt that Haldane communicated to his colleagues in the Cabinet and to the Committee of Imperial Defense the whole of the valuable information obtained in Berlin, where he secured an advance draft of the new German fleet law, which was afterward promulgated."

FISH WORKS FOR WHITMAN.

Putnam County Progressive No Longer a Seabury Partisan.

It was announced at Whitman Headquarters in the Hotel Manhattan last night that Hamilton Fish, Jr., leader of the Bull Moose forces in Putnam County and lone Progressive member of the Assembly, had deserted Seabury and transferred his allegiance to Governor Whitman.

Mr. Fish, who was active in the organization of the Hughes-Seabury Progressive League, it was said, would be placed at the head of a Whitman Campaign Committee of 500, composed of Democrats, Progressives who worked and voted for Seabury in the primaries, and Independence Leaguers.

It was stated last night that Mr. Fish felt that the Seabury Progressives, after having made a fight for their candidate in the Bull Moose primaries and lost, ought to abide by the result and support Governor Whitman and the other Republican candidates on the State ticket who went in to the party primaries and won.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:04 Sun sets..5:20 Moon rises..6:22

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:42	9:04	2:28	3:07
Governors Island	9:18	9:44	3:10	3:48
Hell Gate	11:22	11:50	4:51	5:29

Arrived—Thursday, Oct. 12.

SS Fenchurch, Almeria, Sept. 23.
SS Belgier, Marseilles, Sept. 15.
SS Munamar, Nipe, Oct. 6.
SS El Sol, Galveston, Oct. 8.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Oct. 9.
SS Monmu, New Orleans, Oct. 7.
SS Radiant, Tampico, Sept. 25.
SS Lancastrian, London, Sept. 28.
SS Agios Georgios, Genoa, Sept. 26.
SS Werribee, Huelva, Sept. 23.
SS Kansas City, Bristol, Sept. 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Cedric	Liverpool	Oct. 4
Delta	Amsterdam	Sept. 24
Verdi	Liverpool	Sept. 30
Ryvarden	Lisbon	Sept. 26
Sixaola	Kingston	Oct. 7
Ancon	Colon	Oct. 5
Bovic	Manchester	Sept. 30
Queen Mary	Bordeaux	Sept. 19
Sao Paulo	Bahia	Sept. 23
Virginia	Bordeaux	Sept. 27
Strathlorne	Havre	Sept. 28
Transport Sumner	Cristobal	Oct. 5
Zulia	Mayaguez	Oct. 7
Charlton	Genoa	Sept. 24

DUE TOMORROW.

Duca d'Aosta	Naples	Oct. 2
Kansas City	Bristol	Sept. 28
Manhattan	London	Oct. 2
Venezia	Bordeaux	Oct. 3
Iroquois	London	Sept. 30
Alloth	Kirkwall	Sept. 30
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 30
El Monte	Galveston	Oct. 8

DUE SUNDAY.

Ryndam	Falmouth	Oct. 6
Lafayette	Bordeaux	Oct. 7
St. Louis	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Carrillo	Pto. Barrios	Oct. 6
Esperanza	Nassau	Oct. 12

DUE MONDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Vacuum	London	Sept. 30
Cacique	Bordeaux	Oct. 2
Brazos	San Juan	Oct. 11
Tenadores	Havana	Oct. 13
Maraval	Grenada	Oct. 9
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct. 14

DUE TUESDAY.

United States	Copenhagen	Oct. 7
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 14
Petroleine	Rouen	Oct. 3
Millinockett	San Juan	Oct. 12
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Oct. 12
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 14

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Byron	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 27
Allanton	Almeria	Oct. 1
Stephen B. Jones	St. Lucia	Oct. 9
Calabria	Naples	Oct. 3
Montevideo	Cadiz	Oct. 1

DUE THURSDAY.

Mesaba	London	Oct. 7
Kroonland	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Ronda	Marseilles	Oct. 6
Santa Marta	Kingston	Oct. 14
Edith	Demerara	Oct. 7
Michigan	London	Oct. 2
Matwen	Gibraltar	Sept. 30
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 17

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Harmonides, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Caserta, Genoa	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Corosal, Progreso	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yumuri, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Puerto Barrios	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz	7:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Themistocles, Piraeus	12:00 M.	4:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stockholm, Gothenburg	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Turks Isl'd	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Re d'Italia, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Black Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cosmo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, Barbados	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Saba, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	———	12:00 M.
Camilaro, Hull	———	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Hawaiian, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Matura, Trinidad	7:00 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
Stevangeren, Haiti	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Lygenafjord, Bergen	———	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Frederik VIII., Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Piovic, Manchester	———	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	———	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Oranje Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Isabela, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
San Giorgio, Naples	———	12:00 M.
Michigan, London	———	12:00 M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 14, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 14, SS Espagne.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Gibraltar—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 13, SS Themistocles, and at 9 A. M. Oct. 24, SS Canopic.
Sweden—Close at 6 A. M. Oct. 14, SS Stockholm.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 14, SS Caserta.

Transatlantic Mails.

Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, via Kirkwall and Gothenburg, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 9:30 A. M.)—Stockholm ..... Oct. 14
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Caserta ..... Oct. 14
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—St. Louis ..... Oct. 14
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Espagne ..... Oct. 14

South and Central America Mails.

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Panama ..... Oct. 13
Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than Port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Santiago, Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortés, Tela, and Belize, (Cuba and British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Saramacca ..... Oct. 13
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 12 M.—Hawaiian ..... Oct. 14
Rio Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other parts of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 12 M.—Black Prince ..... Oct. 14
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Calamares ..... Oct. 14

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Regina d'Italia at Gilbraltar, Oct. 11.
SS Agenoria, at Dakar, Oct. 11.
SS Oscar II., at Copenhagen, Oct. 11.
SS Camilla, at Rotterdam, Oct. 10.
SS Hallbjorg, at Havre, Oct. 7.
SS Gogajor, at Lisbon, Oct. 5.

Sailed.

SS Metapan, from Colon, Oct. 11.
SS Cushing, from Colon, Oct. 11.
SS Eldrid, from Barry, Oct. 12.
SS Rochester, from London, Oct. 12.
SS Howick Hall, From Colombo, Oct. 7.
SS Bolmen, from Calcutta, Oct. 5.
SS Hikorun Maru, from Denia, Oct. 4.
SS Laura Mersk, from Denia, Oct. 4.

Passed.

SS Portland, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.
SS Elef K. Venezuelos, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Ben Nevis, New York for Havre, passed Ushant.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y.) Oct. 12.
SS Cushing, Talara to New York, 1,637 miles S. at noon 11th.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, 82 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Minnesotan, Savannah to New York, 160 miles S. at noon.
SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, 275 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, 9 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, 259 miles S. E. of South Pass at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, 184 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tampico to New York, 452 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Sigio, Galveston to New York, 260 miles E. of Galveston at 6 P. M.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, 300 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Dade, Galveston to New York, 5 miles S. W. Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Morenci, New Orleans to New York, 133 miles S. at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, 200 miles S. W. Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Oct. 15
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan ..... Oct. 14
Hongkong and specially addressed mail for Dutch East Indies (via San Francisco)—Arakan ..... Oct. 16
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... Oct. 20
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Manila Maru ..... Oct. 29

CHICAGOANS HEAR WHITMAN

Assails Democracy and Says Prosperity Is Evanescent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, addressing the Hamilton Club today, declared that the four-year rule of the Democratic Party constituted a shameful, humiliating record of administrative incompetence.

"The Republican Party," Governor Whitman declared, "has carried the country through all the national crises since the day it gave Abraham Lincoln to preserve the nation itself; the Democratic Party has always created those crises. The one has been the builder, the other the wrecker; the one the creator, the other the destroyer.

"Look up the record of the Democratic Party for the four years it has been in power. Everywhere you may seek the record is there, the shameful, humiliating record of administrative incompetency.

The Underwood tariff, Governor Whitman declared, would not withstand the avalanche of foreign-made goods which would paralyze the industrial activity of America following the European war. Only a Republican protective tariff could do this, he declared.

Present prosperity was attributed to the war by the speaker, who said a period of business depression immediately preceded the struggle. The high tide of prosperity that followed in the wake of the war, he said, was now on the ebb, but undoubtedly it had absorbed the army of the unemployed, turned the flow of g

Province of Ontario

5% Gold Bonds

Int. June 1 and Dec. 1
Due June 1, 1926

Price 100 and Interest
Yielding 5%

Circular AG-61 on request

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

Net Earnings

assured by contracts with a progressive City and a large Railroad guarantee a *minimum* net income of approximately twice interest charges on the

ALTON-SLATER WATER CO.
First (closed) Mortgage 6% Bonds
Due serially Jan. 1, 1919-1933

We have on hand a limited supply of these Bonds which we offer at par and interest to yield

¶ Safety
¶ Marketability
¶ Income
6%

Write us for Circular T and a complimentary copy of our monthly magazine, T-200.

A. H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

A Suggestion For Investing $2810.00

For the investor who wishes to place his savings in sound securities and obtain diversification, we have selected a sound bond, ten shares of preferred stock of an unusually strong company, and ten shares of common stock of a company that is recognized as one of the most substantial in this country. The average yield of this investment combination is over 6.40%. Details will be sent on request for Circular No. 137.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
London — Wm. P. Bonbright & Co.
Paris — Bonbright & Co.

Booklet On Conservative Investment Bonds

We have issued a booklet describing over 55 issues of Railroad, Public Utility, Municipal and Industrial Bonds. The booklet also contains information regarding bonds in general, as follows:

Coupon and Registered Bonds
Various Types of Bonds
Redemption of Bonds
Sinking Funds
"And Interest" Prices

Write for Booklet 1570
"Conservative Investment Bonds"

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

$300,000

Central Railroad of New Jersey

General Mortgage Gold 5's
Due July 1, 1987

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other States.

Tax Exempt in New Jersey
Interest paid without deduction of the normal Federal Income Tax.

Price on application

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

MEGARGEL & CO.
Members { New York Stock Exchange, Boston Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange
Investment Securities
35 Pine Street, New York
BOSTON CHICAGO

NEW ROCK ISLAND BOARD.

Morgan Group Is Represented by New Directors Chosen.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Four new Directors, all bank Presidents, representing some of the strongest financial interests in the East, including the Morgan group, were elected to the board of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway here today at the annual meeting of stockholders. The board re-elected old officers, but the Presidency remained vacant, and probably will remain unoccupied until after the receivership is terminated.

The annual report was not ready for submission, but gross earnings for the fiscal year were said to aggregate $75,352,329, an increase of $4,400,669. Net earnings for the first two months of the new year increased $1,195,532. It was said, or twice the amount necessary to pay the interest on the debentures for the entire year.

The new Directors are James Speyer, Seward Prosser, and James Alexander of New York, and S. Davies Warfield of Baltimore. J. W. Burdick and W. B. Thompson, whose terms expired, were re-elected.

Nathan L. Amster, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and John G. Shedd, Chairman of the board, said that plans for reorganization are moving forward, and that discord among various interests was disappearing. Plans for dealing with the foreclosure suit brought by the Peabody committee of bondholders were discussed.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Asquith's Statement Creates a Good Impression Among Traders.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Applications for the French loan and British Exchequer bonds visibly affected the money supplies which were scarcer in the money market today. Discounts were firm.

In the Stock Exchange the speech of Premier Asquith in the House of Commons yesterday created a good impression and imparted a cheerful tone to the market. Considerable activity prevailed in the war loan which was supported in anticipation of conversion rights, but consols were out of favor.

Rubber shares and Kaffirs continued to be the features in the speculative section. Japanese bonds were the best of the foreign issues. Mexican rails were neglected and easy. Americans were irregular and undecided owing to the holiday in the United States.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 60 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 90 francs.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,276,000
Circulation decreased	210,000
Bullion increased	1,065,909
Other securities decreased	6,394,000
Other deposits decreased	8,041,000
Public deposits increased	2,899,000
Notes reserve increased	1,237,000
Government securities unchanged.	

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 22.67 per cent.; last week it was 21.25 per cent. Rate of discount, 6 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	16,087,000
Silver in hand decreased	2,819,000
Notes in circulation increased	17,750,000
Treasury deposits decreased	10,810,000
General deposits increased	93,676,000
Bills discounted decreased	76,928,000
Advances increased	4,350,000

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$5,784,681	$55,620,953
Ord. internal rev.	11,452,249	113,751,730
Income tax rects.	420,427	12,224,275
Miscellaneous	1,719,147	22,277,770
Total receipts	$19,376,505	$203,874,756
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	17,381,907	67,575,233
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	16,809,201	75,900,105
Expenditures	30,758,413	271,449,989

Colorado Mining Stock Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10⅝	10⅝	Isabella	22¼	23
Elkton	13	13½	Golden C.	227½	228
El Paso	41	50	McKinney	32½	56
Gold Sov.	6⅛	6¾	Portland	100	197
Cresson	594	595	Vindicator	200	205
Granite	74	75	U. G. M.	14	15

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11 PINE STREET NEW YORK
LIVERPOOL LONDON

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

Atlantic City, N. J.

4½% Bonds
Due 1933 and 1941

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND CONNECTICUT SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS.

Prices to yield 4.05%

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

2% Exemption From Normal Income Tax

Exempt from personal tax in N. Y. State for 5 years.

Municipal Bonds to yield 5%

Send for lists and information.

Cummings, Prudden & Co.
111 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 5452.

Coggeshall & Hicks
Investment Bankers
128 Broadway, New York

Investment Securities
F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
19 Nassau Street

The Safest Investments

are bonds so well secured by property or taxes that business depressions and labor difficulties can have but slight effect on their intrinsic value.

Bonds of this character are quoted in our current list of Investment Offerings. Write or call for a copy of this list No. G-190.

A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore

Autumn Investment Suggestions

After carefully considering the financial and economic situation, we have prepared a small booklet with the above title. This booklet describes several conservative long term bonds and short term notes that are particularly appropriate for investment now.

A complimentary copy will be sent on request for Booklet No. 40.

Hemphill, White & Chamberlain
Members New York Stock Exchange
37 Wall Street, New York

Cumulative Preferred Stock Yielding 7¼%

We are offering a preferred stock of a public utility company returning a liberal yield, with an equity equal to the face value of the stock, well protected by earnings and containing many unusual safeguards.

Particulars on request.

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York

Southern Pacific Company

Convertible 4s, 1929

A direct obligation of the company. Followed by $272,677,905 stock receiving 6% dividends.

In the year ended June 30, 1916, the company earned 10.98% on its stock.

To yield about 5.20%

Circular T-1830

Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St. - - New York

GENERAL MOTORS
Its present Status

Send for Special Letter M 103 Giving Analysis

MERRILL, LYNCH & CO.
7 Wall St.
New York

F. M. Dyer & Co.
High-Grade Investment Securities
24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector
Boston Baltimore

Argentine Government

5% Gold Loan of 1909

We have for sale a limited amount of unlisted numbers of this issue at a considerable discount from the price of the listed bonds.

Particulars on application

Hartshorne & Battelle
Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Broad Street, New York City

Russian 5½% Interior Loan 1916

Russian 4% Interior Loan 1894

French 5% New War Loan

Italian 5% Internal Loan 1941

Purchases of Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds effected in London, Paris, Berlin, Petrograd, Amsterdam and other principal European markets.

Descriptive Circular D-21 on Application.

A. A. Housman & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange
20 Broad Street New York
Amsterdam Berlin

American Brass
Babcock & Wilcox
Borden's Cond. Milk
Central Aguirre Sugar
Ingersoll-Rand
Marlin Arms
National Sugar Refining
New Jersey Zinc
Niles-Bement-Pond
Northern Sec. Stubs.
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Royal Baking Powder
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Tide Water Oil

Private wires to
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JENKS, GWYNNE & Co.
15 BROAD
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

WE have for sale a limited amount of high grade Municipal Bonds. The exceptional demand for these securities, owing to their exemption from all Federal Income Taxes, leads us to recommend them as a very desirable purchase at this time.

Offerings will be sent to investors on request.

Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange, Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Railroad Bonds

New York

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Bought—Sold—Quoted

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61 BROADWAY-NEW YORK
Phones: Rector 6220 to 6226

Garfenlaub & Co.
High Grade Bonds
5 Nassau Street
New York

Mark A. Noble — Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Chase Nat'l Bank Stock
Hanover Nat'l Bank Stock
Telephone 3968 Broad

October List of Municipal Bonds

We have published our October List of Municipal Bonds, giving detailed description of various issues

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

This varied list meets the requirements of every class of investor, both large and small.

Many of the bonds are legal to secure postal savings deposits, and legal investments for savings banks in various states.

Write for Booklet G-29

William R. Compton Co.
Municipal Bonds
"Over a Quarter Century in This Business."
14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
St. Louis Cincinnati Chicago

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BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR INVESTMENT OR CONSERVATIVE MARGIN ACCOUNT.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Phone Broad 6037. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

£50,000 Government of the Argentine Nation

Five-Year 6% Treasury Gold Bonds

Dated May 15, 1915 — Interest payable May 15 and November 15 — Due May 15, 1920

Coupon bonds in denominations of £100 ($486), £200 ($972) and £1,000 ($4,860). The Government of the Argentine Nation has agreed that after May 15, 1917, the bonds of this loan shall be interchangeable between London and New York at the fixed rate of $4.86 gold coin of the United States for each pound sterling.

The coupons payable November 15, 1916, and May 15, 1917, have been detached from these bonds. Interest warrants equivalent to the face value of these coupons at the rate of $4.86 per pound sterling, payable in New York, at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, on the same dates, have been attached. To secure the said warrants a sum equivalent to their face value has been deposited in trust with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

These bonds are a direct and general obligation of the Argentine Government, whose faith and credit are pledged for the prompt payment of the principal and semi-annual interest as they fall due, and are exempt from all present or future Argentine taxes.

We recommend these bonds for investment

Price 100⅜ and Interest, to Yield 5.90%

Complete Circular on request

Glidden, Lyon & Co.
50 Congress Street, Boston
5 Nassau Street, NEW YORK
252 Genesee Street, Utica

$2,000,000 General American Tank Car Corporation

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Seven Per Cent. Cumulative First Preferred Stock

Preferred as to Dividends and Assets with Sinking Fund Provisions

The whole or any part redeemable at the election of the Company on thirty days' written notice at $110 per share and accumulated dividends.

Dividends payable quarterly, January, April, July and October
Par Value of shares $100

CAPITALIZATION (Authorized and Outstanding)

Seven Per Cent Cumulative First Preferred Stock - $2,500,000
Seven Per Cent Cumulative Second Preferred Stock - 1,000,000
Common Stock (no par value) 50,000 Shares

The General American Tank Car Corporation owns all of the outstanding stock of the General American Tank Car Corporation of West Virginia, which company has been engaged for the past fourteen years in the manufacture and rental of railroad tank cars. At the present time the company controls and operates about 4,200 cars, and the manufacturing department is building cars at the rate of 15 cars per day.

Net quick assets as of April 30th, 1916, were reported as $3,767,808.05, which sum is equal to one and one-half times the par value of the first preferred stock. For the six months ending June 30th, 1916, the Company reported net earnings available for dividends of $432,000. Based on these figures for the current fiscal year, the first preferred dividend will be earned five times over and there will remain after preferred dividends a sum equal to $12 per share on the common stock.

All of the above stock having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Chas. D. Barney & Co.
122 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia
15 Broad Street, New York

The information contained herein is obtained from sources regarded as reliable, and we believe the same to be correct.

To Net 3.90%

$83,000

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

Registered 4¼

$5,000	due June 15th,		1938
19,000	"	"	1939
28,000	"	"	1940
21,000	"	"	1941
11,000	"	"	1942

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York City.

High Grade Bonds

Municipal
Railroad
Public Utility
Industrial

Yield 4% to 6%

Write or call for a copy of our current list No. A-10.

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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
Equitable Building, New York.

Henry Clews & Co.

11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities bought and sold on commission. Also carried on conservative terms. Deposit Accounts received subject to check at sight. Interest paid on daily balances.

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1122 Broadway — 96 Warren St.
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Standard Screw

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25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Security and Income

We have prepared a pamphlet describing a diversified list embodying the above factors.

Complimentary copy will be mailed on request for No. 32-B.

A. D. Converse & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York
Commercial Trust Bldg., Phila.

Established 1865

Hambleton & Co.

Investment Bonds

10 So. Calvert St. — Baltimore
43 Exchange Pl. — New York

STANDARD OIL

WE WILL BUY

10 Chesebrough Mfg.
50 Illinois P. L.
50 Northern P. L.
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10 S. O. of Ky.
50 Vacuum Oil

WE WILL SELL

50 Buckeye P. L.
100 National Transit
25 Solar Refining
50 South Penn Oil
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Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
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MATURING 1917-1923
To Yield 4.10%-5.25%
FREEMAN & COMPANY
CAR TRUST SECURITIES
34 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

$850,000 Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Railway

First Mortgage Gold 4s, due 1926
(Canadian Pacific System)

Legal Investment in New York, Massachusetts, etc.

$400,000 Michigan Central Railroad Equipment Trust of 1915

5% Gold Certificates due 1928-1930

Free from Pennsylvania State Tax

$500,000 Armour and Company

Real Estate First Mortgage Gold 4½s due 1939

Prices and circulars on request

Kean, Taylor & Co.
5 Nassau Street, New York
105 So. La Salle St., Chicago

NEW INCOME TAX LAW AND ESTATE TAX LAW

We have prepared for the use of our clients a new edition of our income tax booklet which contains an analysis of and comments on the new Income Tax Law, together with the full text of the statute in convenient form. This booklet also contains an analysis of and comments on the Federal Inheritance Law, recently enacted. We shall be pleased to send to investors on request a copy of this booklet.

Ask for Booklet No. 12

HARRIS, FORBES & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

MUNICIPAL BONDS

$75,000 City of Harrisonburg, Va., 4½s
Due 1941 to yield 4.35%

$100,000 Wise County, Va., 5s
Due 1946 to yield 4.60%

$130,000 Princess Anne County, Va., 5s
Due serially. To yield 4.50% to 4.55%

$10,000 Town of Ashland, Va., 5s
Due 1935 to yield 4.80%

Full detailed circulars upon request.

Frederick E. Nolting & Co.,
Investments, Richmond, Virginia.

West Va. Pulp & Paper
No. Amer. Pulp & Paper
Draper Manufacturing

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
84 Pine St., N. Y. Phone 4161 John. — 53 State St., Boston. Private Phone to Boston

A SOUND BOND
to yield over 6%
followed by $10,000,000 preferred stock paying 6% and $7,000,000 common paying 4%
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Investment Securities,
Equitable Bldg., New York.
Tel. Rector 6770.

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For Conservative Investment
Odd Lot Orders, Careful Attention

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120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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Columbia Gas & Elec. 1st & Deb. 5s
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Colorado Power 5s
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MICHAELIS & CO.
61 BROADWAY-NEW YORK
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Cole Motor

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We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
25 Chalmers Motor	200 Nth Amer. P. & P.
50 Clinchfield Coal Pfd.	50 Draper Corporation
10 St. Lawrance P & Lbr.	50 Eastern Steel
10 Kan. City Lt. & Pr. 5s	25 Indiana Refining Pfd.
100 Electric Properties	20 Central Foundry

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building — Phone 5354 Rector

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They know there are times when the condition of the market makes it advisable to break up their 100 share units and sell or buy on a scale up or down.

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Anaconda, Inspiration Kennecott, Utah.
Their dividend outlook during and after the war; Charts of stock market since 1911, also movements of Steel common and Republic Steel are features of QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS for September. *Copy free.*

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100 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
100 Woodward Iron Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
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25 American Hawaiian S. S.
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10 Freeport Texas Co.
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Checking accounts at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York with average balances of $1,000 or over earn interest at the rate of 2% a year, credited semi-annually. 140 Broadway and 5th Avenue and 43rd Street.

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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before October 31 earn from November 1st.

Dividend—July 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.

The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 Park Row, New York City.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY 3½% GOLD LOAN OF 1901.
The balance of certificates issued under the Pennsylvania Company 3½% Gold Loan of 1901 amounting to $1,324,000, not heretofore drawn for redemption, will mature November 1st, 1916, at which time said certificates, as well as any heretofore drawn and not yet presented for payment, will be paid upon presentation at the office of the undersigned.
GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Out Tomorrow
Read the contents of this week's issue

THE FINANCIAL WORLD
FOREMOST CONSERVATIVELY — ISSUED WEEKLY — FEARLESSLY INDEPENDENT

Saturday, October 14th, Issue

Investment Bankers Association Number
Reviewing and Summarizing
Important Proceedings of the
Cincinnati Convention

A Few Leading Articles

The Unscratched Field for Public Service Bonds.
Blue Sky Laws Hang In the Balance.
In the Dark on Drainage Bonds.
How England Protects Its Foreign Bondholders.
More Equitable Taxes Favored.
Foreign Credit Presents Puzzling Problems.
Bettering Municipal Bonds.
The Neglected Railroad Bonds.
Greater Uniformity In Real Estate Bonds.
Get Rich Quick Plunderer Must Go.

Weekly Departments

Listed Bonds
Selected Bonds
Public Utilities
Farm Mortgages
Market Compass
Open Market
Industrials
Railroads

Ten Cents A Copy *Four Dollars A Year*
NEW YORK

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FREE—This week's issue by addressing circulation department The Financial World, 29 Broadway, New York

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Stephen Baker, Pres. Bank of the Manhattan Co.
Nicholas Biddle, Astor Estate
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Seward Prosser, President Bankers Trust Co.,
Douglas Robinson, Real Estate
Archibald D. Russell,
Charles L. Tiffany, Vice-President Tiffany & Co.
H. K. Twitchell, Vice-Pres. Chemical Nat'l Bank
Albert H. Wiggin, President Chase National Bank

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$8,000,000
Cities Service Company
Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock

Registrar, Guaranty Trust Company — Transfer Agent, Henry L. Doherty & Co.

Preferred both as to assets and dividends
(Not Redeemable)
Dividends payable first of each month

We summarize from a letter of October 5th, 1916, of Mr. Henry L. Doherty, President of the Company as follows:

Each share of Cities Service Company Preferred Stock represents substantially more than its par value of $100 in actual physical property.

The company's proportion of the earnings of its subsidiary public utility properties alone is equivalent to approximately twice the dividend charges on the total issue of preferred stock now outstanding.

The earnings from oil properties form an additional factor of safety and though large at present it is confidently expected that they will assume much greater proportions in the near future.

The Board of Directors of Cities Service Company have recommended to the stockholders the embodiment in the charter of the company of a provision that no cash dividends in excess of 6% be paid on the common stock until the full par value of the amount of preferred stock then outstanding has been re-invested in the property, from the surplus earnings of the company; or, should this not be considered advisable, then for a period of six months the company shall purchase and retire all preferred stock which can be purchased in the open market at 110% or less. Under this plan it is estimated that at the present rate of earnings the par value of the preferred now outstanding will be reinvested in the properties in seven years.

The company is conservatively financed, has practically no funded debt and no floating indebtedness.

At the present market value the common stock places an equity junior to this issue of approximately $68,000,000.

Price $93 per share

Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler
14 Wall Street
Philadelphia New York Pittsburgh

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.
14 Wall Street The Rookery
New York Chicago

This information and these statistics are not guaranteed, but have been obtained from sources we believe to be accurate.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder for cash therefor water bonds of the Town of Tonawanda, Erie County, New York, of the aggregate value of nine thousand four hundred twenty and 50-100 ($9,420.50) dollars, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the 24th day of October, 1916, at the office of the undersigned, No. 2770 Delaware Avenue, in the Village of Kenmore, Erie County, New York, and that he will receive bids for said bonds, or any portion thereof, up to and at the time of such sale.

These bonds consist of nineteen bonds, eighteen of said bonds being in the principal sum of $500.00 and one of said bonds in the principal sum of $420.50. The principal of one of the said bonds will mature each year, commencing November 1, 1917. The said bonds will be dated as of November 1st, 1916, and will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable May 1 and November 1.

Said bonds will be registered.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of "Supervisor of the Town of Tonawanda, New York," for two per cent. of the amount bid. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids and to waive any informality. Each bid must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Riverside Water District Bond Bid," and such envelope shall be contained in another sealed envelope addressed to the undersigned.

For further information or the submission of bids address the undersigned.

Assessed valuation of Town over $7,600,000.00.

Bonded indebtedness of Town, $184,000.00.

Floating debt of Town, $10,000.00.

Dated, October 3d, 1916.

R. A. TOMS, Supervisor,
2770 Delaware Avenue, Kenmore, N. Y.

READJUSTMENT OF
International Mercantile Marine Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Plan for the Readjustment of the Debt of International Mercantile Marine Company dated August 1, 1916, HAS BEEN DECLARED OPERATIVE by the undersigned Committees.

Dated New York, September 29, 1916.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman.
HENRY EVANS,
HARRY BRONNER,
FREDERICK W. SCOTT,
CHARLES H. SABIN,
Preferred Stock Committee.
JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman.
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
DONALD G. GEDDES,
A. H. S. POST,
STACY C. RICHMOND,
WILLIAM C. VAN ANTWERP,
Common Stock Committee.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1905, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-three and 80-100 Dollars ($39,173.80) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on January 1st, 1917. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon October 30th, 1916, and should be endorsed "Proposals for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Dated New York, N. Y., October 11th, 1916.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Successor Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

CARTER COAL AND IRON COMPANY
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated the first day of October, 1898, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 27th day of October, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of $15,000. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee.
By H. W. Morse, Secretary.
New York, October 2, 1916.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, O., on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the General Office of the Company in Central Station, Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 18th day of October, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

DAVID R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, October 5, 1916.

Reorganization of
The Associated Merchants Company
and
United Dry Goods Companies
under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated December 28, 1915.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit for the Stock of the above Companies under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization:

Notice is hereby given that the stock of the new company formed pursuant to the plan and agreement of reorganization dated December 28, 1915, to wit, ASSOCIATED DRY GOODS CORPORATION, is now ready for distribution to the holders of certificates of deposit issued under said plan and agreement by United States Trust Company of New York.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, will act as distributing agent for the new stock. Upon presentation and surrender of the certificates of deposit as hereinafter directed, the holders thereof will be entitled to receive the amounts of stock and fractional scrip for stock of the new company called for by said plan and agreement of reorganization.

Certificates of deposit should be presented or sent to Bankers Trust Company, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City; and in case it is desired that the stock certificates for the new stock be issued in the same name as that appearing upon the face of the certificate of deposit, they need not be endorsed or assigned. In case it is desired that the certificates for the new stock be issued in a name other than that appearing on the face of the certificates of deposit, the certificates of deposit must be endorsed or assigned to the person in whose name it is desired that the new stock certificates shall be issued, and such endorsement or assignment must be signed by the person named on the face of the certificate of deposit, which signature must correspond with such name in every part and must be witnessed and guaranteed by a New York Stock Exchange house or some bank having a New York correspondent. In such case the certificate of deposit must also be accompanied by a two cent New York State stock transfer tax stamp for each share of stock represented by such deposit certificate, or else by two cents in cash for each such share. To facilitate the exchange of certificates of deposit for stock, it is recommended that holders of certificates of deposit residing outside New York City forward their certificates of deposit through their local banks.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.,
LOUIS STEWART,
SAMUEL W. REYBURN,
GATES W. McGARRAH,
THOMAS COCHRAN,
THERON S. ATWATER,
Reorganization Committee.

THERON S. ATWATER, Secretary,
No. 5 West 34th Street,
New York City.
GOULD & WILKIE, Counsel,
No. 2 Wall Street,
New York City.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

To the Holders of Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1915 of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company issued and outstanding under the Trust Indenture dated July 28, 1915, between Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Notice is hereby given that Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Indenture above referred to, will on the first day of January, 1917, redeem and pay, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, at the rate of $1,050 and accrued and unpaid interest for each bond of $1,000 face value, all of its Convertible Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds of 1915, issued under the above mentioned Trust Indenture and outstanding on said January 1, 1917.

All holders of said bonds may, pursuant to the provisions of said Trust Indenture, convert the same into common stock of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company on or before December 31, 1916, at the rate of $1,000 par value of said stock for each bond in the manner provided in said Trust Indenture.

September 27, 1916.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
By GUY E. TRIPP, Chairman.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

To Holders of Three Year Secured Gold Notes of said Company Extended Pursuant to Order of Court:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the order of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division, entered May 13, 1916 (File No. 95), and in accordance with the terms of the instrument of guaranty and agreement of extension attached to Notes of the issue above described pursuant to said order, and with the approval of said Court evidenced by its order entered September 30, 1916, the undersigned, as Receiver of the railroads and property of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company appointed by said Court, hereby elects that the time for the payment of the principal of all such Notes extended and guaranteed under said order No. 95 become and be further extended, on the conditions stated in said order No. 95, to the first day of June, 1917, subject to the right of anticipating payment as in said order No. 95 provided.

St. Louis, October 11, 1916.

B. F. BUSH, Receiver.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
First and General Mortgage Gold Sinking Fund Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds payable by their terms on November 1, 1916, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or Boston, will be paid in New York at the office of the Treasurer, Room 675, 18 Cortlandt Street. WALTER BROWN, Treasurer.

The White Investing Co.
55 Liberty Street, New York.
Managers
Michigan Limestone & Chemical Co.

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock of the corporation, payable October 15th, 1916.
(Sgd.) EDGAR H. WOODWARD, Secretary.

KELSEY WHEEL COMPANY, INC.
October 10, 1916.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 1.

The Board of Directors has today declared a quarterly dividend of one dollar seventy-five cents ($1.75) per share on the preferred stock, payable November 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 16th, 1916.

Checks will be mailed by Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.
L. C. BROOKS, Secretary.

LUDLOW MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATES.
Dividend No. 72.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared payable on November 1, 1916, to shareholders of record October 11, 1916.
MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.
Dividend No. 73.

A special dividend of $4.00 per share has been declared payable on November 1, 1916, to shareholders of record October 11, 1916.
MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable November 1, 1916, to stockholders of record October 21, 1916.
S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

Aetna Explosives Company, Inc.,
120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.
October 4, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 25, 1916, to Preferred Stockholders of record October 14, 1916.

Checks will be mailed.
S. L. BELIN, Treasurer.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Adjustment Preferred Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on and after November 18, 1916, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business October 31, 1916.
E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

The Corn Exchange Bank.

New York, October 11th, 1916.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of four (4%) per cent. was declared, payable November 1st, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business October 31st, 1916.
EDW. S. MALMAR, Cashier.

ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND, NO. 30.
New York, October 11, 1916.

The regular quarterly dividend of two (2%) per cent. on the Common Stock of ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY has been declared, payable October 16, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 13, 1916.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 46.
New York, October 11, 1916.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY has been declared, payable November 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 20, 1916.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

SAVOY OIL COMPANY.
New York, Oct. 11, 1916.

A dividend of one per cent. (1%) and an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) per share for the month of October, 1916, was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable October 25th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 16, 1916.
DAVE S. JOSEPH, Treasurer.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

A quarterly dividend of four (4) per cent. on the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable November 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 10, 1916.
F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, October 3, 1916.

THE INTEROCEAN OIL COMPANY,
90 West Street, New York.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a six months' dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½%) on the First Preferred stock, payable November 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record October 20th, 1916.
G. W. S. WHITNEY, Secretary.
New York, October 4th, 1916.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

October Issue
ALL NEWS STANDS

Some of the subjects in October issue treated by eminent writers in every instance:

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OCTOBER ISSUE
CURRENT HISTORY
MAGAZINE
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MADE $20,000 A YEAR ON CHINESE VIANDS

Li Bue, Pell Street Restaurant Treasurer, Must Give Details to Goon Clung.

14 CHINESE AS OWNERS

Business Agreement in 1900 Set Forth That "Today We Have Found a Way to Make Money."

Chinese methods of success in business were revealed in papers filed in the Supreme Court by Goon Clung, formerly manager of the Oriental restaurant at 3 Pell Street, for an accounting of the profits of the place from Li Bue, the Treasurer, who admits that the net profits have been $20,000 annually for the last three years.

Goon Clung contends that he was a partner in Mann Fung Low, the Chinese name of the restaurant, and he insists that his rights under an agreement signed on "the Lucky Day in the 26th year of the reign of Kwang Hsu" were not respected when he was removed from the management.

Treasurer Li Bue insists that there was no partnership and contends that the agreement under which fourteen Chinamen decided in 1900 to operate the restaurant was that of a voluntary association. He denies that the death of Hor Dor, Goon Bum Yen and Lee Ki Non, three of the members, dissolved the partnership and required the distribution of the surplus profits among the members.

The agreement among the members says in part:

"Hereafter we will be one. We will be one in mind and one in heart to watch our success and be cautious to that end in order to develop one achievement. For today we have found a way to make money. Hereafter we will be rich and comparable to Ho Chee, the rich merchant in Chinese history.

"We agree that the money received by the bookkeeper must be counted daily in the presence of a member of the company and recorded in a book and then turned over to the Treasurer who must audit it and show it to the shareholders to avoid suspicion. No member shall sell his shares secretly. We agree that if any active member of the company secretly squeezes the money from the company or sells the goods of the company secretly he will be dismissed and his shares deducted for the amount.

"We agree that the active members employed by the company must be fair and cautious and must not be diligent at the beginning and lazy at the end. They must keep peace among themselves. These are the right ways to success in making money. Hor Dor is elected Treasurer-auditor and holds the key to the cash register. He may find some one he can trust to take temporary charge for him when he leaves the city. Mr. Goon Clung is elected to have the key to the cash register upstairs."

Goon Clung says in his petition for an accounting that the agreement worked out as was intended and all went well until Li Bue took entire possession of the property of the company and refused to permit the distribution of the surplus profits. Because Goon Clung insisted on his share he was ousted, he says.

The case came before Justice Gavegan, who decided that Li Bue must submit to an examination before trial.

FRANCE INVITES OUR TRADE.

American Commission Finds Field Open to Our Merchants.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The six weeks of inquiry by the American Industrial Commission to France into economic conditions in this country have disclosed an active disposition everywhere to favor an increase of French trade with the United States.

"The greatest obstacle that Americans will encounter," said William Wallace Nichols, Chairman of the commission, in summarizing his personal impressions today, "is in themselves, in their own lack of knowledge about France and their hesitation in availing themselves of opportunities here. The investigation has been most instructive for us. Several things are clear:

"First, the economic health and soundness of France. We need have no apprehensions in dealing with the country.

"Second, a great and permanent expansion of commerce between France and the United States must rest upon reciprocity—a certain equilibrium between exports and imports.

"Third, we will need a revision of our commercial agreements with France so that there shall be real favored-nation treatment on both sides.

"Lastly, and I should, perhaps, have put this first, each people needs to cultivate the appreciation, respect, friendship and precise understanding of the other."

The commission has been cordially received and entertained in various parts of France. It has traveled by automobile about 2,000 miles and has gathered an immense amount of information, which will be contained in a report to be prepared immediately.

The commission is arranging to sail for home on the steamer Rochambeau, from Bordeaux, on Saturday.

AUSTRIA GUARDS FOOD.

New Department Will Distribute Supplies and Regulate Prices.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Oct. 12.—A Vienna dispatch says that the department for the regulation of Austria's food supply has been organized in the Ministry of the Interior under the presidency of Chevalier von Keller.

The food department will provide and distribute suitable foodstuffs and will supervise prices.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY
115 Broadway, New York.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $3,000,000, consisting of 30,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $4,000,000, to consist of 40,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and to take such action as may be necessary in connection therewith, as well as for the disposal of any unsubscribed shares of such stock, will be held at the principal offices of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 20th day of October, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 9th day of October, 1916, at the close of business, to the 21st day of October, 1916, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Dated New York, October 5, 1916.
WM. B. JOYCE, President.
HUBERT J. HEWITT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and conducting business under the firm name and style of ROSE-STRAUSS CO., at No. 209 West 48th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated, New York, October 9, 1916.
CHARLES M. ROSE.
JULIUS L. STRAUSS.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Prominent jobber who pays cash open to buy cloth and pile fabrics coats. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATINGS.—Wool velours, brown, green; also all other desirable fabrics; regular or jobs. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy large quantity for cash. Appel, 10 East 23d.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts, House Dresses, Petticoats and Kimonos wanted for early Spring flier and Spring catalogue. Chicago Mail Order Co., 210 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Contractors on evening and velvet dresses; stock orders on your own samples. 5th floor, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; jobber placing orders; call before noon. Room 2,015, 15 East 26th.

DRESSES.—Open to buy evening dresses; any quantity. Falk & Co., 19 West 27th St.

MERCHANDISE WANTED.—Open for large quantity of fancy satin striped taffeta and black peau de soie. Pansy Waist Co., 133 W. 25d.

PLUSHES and Chase's Beaver Trimming wanted; will pay cash. Telephone Bauer, Madison Square 7678.

PLUSH.—Open to buy large quantity for cash. M. Jaffe, 40 West 25th.

SERGE.—Open for Juilliard, Gera, or Botany serge, brown, green, and navy; spot cash. Simon, 130 West 29th.

SERGES, all wool, wanted in 7, 8, or 9 ounces. Josephine Waist Co., 40 East 21st St.

SERGES.—Wanted, for cash, Botany, Juilliards, Garfields. Mark Perlman, 25 West 31st.

SERGES.—Open to buy French serges in dark colors for cash. D. Shustack, 115 W. 29th.

VELOURS.—Spot cash for any quantity 544 brown. 137 West 25th.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ANTIQUES (genuine only) at wholesale in New York City; direct importers. T T 48 Times.

CHIFFON VELVET, 39-40 inches wide; colors black, brown, navy, green; price $3.29. Phone 6755 Greeley.

COATING VELOUR.—Mustard, Burgundy, plum, Bolivia broadcloth, Satz, Madison Square 9783.

COATS, mixtures, plushes, and pile fabrics from $5 to $16; always on hand for immediate delivery. Ulin Bros., 35 East 11th St.

COATS, suits and dresses on hand for immediate delivery; best values in town. Room 2015, 15 East 26th.

COATS.—Wool, velours, Bolivias, and wool plushes; $6.50 to $15.50. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Bolivia coats in all shades; immediate delivery. Stechel & Stufer, 34 East 29th St.

COATS, Suits.—Fur trimmed, velour; $8.75; smart styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, Bolivia and velour, for immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1353 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery, $7.50 to $15.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 W. 27th.

CORDUROYS.—Dark shades, narrow wale, 30-31 inches. Phone Gramercy 787.

DRESSES.—All-wool French serge dresses on hand for immediate delivery at $3.75. Joseph Rosenberg, 141 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Fine charmeuse and serge dresses to close out. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Serges to close out. Merchandise Sales Exchange Co., 18 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; smart styles on hand. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

DRESS GOODS.—Worsted dress goods, about 25,000 yards, various styles, this season's make, latest effect, first-class goods, clean up at bargain prices for cutters-up and department stores. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, New York City, 72 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 1358.

FASTENERS.—Black and white; $6.75 great gross. Farragut 9308.

FRENCH SERGES.—A. D. Juilliard & Co. 54251; creams only. Berg, Parsson & Co., 36 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

GABARDINES.—1,000 yards, assorted colors, mostly navy; average market price about $1.70; will sell $1.25 net. Chas. Isaacs, 63 West 36th St.

GEORGETTE.—White; 100 pieces; good quality; $1.05 yard. Rosenberg, 134 Spring.

POPLINS.—American, Andrew Mills, and Dobsons, all colors. Leventhal & Horowitz, 15 W. 24th.

SERGES.—Will exchange black Juilliard 54,221 for other shades. Broder & Co., 28 West 27th.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SILKS.—We have for immediate delivery the following silks, in all colors: Piece dye satin, 50c. per yard; yarn dye satin, 75c. per yard; Peau de Cygne, 72½c. per yard. Phone Madison Square 9656.

SILKS.—Neckwear; 70 pieces; all silk; 36-inch repp; slightly imperfect; 6 staple neckwear shades at price. D 93 Times.

SILKS.—For all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Madison 9380.

SKIRTS.—75 medium and better grade serge skirts to close at a price; all or part; reasonable. Halbstein & Gronn, 10 West 32d.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported O, white, $8.25; domestic, all sizes and makes; bulk carded. Fisher, 1,265 Broadway, room 705.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes, carded, bulk; immediate delivery; quantities. H. Strauss, 320 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS, six fifty g. g.; immediate delivery. Address Herman Ury, 3,647 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported black, white, 103 W. 23d, 1st floor. Chelsea 1060.

SUITS.—F. & H. broadcloth suits for immediate delivery; all colors, $10.50 net; also poplin and velour suits at a closing-out price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS.—Broadcloths, Velveteens, and poplins to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS, Coats.—Broadcloth and toplin; sacrifice. Kahlan & Alper, 51 West 24th St.

SUITS.—Broadcloths and poplins to close out at $7.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

SUITS, ready for delivery. Kaplow Bros., Inc., 36 W. 20th. Chelsea 7282.

SUITS.—200 to close out. Morris Miller, 15 West 24th.

VELOURS.—Botany, navy, brown, green, plum, Burgundy, and black. Phone Chelsea 7834.

VELOUR.—Wool; Reider navy and black; $1.25 a yard. Telephone 7950 Madison Sq.

VELVETEEN.—Imported twill back, 24 inches wide, all colors; 90c. a yard. Telephone 7950 Madison Square.

VELVETEENS for sale; brown, twill back, purple, straight back, 24 inches. D. Schustack, 115 West 29th.

VELVETEEN.—Twill back, for sale; 22 inches wide, all colors; price 75c. Madison Square 9250.

VELVETEENS.—For sale at a price, light brown Kupfer's 400 velveteens. Simon, 130 West 29th.

VELVETEEN for sale; imported twill back, $1.10. Phone Madison Square 9656.

WAISTS.—Large stock crepe de chine and Georgette crepe selling out. Hudson Fur Co., proprietor. F. Licht, 220 6th Av., near 14th St.

WOOLEN PIECE GOODS.—Lot about 600 yards, comprising Botany poplins and odd pieces desirable materials; all shades. Phone Greeley 6755.

Help and Situations Wanted.

KNIT GOODS or Hosiery.—Live wire wants line for State of Michigan; sells best trade; can give highest references; strictly commission. D. 66 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wants first-class line from manufacturer for New York City department store trade; commission basis. E 163 Times.

Colored and Gilt Papers.

Colored and gilt papers have gone up enormously in price since the war. Red, blues, and greens have advanced 10, 15, 20, and 25 per cent. on account of the trouble with dyes. Red crêpe paper, in which there is a big retail trade, went up 100 per cent. in the retail price, from 5 to 10 cents a roll. However, one firm recently obtained a supply of paper, and the wholesale price dropped 25 per cent.

Kinds of Fur Trimming.

Lapin, the gray fur which has been a feature in fashions on the other side and on imported gowns and some hats, has not been used here. Genet, the soft fringe of fur or hair, has had a big sale, and is still outlining ornaments for hats and bands of ribbon or velvet, for which there is a constant demand. Mole and seal, usually imitation, were the furs which have had big sales here with nutria and the coney, black, white, or brown. Fur piping, with a tape edge for sewing on, which finds a place on hats and veils, is the real novelty in fur this year.

The Automobile Parasol.

The automobile parasol is a different thing from the ladylike little carriage parasol. The latter had, in the past, usually a particularly dainty handle, was dull-toned in color, though frequently frilled with lace, and was often associated with a nice old lady. The automobile parasol is in the small size of its elder sister, but it is likely to come in some one or another gay color. The silk is drawn plainly over the frame. It shuts up into a businesslike-looking leather case which is the handle when it is open. It has a belligerent look, like a policeman's nightstick, when it is closed.

Here to Extend Trade.

George E. Chamberlain, American Consul at Georgetown, Guiana, and H. L. Spahr, occupying a similar position at Montevideo, Uruguay, have arrived in this city for the purpose of consulting with domestic manufacturers and exporters interested in extending their trade in the respective districts of these officials. Persons desiring to meet the Consuls are requested to communicate with the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, room 400, Custom House. Mr. Chamberlain will be here until tomorow night, while Mr. Spahr's stay will extend to Oct. 20.

Men's Shoes Getting Fancy.

A prominent manufacturer of men's shoes is advising his trade to buy goods of this kind with pigskin vamps, which are said to wear well and look very "sporty." Another maker of high-grade shoes for the sterner sex is showing an all-patent leather Croole congress model for dress wear. Men's patent leather cloth-top shoes are moving well both in plain and tipped toe models. Another feature of the men's end of the shoe business is the increasing call reported for fibre soles. One large maker of these goods is resoling Government employes' old shoes with its product without charge, thereby getting quite a little free advertising.

Good Business in Tags.

Paper business is good despite the shortage in paper, it is said. This is particularly true with respect to tags. Large quantities of these before the war came from the other side of the water and, with the duty paid, could be sold cheaper in this country than they could be made here. Now the demand is so great that makers of a good article refuse to consider competition and will not shade prices. If the customers do not care for the article they offer they are welcome to go elsewhere. There has been an increased use of tags also on account of the war, one of the ways in which they are used being on arms of different kinds which are marked as having passed such and such an inspection.

Velvets and Velveteens Sell.

In spite of the shortage of pile fabrics generally and the resultant higher prices, leading wholesalers report a rushing business on velvets and velveteens for immediate deliveries. The darker shades continue in favor, with brown improving in demand as the season advances. Corduroys seem to be about the poorest sellers in the pile fabric field at the moment, though some improvement in the business done on them of late is told of. They are expected to do much better when the weather gets a little snappier. In one way, in that they have not advanced in proportion to other goods in their general class, corduroys represent one of the best "buys" in the market at the present time.

Spring Silk Business Booming.

At least so far as the big jobbers are concerned, salesmen who are now out with spring lines of silks for the retail trade are turning in splendid business in which a variety of merchandise shares. While taffetas, principally fancy ones, rank very high in the list, they are closely followed by various crêpe and satin-faced weaves, in which Georgette crêpes are very noticeable. Several other weaves, including messalines, twills and louisines, are also included in the active sellers. Tub silks are expected to show up stronger than ever when the season gets more advanced. All sorts and conditions of patterns are seen in the new offerings, including checks, stripes—and combinations of them—some floral motifs, and plaids. Prices for the new season are said not to differ materially from those current for Fall.

Importers May Be Hard Hit.

The success of the U-53 in crossing the Atlantic, thereby leading to the conclusion that others may do the same thing, and her activities off the New England coast promise to make life hard and not very profitable for some American importers for the next few months. Importers of burlaps, linens and other merchandise sold to arrive now face materially advanced landing costs, as a result of higher war risk rates, without the opportunity of adding the increase to the cost of the merchandise. The scarcity of bottoms that now exists promises to extend the shipment of such merchandise over quite a long period, in which anything, according to some of the more pessimistic importers, can happen. If "anything" does happen, the prediction is that it is sure to be reflected in higher landing costs and a further loss to the firms that have sold goods to arrive.

Japanese Raw Silk Prices Soften.

Reports from the Yokohama raw silk market indicate that buying has quieted down quite a little as a result of the recent advance there, and that sellers are apparently now more willing to meet buyers' views. Sales for the week amounted to 4,200 bales, which leaves stocks at 13,000. Prices at Canton are still too high for American consideration. Some business is reported there, but the bulk of it is for European account. Tussahs are the only active silks at Shanghai, where the market is quiet for the most part. The rising exchange rates continue to place difficulties in the way of business, even when concessions are offered to buyers. The increased cost of landing Italian silks here has further militated against their being bought by American concerns. The local market reflects the condition of Yokohama to a considerable extent as to activity and prices. Most of the demand is for nearby shipment.

Sweater Scarcity Is Remarkable.

The question of deliveries of sweaters for the current season is rapidly growing from bad to worse and, in spite of the fact that the jobbers are virtually begging the manufacturers for merchandise due them, it is said that the quantity of goods due retailers that cannot be shipped them is remarkable for its size. As a result of the shortage and the high cost of wool and cotton yarns, colors, labor, etc., the situation is rapidly being approached where the manufacturers will be delivering single sweaters where they should be shipping dozens. Some producers have already reached that point. The demand for brushed goods of all kinds, especially skating sets, which include cap and scarf, cannot be met, and wholesalers are said to be near their wits' end as a result of their fight to get goods and then to apportion them fairly among their customers.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

In One Case the Government Was Charged with Bad Faith.

The Government will have to get along without taking duty on a rug belonging to D. C. Alatary of this city, according to a decision of the Board of General Appraisers handed down yesterday. The rug, which was of the Oriental variety, was taxed 50 per cent. when it arrived here. Mr. Alatary went before the board with the claim that he had used the rug abroad for more than a year. He said it was given to him by his father when he was at school. Judge Hay sustained the claim for free entry as "household effects."

Thomson & Gouze, New York, were partly sustained in claims relating to the duty on silk mourning crapes, which had been assessed by the Collector at the rate of 60 per cent. as silk veilings or trimmings. The importers claimed that the goods were properly dutiable at 45 per cent. as woven silk fabrics in the piece. Judge Howell said he found the goods included in a schedule marked "A" to be of the kind dutiable at the lower rate. The protest was sustained as to these goods, the Collector being affirmed as to the balance of the importation.

The Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, imported finished shoe knives made expressly for cutting and shaping the soles of shoes. The Collector exacted a 30 per cent. duty on the ground that the knives had handles. The importers claimed a rate of 5 per cent. lower as knives without handles. It was shown at the trial that the knives arrived in their imported condition without handles, but that when put to use it was necessary to use some kind of improvised handle or hand-guard of leather, wood or other material. The Government counsel cited an earlier decision of the board as controlling in the present case. Judge Fischer, however, pointed out that in the case cited the handles were capable of being used as such, while in this instance some additional protection for the hands was required before the so-called handle could be used in the actual process of cutting. Sustaining the protest, the decision held that the articles were shoe knives finished without handles.

The Treasury Department was charged with breaking faith with an importer in a protest filed by Dr. Louis B. Bishop of New Haven, Conn. Dr. Bishop imported bird skins through the mails, the Collector here taking duty at 60 per cent. under the provision for "ornamental feathers not specially provided for." His protest read: "I protest on the ground that even the lowest grade of common honesty demands that the Treasury Department, having given me a ruling in January that I could import on payment of 20 per cent., should not increase this duty to 60 per cent. on birds which I had already ordered, without having in any way given me notice of this change in ruling." The counsel for the Government alleged that the protest was "insufficient." Judge McClelland adopted that view and dismissed it.

After a long delay the board made a decision in a protest filed by A. Klipstein & Co., dealing with merchandise shown by the local Appraiser's report to consist of chrome alum. It was classified as a chemical salt at 25 per cent. under the Tariff act of 1897. Free entry was given as an article in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning.

FIND "GAS" PUMPS ERR.

Inspectors Report Against Machines Supplying Motorists.

Inspections of gasoline-measuring pumps made recently in Illinois and Pennsylvania by the United States Bureau of Standards showed them not only to be in very bad condition, but in the aggregate a decided tendency toward short delivery was found. The pumps examined were of the kind commonly used in supplying motorists. The tests made in Illinois were at the request of the State Sealer of Weights and Measures, and in Pennsylvania at the instance of the Allegheny County Inspector of Weights and Measures.

In Illinois the work was done to provide data for the Secretary of State, who is drafting a weights and measures law. The work in Allegheny County was done to instruct a newly-appointed weights and measures field force in the routine of measuring-pump inspection.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JOSEPH HIRSCHHAUT.—Three petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against Joseph Hirschhaut, dealer in furniture, 226 Rivington Street, by these creditors in groups of three: Rockford Frame and Fixture Company, $218; Salisbury Brothers Furniture Company, $188, and Standard Furniture Company, $103; Morris Rosenzweig, $389; Benjamin Luft, $340, and Louis Resnick, $227; Shull Furniture Manufacturing Company, $170; Dixon Furniture Company, $252, and Augusta Hauben, $130. He made an assignment on Wednesday. Liabilities are stated to be $15,000 and assets $2,000. This is his second time in bankruptcy. A petition was filed against him on May 22, 1911, and he made a composition at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar.

MARTINIQUE LUNCH COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Martinique Lunch Co., Inc., restaurant at 525 Sixth Avenue, by Irving Meyer, $235; M. Silberman, Inc., $110, and Levy Dairy Company, $234. Judge Mayer appointed Mortimer B. Bernstein receiver, bond $500. Liabilities are estimated at $4,000 and no assets, except good-will, as, it is stated, the fixtures are unpaid for and covered by a chattel mortgage.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK GRUNEWALD, undertaker, 2,134 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,745 and assets $644. Among the creditors are the National Casket Company, $593; New York and Brooklyn Casket Company, $100, and Liberty Stable, $500.

HERMAN GOLDSHOLLE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Herman Goldsholle, dealer in paints 228 Division Street, by Baer Brothers, $59; William Zinaser & Co., $806, and Abner Lubetsky, $495.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.—S. D. Metcalf and Isabella Metcalf, his wife, former general merchants of Brockton, filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $320,000; assets, $1,500.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate n. e. and e. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Fri.; warmer in the interior. Sat., fair; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate n. e. winds.

Ala.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except probably showers Fri. night or Sat. in n.; gentle e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except showers Fri. night in n.; gentle e. and s. e. winds.

Tenn.—Showers Fri. in w. and Fri. night in e. Sat., probably fair.

Ky.—Showers Fri. Sat., probably fair and cooler.

Ohio—Rain Fri. Sat., fair and cooler; moderate to fresh s. w. to w. winds.

Ind.—Showers Fri. Sat., fair and cooler; moderate s. w. to n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair; moderate s. w. to n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Fri., preceded by rain in e. Sat., fair; moderate w. winds.

La.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Ark.—Unsettled Fri.; probably showers and cooler in n. Sat., fair.

Okla.—Fair, somewhat colder, Fri. Sat., fair.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Fri.; colder in n. w. Sat., fair; cooler in the interior.

W. Tex.—Cloudy Fri.; showers in w.; colder, except in s. e. Sat., fair; cooler in s. e.

Ill.—Showers Fri. Sat., fair and cooler.

Mo.—Fair in n. w., showers in e. and s., Fri.; cooler in s. Sat., fair.

Wis.—Cloudy and cooler Fri. Sat., fair.

Minn.—Fair Fri.; colder in e. Sat., fair and warmer.

Iowa—Fair and cooler Fri. Sat., fair and warmer.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat.

Nebr.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler in s. e. Fri. Warmer Sat.

Kan.—Fair and cooler Fri. Sat., fair and warmer.

AS TO TEMPERANCE DRINKS.

Must Not Have Over Legal Percentage of Alcohol When Sold.

W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has issued an order to Collectors and other officers in his bureau, which has for its purpose a closer supervision over the brewers of so-called "temperance beer." The order is designed to emphasize the responsibility of brewers, manufacturers of beverages, and dealers who place on the market untamped drinks which are found to contain more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol by volume.

The Commissioner said it had come to the attention of his office that unstamped beverages made from malt or substitutes therefor, for sale on draft, in barrels and other bulk containers, and containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol by volume, were being found on the market in violation of Section 3,339 of the Revised Statutes. Officials were instructed that all brewers producing alleged non-taxable beverages must be warned that such beverages cannot be classed as non-taxable under specified earlier rulings of the bureau, unless the alcoholic content constantly remains below the limit of one-half of 1 per cent. by volume from the time the beverage is finished and ready for sale until it is actually consumed.

"The burden is on the brewer," said the order, "not only to know that the beverage which he sends out unstamped is within the limit, but also to know that the condition of the liquid is such that no increase in the alcoholic content can take place after the beverage leaves his premises sufficient to remove it from the non-taxable class by raising the same above one-half of 1 per cent. In all cases where beverages containing alcohol in excess of the limit are found on the market the brewer who produced the same will be held liable to the tax thereon, the packages with their contents will be subject to seizure and forfeiture, and the brewer will be liable to prosecution."

The Commissioner stated further that persons, not authorized brewers, who manufacture and place on the market a beverage which is found to contain alcohol in excess of the limit specified render themselves liable to special tax as brewers and to the barrel tax on the beverage itself, as well as to prosecution. Goods in this category will be seized. It also was set forth in the order that persons selling or offering for sale from unstamped packages beverages whose alcoholic content was found to exceed the limit would be held liable to special tax as dealers while the packages with their contents would be seized.

Col. Green Buys Excursion Steamer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The Crosby Line steamer United States, one of the most popular excursion boats in these waters, has been purchased by Colonel E. H. R. Green, son of the late Hetty Green. The purchase price is in the neighborhood of $500,000. Colonel Green has sent the vessel to the Atlantic seaboard, where it will be dry-docked and converted into a yacht.

AFTER FAR EASTERN TRADE.

Government Investigates Markets for American Electrical Goods.

Investigation of the Far Eastern and Australian markets for American electrical goods, beginning with an inquiry into what this country has to offer, is being made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, it was announced yesterday by Elliot Grinnell Mears, Chief of the Division of Commercial Agents, who has established an office here.

He said that R. A. Lundquist, a consulting engineer of Minneapolis, had been appointed a commercial agent and was now visiting the chief centres of electrical industry in this country. Lundquist will sail Oct. 25 from Victoria, B. C., for the foreign trade field in the Pacific to study and report on electrical market opportunities there. He will be accompanied by Frank Rhea, another commercial agent, who is studying the markets for railway equipment and supplies.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 12.—Charters filed:

The Movet Co., manufacture, sell, and deal in and with motion pictures, cameras, supplies, &c., $1,000,000; L. B. Phillips, M. M. Hirons, J. B. Bailey, Harry McDaniel, Jr., local Dover (Del.) incorporators.

Southern Wood Treating Corporation, treat or creosote fireproofing and coloring wood and the manufacture and sale of the same, $100,000; A. C. Ames, New Orleans, La.; Charles A. Freeman, New York; Gordon Braun, New Britain, Conn.

International Printing Plate Co., manufacture and sell photographs, photo plays, &c., $100,000; Edward A. Powers, Jr., Edward A. Powers, Frederick Goldenbaum, all of New York.

SEGAL, FREED, STARTS ANEW

Financier, Once Adjudged Insane, Aims to Pay Off $2,893,731 Debts.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 12.—Adolph Segal, who built the Hotel Majestic, the Bertram Apartments, and the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery, and whose meteoric financing of these projects is believed to have unbalanced his mind, has been released temporarily from the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown. He says he will enter business again and strive to pay his creditors dollar for dollar. It was two years and four months ago that he was sent to Norristown as "hopelessly insane" and adjudged a bankrupt, with debts aggregating $2,893,731.90 and assets of $150.

Mr. Segal today confirmed the report that he would plunge again into the world of finance. Former business associates and friends in New York City and this city are reported to be subscribing to a fund to enable him to begin life anew. Mr. Segal is 62.

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Southern Wood Treating Corporation

ELECTION NOTICE.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS

The Board of Elections of the City of New York, General Office, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of Section 301, Laws of 1916, constituting Chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, of the boundaries of each of the election districts in the County of New York, and of the designation of the place of registration, October 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and of the polling place for the election to be held November 7th, 1916, in each of the election districts in said county as follows:

First Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	Washington, Albany & Carlisle Sts., Centre Ent. on Washington St.,P. S. 29	
2.	Washington, Albany & Carlisle Sts., E. Ent. on Albany St.,P. S. 29	
3.	176 Greenwich St.,Shoes	
4.	9 Mulberry St.,Restaurant	
5.	Cor. Hubert & Collister Sts., Centre Ent. on Hubert St.,P. S. 44	
6.	46 Grand St.,Confectionery	
7.	Cor. Hubert & Collister Sts., Centre Ent. on Collister St.,P. S. 62	
8.	Clark, Dominick & Broome Sts., W. Ent. on Broome St.,P. S. 33	
9.	260 Spring St.,Barber	
10.	550 Greenwich St.,Tailor	
11.	Clark, Dominick & Broome Sts., Dominick St. Ent.,P. S. 33	
12.	67 Stuilvan St.,Candy	
13.	29 King St., E. Ent. on King St.,P. S. 4	
14.	W. Houston St., Bet. Hudson & Varick Sts., E. Ent on W. Houston St.,P. S. 95	
15.	29 King St., Girls' Ent. on King St.,P. S. 4	
16.	Clarkson St. bet. Hudson & Varick Sts., W. Ent. on Court on Clarkson St.,P. S. 95	
17.	174 West Houston St.,Barber	
18.	165 Bleecker St.,Restaurant	
19.	132 Thompson St.,Dry Goods	

Second Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	83 Broad St.,Cigars	
2.	8 Peck Slip,Shoes	
3.	55 Roosevelt St., Boys' Ent.,P. S. 112	
4.	63 Roosevelt St., Girls' Ent.,P. S. 112	
5.	459 Pearl St.,Printer	
6.	Henry St., bet. Catherine & Oliver Sts., W. Ent. on Henry St.,P. S. 1	
7.	Oak St., bet. Oliver & James Sts., W. Ent. on Oak St.,P. S. 114	
8.	Oak St., bet. Oliver & James Sts., Oliver St. Ent.,P. S. 114	
9.	366 Water St.,Fruit	
10.	88 Madison St.,Barber	
11.	Henry St., bet. Catherine & Oliver Sts., E. Ent. on Henry St.,P. S. 1	
12.	Henry St., bet. Pike & Rutgers Sts., Pike St. Ent. Exit B on Henry St.,P. S. 2	
13.	Cor. Monroe & Market Sts., Exit 5 on Monroe St.,P. S. 177	
14.	Madison St. bet. Pike & Rutgers Sts., Main Ent. on Madison St.,P. S. 2	
15.	248 Madison St.,Tailor	
16.	262 Madison St.,Barber	
17.	158 Henry St.,Barber	
18.	252 Henry St.,Stationer	
19.	223 East Broadway,Shoemaker	

Third Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	Cor. Mulberry & Bayard Sts., No. Ent. on Mulberry St.,P. S. 23	
2.	Cor. Mulberry & Bayard Sts., Bayard St. Ent.,P. S. 23	
3.	60 Mott St., Boys' Ent.,P. S. 108	
4.	60 Mott St., Girls' Ent.,P. S. 108	
5.	102 Mott St.,Grocer	
6.	143 Baxter St., So. Yard Ent.,P. S. 130	
7.	143 Baxter St., No. Yard Ent.,P. S. 130	
8.	140 Mott St.,Barber	
9.	17 Chrystie St.,Pool Parlor	
10.	153 Bowery,Barber	
11.	Lafayette St., Bet. Spring & Prince Sts., So. Ent.,P. S. 106	
12.	Lafayette St., Bet. Spring & Prince Sts., No. Ent.,P. S. 106	
13.	Elizabeth St., Bet. Spring & Prince Sts., So. Ent.,P. S. 21	
14.	Elizabeth St., Bet. Spring & Prince Sts., No. Ent.,P. S. 21	
15.	4 Bleecker St.,Barber	
16.	229 Bowery,Hotel Office	
17.	13 Cooper Sq.,Barber	
18.	206 6th St.,Barber	
19.	237 6th St.,Tailor	
20.	6 Stuyvesant St.,Antiques	
21.	55 3rd Ave.,Clothing	
22.	188 E. 12th St.,Barber	
23.	215 2nd Ave.,Barber	

Fourth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	61 Montgomery St.,Cigars	
2.	Cor. Gouverneur & Monroe Sts., Ent. 61 Gouverneur St.,P. S. 31	
3.	Cor. Gouverneur & Monroe St., W. Ent. on Monroe St.,P. S. 31	
4.	Cor. Henry & Gouverneur Sts., W. Ent. on Henry St.,P. S. 147	
5.	Cor. Broome & Cannon Sts., E. Ent. on Broome St.,P. S. 110	
6.	Cor. Broome & Ridge Sts., 2nd Ent. No. of Delancey on Ridge St.,P. S. 92	
7.	Cor. Broome & Ridge Sts., Main Ent. on Broome St.,P. S. 92	
8.	Attorney St., Bet. Rivington & Stanton Sts., Boys' Entrance,P. S. 174	
9.	Rivington, Ridge & Pitt Sts., So. Ent on Ridge St.,P. S. 4	
10.	Broome & Sheriff Sts., Exit B on Broome St.,P. S. 34	
11.	Rivington, Ridge & Pitt Sts., So. Ent. on Pitt St.,P. S. 4	
12.	Cor. Broome & Sheriff Sts., Sheriff St. Ent.,P. S. 34	
13.	Cor. Broome & Cannon Sts., No. Ent. on Cannon St.,P. S. 110	
14.	Cor. Lewis & Rivington Sts., Exit 8 on Rivington St.,P. S. 33	
15.	Cor. Lewis & Rivington Sts., Exit 9 on Lewis St.,P. S. 33	
16.	17 Goereck St.,Restaurant	
17.	294 Grand St.,Pictures	
18.	Cor. of Chrystie & Madison Sts., W. Ent. on Madison St.,P. S. 12	

Fifth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	429 Hudson St.,Cigars	
2.	41-43 Bedford St.,Tailor	
3.	460 Hudson St.,Tailor	
4.	282 Bleecker St.,Shoes	
5.	818 Bleecker St.,Barber	
6.	Cor. Grove & Hudson Sts., Centre Ent. on Grove St.,P. S. 3	
7.	Cor. Grove & Hudson Sts., Auditorium Ent. on Hudson St.,P. S. 3	
8.	272 W. 10th St., Boys' Ent.,P. S. 107	
9.	272 Bleecker St.,Barber	
10.	272 W. 10th St., Girls' Ent.,P. S. 107	
11.	270 W. 11th St.,Barber	
12.	785 Washington St.,Barber	
13.	29 Horatio St., Main Ent.,P. S. 41	
14.	29 Horatio St., Kintergarden Ent.P. S. 124	
15.	5 9th Av.,Barber	
16.	72 9th Av.,Barber	
17.	256 W. 15th St.,Barber	
18.	114 8th Av.,Barber	
19.	149 8th Av.,Barber	
20.	814 W. 17th St., Playground Ent.,P. S. 11	
21.	814 W. 17th St., Playground Ent.,P. S. 11	
22.	104 13th St.,Barber	
23.	143 9th Av.,Bakery	

Sixth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	168 2d St.,Barber	
2.	176 Suffolk St.,Office	
3.	542 2d St.,Barber	
4.	272 2d St., Girls' Entrance,P. S. 181	
5.	Cor. E. Houston & Lewis Sts., Boys' Ent. on Lewis St.,P. S. 188	
6.	Mangin, Bet. E. Houston & Stanton Sts., North Entrance,P. S. 97	
7.	Cor. E. Houston & Lewis Sts., Boys' Ent. on Lewis St.,P. S. 188	
8.	272 2d St., Boys' Entrance,P. S. 181	
9.	275 Avenue O,Stationer	
10.	280 E. 4th St., Boys' Entrance,P. S. 105	
11.	E. 4th St., Bet. Ave. C & D, West Entrance,P. S. 15	
12.	E. 9th St., Bet. Ave. C & D, West Entrance,P. S. 15	
13.	188 7th St., West Entrance,P. S. 71	
14.	188 7th St., East Entrance,P. S. 71	
15.	97-99 Avenue D,Dry Goods	
16.	E. 9th St., Bet. Ave. B & C, W. Ent. on Court on E. 9th St.,P. S. 64	
17.	710 E. 9th St., Exit 4 on E. 9th St.,P. S. 64	
18.	E. 10th St., Bet. Ave. B & C, East Entrance,P. S. 64	

Seventh Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	168 9th Ave.,Barber	
2.	174 9th Ave.,Laundry	
3.	W. 18th St.,Kintergarden Ent. P. S. 56	
4.	551 W. 18th St., Centre Entrance,P. S. 56	
5.	204 8th Ave.,Barber	
6.	190 7th Ave.,Barber	
7.	302 W. 22d St.,Tailor	
8.	312 W. 23d St.,Barber	
9.	219 9th Ave.,Barber	
10.	258 10th Ave.,Barber	
11.	330 9th Ave.,Tailor	
12.	344 W. 28th St.,Cigars	
13.	266 7th Ave.,Barber	
14.	418 W. 28th St., Centre Ent. of New Addition,P. S. 33	
15.	418 W. 28th St., Main Entrance Old Building,P. S. 33	
16.	502 W. 28th St.,Laundry	
17.	525 9th Ave.,Barber	
18.	508 W. 28th St.,Butcher	
19.	534 9th Ave.,Laundry	
20.	554 9th Ave.,Barber	
21.	549 9th Ave.,Florist	
22.	552 10th Ave.,Barber	

Eighth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	Henry St., Bet. Catherine & Pike Sts., Entrance,P. S. 1	
2.	16 Forsyth St.,Barber	
3.	25 Pike St.,Restaurant	
4.	Hester, Essex & Norfolk Sts., So. Ent. on Norfolk St.,P. S. 62	
5.	Hester, Essex & Norfolk Sts., Centre Exit on Essex St.,P. S. 62	
6.	167 Broome St., W. Ent.,P. S. 120	
7.	167 Broome St., E. Ent.,P. S. 120	
8.	Cor. Grand & Ludlow Sts., W. Ent. on Grand St.,P. S. 137	
9.	Hester, Orchard & Ludlow Sts., Exit 6 on Ludlow St.,P. S. 42	
10.	Hester, Orchard & Ludlow Sts., Exit 7 on Orchard St.,P. S. 42	
11.	Forsyth, bet. Canal & Hester Sts., N. Ent. on Forsyth St.,P. S. 65	
12.	Eldridge, bet. Canal & Hester Sts., So. Ent. on Eldridge St.,P. S. 65	
13.	Cor. Rivington & Forsyth Sts., Exit 6 on Forsyth St.,P. S. 20	
14.	96 Chrystie St., Boys' Ent.,P. S. 35	
15.	Cor. Rivington & Eldridge St., Exit 8 on Eldridge St.,P. S. 20	
16.	Cor. Delancey & Ludlow Sts., So. Ent. on Ludlow St.,P. S. 161	
17.	Cor. Delancey & Ludlow Sts., No. Ent. on Ludlow St.,P. S. 161	
18.	Cor. Rivington & Norfolk Sts., Rivington St. Ent.,P. S. 160	
19.	Cor. Rivington & Suffolk Sts., Suffolk St. Ent.,P. S. 160	

Ninth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	107 10th Av.,Barber	
2.	113 10th Av.,Cigars	
3.	361 W. 34th St.,Laundry	
4.	440 10th Av.,Barber	
5.	459 9th Av.,Barber	
6.	W. 36th St., bet. 8th & 9th Avs., W. Ent. on W. 35th St.,P. S. 83	
7.	W. 36th St., bet. 8th & 9th Avs., E. Ent.,P. S. 83	
8.	515 W. 37th St., Girl's Entrance,P. S. 127	

ELECTION NOTICE.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
9.	515 W. 37th St., Boys' Entrance,P. S. 127	
10.	353 W. 38th St.,Undertaker	
11.	509 9th Av.,Barber	
12.	506 W. 39th St.,Shoes	
13.	430 W. 40th St.,Tailor	
14.	333 W. 39th St.,Printer	
15.	353 W. 40th St.,Tailor	
16.	567 9th Av.,Barber	
17.	600 W. 40th St.,Undertaker	
18.	559 10th Av.,Undertaker	
19.	561 W. 42d St.,Barber	
20.	457 W. 42d St.,Clothing	
21.	596 9th Av.,Barber	

Tenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	Cor. Forsyth & Stanton Sts., No. Ent. on Forsyth St.,P. S. 91	
2.	Cor. Forsyth & Stanton Sts., So. Ent. on Forsyth St.,P. S. 91	
3.	Cor. E. Houston & Essex Sts., So. Exit on Essex St.,P. S. 18	
4.	Cor. E. Houston & Essex Sts., Exit 8 on E. Houston St.,P. S. 18	
5.	88 1st St., Exit 8 on 1st St.,P. S. 79	
6.	88 1st St., Exit 6 on 1st St.,P. S. 79	
7.	E. 4th St., Bet. 1st Ave. & Ave A, E. Ent on Court,P. S. 63	
8.	E. 3rd St., Bet. 1st Ave. and Ave. A, E. Ent. on Court,P. S. 63	
9.	510 E. 5th St.,Barber	
10.	E. 4th St., Bet. 1st and 2nd Ave., Centre Ent.,P. S. 25	
11.	E. 4th St., Bet. 1st and 2nd Ave., E. Ent.,P. S. 25	
12.	330 6th St.,Glazier	
13.	406 6th St.,Barber	
14.	507 6th St.,Undertaker	
15.	135 Avenue A,Barber	
16.	75 7th St.,Barber	
17.	342 E. 9th St.,Barber	
18.	Cor. of 9th St. & 1st Ave., Exit 4 on 9th St.,P. S. 122	
19.	Cor. of 9th St. & 1st Ave., Exit 2 on 9th St.,P. S. 122	
20.	E. 13th St., Bet. 1st and 2nd Aves., Exit 1,P. S. 19	
21.	E. 14th St., Bet. 1st & 2nd Aves., Exit 4,P. S. 19	

Eleventh Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	519 W. 44th St., Main Entrance,P. S. 51	
2.	519 W. 44th St., 45th St. Through Yard,P. S. 51	
3.	627 9th Ave.,Real Estate	
4.	624 9th Ave.,Tailor	
5.	650 9th Av.,Restaurant	
6.	47th St. Bet. 8th & 9th Av., E. S. of Court,P. S. 17	
7.	597 9th Ave.,Cigars	
8.	647 10th Ave.,Barber	
9.	520 W. 47th St.,Fruit	
10.	515 W. 47th St.,Storage	
11.	638 10th Ave.,Candy	
12.	672 10th Ave.,Undertaker	
13.	48th St. Bet. 8th & 9th Ave., Main Entrance on Court,P. S. 17	
14.	732 9th Ave.,Undertaker	
15.	765 9th Ave.,Barber	
16.	408 W. 49th St.,Cigars	
17.	709 10th Ave.,Barber	
18.	668 11th Ave.,Barber	
19.	731 10th Ave.,Barber	
20.	509 9th Ave.,Tailor	
21.	450 W. 50th St., S. W. Entrance,P. S. 84	
22.	450 W. 50th St., S. W. Entrance,P. S. 84	
23.	365 W. 50th St.,Tailor	
24.	761 9th Ave.,Barber	
25.	763 9th Ave.,Fish	

Twelfth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	536 E. 12th St., Main Ent.,P. S. 126	
2.	12th St., east of Av. B., W. Ent.,P. S. 61	
3.	136 Avenue D,Restaurant	
4.	12th St., east of Av. B., East Ent.P. S. 61	
5.	536 E. 13th St., Main Ent.,P. S. 126	
6.	257 Avenue B,Barber	
7.	E. 16th St. bet. 1st Ave. & Av A., Main Ent.,P. S. 104	
8.	621 14th St.,Electrical	
9.	327 E. 14th St.,Restaurant	
10.	153 3d Av.,Laundry	
11.	189 3d Av.,Barber	
12.	297 1st Av.,Butcher	
13.	E. 17th St. bet. 1st Av. & Av. A., E. Ent.,P. S. 104	
14.	549 E. 16th St.,Barber	
15.	801 Avenue C,Barber	
16.	822 1st Av.,Barber	
17.	820 E. 20th St., Main Ent.,P. S. 40	
18.	820 E. 20th St., East Ent.,P. S. 40	
19.	211 E. 20th St., West Ent.,P. S. 40	
20.	211 E. 20th St., Centre Ent.,P. S. 50	
21.	339 E. 22d St.,Barber	
22.	333 E. 23d St.,Carpenter	

Thirteenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	507 W. 51st St.,Barber	
2.	783 10th Ave.,Barber	
3.	317 W. 52nd St., Kindergarten Ent.P. S. 69	
4.	317 W. 52nd St., Kindergarten Ent.P. S. 69	
5.	502 10th Ave.,Barber	
6.	814 10th Av.,Candy	
7.	913 8th Ave.,Candy	
8.	872 9th Ave.,Real Estate	
9.	843 10th Ave.,Barber	
10.	498 W. 53d St.,Garage	
11.	804 10th Ave.,Barber	
12.	462 W. 55th St., Exit 3,P. S. 111	
13.	462 W. 55th St., Main Ent.,P. S. 111	
14.	24 Columbus Ave.,Barber	
15.	24 Amsterdam Ave.,Confectionery	
16.	201 W. 61st St.,Barber	
17.	129 W. 61st St.,Cigars	
18.	776 Amsterdam Ave.,Undertaker	
19.	228 W. 63d St.,Barber	
20.	102 W. 64th St.,Tailor	
21.	218 W. 64th St.,Barber	
22.	139 West End Ave.,Undertaker	
23.	202 W. 67th St.,Undertaker	

Fourteenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	225 E. 23rd St., W. Ent.,P. S. 47	
2.	225 E. 23rd St., E. Ent.,P. S. 47	
3.	311 E. 24th St.,Candy	
4.	400 E. 26th St.,Undertaker	
5.	406 2nd Ave.,Real Estate	
6.	E. 27th St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Aves., East Ent.,P. S. 14	
7.	E. 28th St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Aves., 2nd Entr. E of 3d Ave.,P. S. 14	
8.	417 3rd Ave.,Undertaker	
9.	344 E. 29th St.,Undertaker	
10.	546 2nd Ave.,Cigars	
11.	446 3rd Ave.,Cigars	
12.	402 3rd Ave.,Cigars	
13.	E. 32nd St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Aves., Main Ent.,P. S. 116	
14.	E. 32nd St., Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves., Boys' Ent.,P. S. 116	
15.	339 E. 34th St.,Bird Store	
16.	204 E. 35th St.,Barber	
17.	611 1st Ave.,Market	
18.	E. 37th St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., 2nd Ent. E of 3rd Ave.,P. S. 49	
19.	E. 37th St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Entrance E. of Main Ent.,P. S. 49	
20.	306 E. 39th St.,Bottles	
21.	218 E. 40th St.,Con. Engineer	
22.	E. 41st St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Boys' Ent.,P. S. 27	
23.	E. 41st St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Girls' Entr.,P. S. 27	

Fifteenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	W. 65th St., W. of Broadway, Main Entrance High School of Commerce	
2.	W. 65th St., W. of Broadway, Main Entrance High School of Commerce	
3.	Amsterdam Ave. & W. 68th St., Kindergarten Entrance,P. S. 84	
4.	187 West End Ave.,Barber	
5.	Amsterdam Ave. & W. 68th St., Girls' No. Ent. on Amsterdam Ave.,P. S. 84	
6.	188 Columbus Ave.,Confectionery	
7.	2,020 Broadway,Laundry	
8.	53 W. 72nd St.,Vacant	
9.	N. S. W. 71st St., 100 Ft. W. of Broadway,Booth	
10.	S. S. W. 73d St., 100 Ft. E. River-side Drive,Booth	
11.	292 Amsterdam Ave.,Tailor	
12.	307 Amsterdam Ave.,Barber	
13.	349 Amsterdam Ave.,Cigars	
14.	346 Amsterdam Ave. and W. 77th St., Kindergarten Ent.,P. S. 87	
15.	Amsterdam Ave. and W. 77th St., Entrance,P. S. 87	
16.	252 W. 81st St.,Tailor	
17.	300 Amsterdam Ave.,Electrician	
18.	Amsterdam Ave. & West 77th St., 2nd Ent. No. of 77th St., on Amst.,P. S. 87	
19.	177 W. 80th St.,Shoes	
20.	13 W. 82nd St.,Tailor	
21.	142 W. 83d St.,Tailor	
22.	101 W. 83d St.,Express	
23.	W. E. Ave. & W. 82nd St., Kindergarten Ent. on W. End Ave.,P. S. 9	
24.	N. S. W. 82d St., 50 Ft. W. West End Ave.,	
25.	West End Ave. & W. 82nd St., Gymnasium Ent. on West End Ave.,P. S. 9	
26.	307 Amsterdam Ave.,Laundry	
27.	529 Amsterdam Ave.,Tailor	
28.	567 Amsterdam Ave.,Barber	
29.	562 Amsterdam Ave.,Barber	
30.	W. 83d St., Near Col. Ave., Main Ent.,P. S. 166	
31.	W. 83d St., Near Col. Ave., Main Ent.,P. S. 166	
32.	681 Amsterdam Ave.,Vacant	
33.	Amst. Ave. & W. 83rd St., Centre Ent. on W. 83rd St.,P. S. 9	
34.	Amst. Ave. & W. 83rd St., So. Ent. on Amst. Ave.,P. S. 9	

Sixteenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	673 3rd Ave.,Shoes	
2.	715 3rd Ave.,Undertaker	
3.	804 2nd Ave.,Undertaker	
4.	827 1st Ave.,Candy	
5.	250 E. 46th St., Main Ent.,P. S. 75	
6.	209 E. 46th St., Main Ent.,P. S. 75	
7.	759 3rd Ave.,Barber	
8.	811 3rd Ave.,Barber	
9.	869 1st Ave.,Barber	
10.	Cor. 1st Ave., E. 51st St., W. Ent. on E. 51st St.,P. S. 155	
11.	947 2nd Ave.,Laundry	
12.	843 3rd Ave.,Barber	
13.	Cor. 1st Av. & E. 51st St., Corner Ent.,P. S. 155	
14.	994 2nd Ave.,Undertaker	
15.	881 3rd Ave.,Barber	
16.	156 E. 54th St.,Hall	
17.	248 E. 55th St.,Tailor	
18.	313 E. 54th St.,Tailor	
19.	1,010 1st Ave.,Florist	
20.	North End of Workhouse Dock, Blackwells Island	

Seventeenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	488 Columbus Ave.,Laundry	
2.	507 Columbus Ave.,Furniture	
3.	583 Columbus Ave.,Tailor	
4.	623 Columbus Ave.,Barber	
5.	649 Columbus Ave.,Bakery	
6.	663 Columbus Ave.,Electrical	
7.	709 Columbus Ave.,Laundry	
8.	731 Columbus Ave.,Barber	
9.	707 Amsterdam Ave.,Barber	
10.	815 W. 92nd St., 50 Ft. E. of West End Ave.,Booth	
11.	S. E. Cor. West 93d St. and River-side Drive,Basement	
12.	272 W. 96th St.,Tailor	
13.	104 W. 96th St.,Tailor	
14.	747 Amsterdam Ave.,Tailor	
15.	767 Amsterdam Ave.,Barber	
16.	786 Amsterdam Ave.,Tailor	
17.	S. S. W. 98th St., 125 Ft. W. of Broadway,Booth	
18.	S. S. W. 101st St., 75 Ft. W. of West End Ave.,Booth	
19.	813 Amsterdam Ave.,Shoes	
20.	780 Amsterdam Ave.,Barber	
21.	65 W. 97th St.,Residence	
22.	S. W. 99th St.,Vacant	

ELECTION NOTICE.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
23.	60 W. 101st St.,Shoes	
24.	124 W. 101st St.,Tailor	
25.	101st St., E. Amsterdam Ave., Kintergarten Ent.,P. S. 179	
26.	1024 St. E. Amsterdam Ave., Gymnasium Ent.,P. S. 179	
27.	74 W. 103rd St.,Vacant	
28.	15 W. 102nd St.,Shoes	
29.	20 W. 104th St.,Vacant	
30.	Cor. 104th St. & Amst. Ave., Exit on W. 104th St.,P. S. 84	
31.	Cor. 104th St. & Amst. Av., Exit 2 on Amst. Ave.,P. S. 84	
32.	63 W. 106th St.,Upholsterer	
33.	150 Manhattan Ave.,Tailor	

Eighteenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	228 E. 57th St., Lobby Entrance,P. S. 59	
2.	228 E. 57th St., Girls' Entrance,P. S. 59	
3.	1,082 2nd Av.,Shoes	
4.	1,056 1st Av.,Barber	
5.	1,074 1st Av.,Shoes	
6.	1,132 1st Av.,Barber	
7.	1,178 2nd Av.,Bird Store	
8.	1,156 2nd Av.,Barber	
9.	220 E. 63rd St., Girls' Entrance,P. S. 174	
10.	220 E. 63rd St., Annex Entrance,P. S. 174	
11.	1,159 3rd Av.,Tailor	
12.	360 St. E. of 1st Av., West Entrance to Annex,P. S. 158	
13.	1,277 1st Av.,Florist	
14.	E. 66th St., E. of 1st Av., East Entrance to Annex,P. S. 158	
15.	511 E. 62d St.,Settlement House	
16.	1,314 2nd Av.,Shoemaker	
17.	1,181 3rd Av.,Barber	
18.	1,191 3rd Av.,Barber	
19.	1,236 E. 72nd St.,Shoe Cleaning	
20.	Cor. E. 70th St. & 1st Av., Girls' Primary Entrance,P. S. 183	
21.	Cor. E. 70th St. & 1st Av., Boys' Entrance on 1st Av.,P. S. 83	
22.	1,381 Avenue A,Dressmaker	
23.	305 E. 72nd St.,Undertaker	
24.	345 E. 73rd St.,Undertaker	

Nineteenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	S. W. 102nd St., 50 Ft. W. of West End Av.,Booth	
2.	872 Amsterdam Ave.,Tailor	
3.	910 Amsterdam Ave.,Barber	
4.	2,744 Broadway,Pictures	
5.	948 Amsterdam Ave.,Barber	
6.	252 W. 109th St.,Laundry	
7.	74 W. 108th St.,Laundry	
8.	70 W. 109th St.,Laundry	
9.	101 W. 108th St.,Plumber	
10.	W. 108th St., Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Av., N. Ent. P. S. 165	
11.	261 W. 109th St.,Barber	
12.	N. S. W. 110th St., 150 Ft. E. of Broadway,Vacant	
13.	W. 110th St., Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Av., Main Ent. P. S. 165	
14.	516 W. 113th St.,Tailor	
15.	S. S. W. 112th St. 200 Ft. W. of Amsterdam Ave.,Booth	
16.	N. S. W. 110th St., 100 Ft. E. of Amsterdam Ave.,Booth	
17.	1,092 Amsterdam Ave.,Laundry	
18.	W. 113th St.,Tailor	
19.	S. S. W. 115th St., 125 Ft. E. River-side Drive,Booth	
20.	N. W. Cor. W. 119th St. & Claremont Ave.,Office	
21.	2,969 Broadway,Tailor	
22.	3,155 Broadway,Barber	
23.	3,207 Broadway,Laundry	
24.	Cor. W. 129th St. & Amsterdam Ave., So. Ent. on Amsterdam Ave.,P. S. 48	
25.	Cor. W. 129th St. & Amsterdam Ave., W. Ent. on W. 129th St.,P. S. 48	
26.	1,485 Amsterdam Ave.,Barber	
27.	3,099 Broadway,Tailor	
28.	3,483 Broadway,Barber	
29.	3,489 Broadway,Dry Cleaning	

Twenty-second Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	E. 82nd St., bet. 1st & 2nd Aves., Boys' Ent.,P. S. 190	
2.	E. 82nd St., bet. 1st & 2nd Aves., Girls' Ent.,P. S. 190	
3.	1,568 Avenue A,Barber	
4.	1,588 Avenue A,Bakery	
5.	1,604 Avenue A,Carpets	
6.	1,608 1st Av.,Florist	
7.	355 E. 84th St.,Barber	
8.	204 E. 84th St.,Barber	
9.	203 E. 85th St.,Plumber	
10.	1804 E. 87th St.,Barber	
11.	1st Ave., 85th & 86th Sts., Boys' Ent. on E. 86th St.,P. S. 77	
12.	1st Ave., 85th & 86th Sts., Girls' Ent. on E. 85th St.,P. S. 77	
13.	1,612 Avenue A,Carpenter	
14.	501 E. 87th St.,Barber	
15.	447 E. 87th St.,Tailor	
16.	1,671 2nd Ave.,Barber	
17.	1,690 E. 88th St., Girls' Ent., P. S. 50	
18.	330 E. 88th St., Boys' Ent., P. S. 50	
19.	1,701 1st Ave.,Oil Cloth	
20.	E. 88th St., E. of 1st Ave., West Ent.,P. S. 96	
21.	E. 88th St., E. of 1st Ave., East Ent.,P. S. 96	
22.	1,744 1st Ave.,Tailor	
23.	1,727 1st Ave.,Toys	
24.	1,734 2nd Ave.,Tailor	

Twenty-third Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	2,321 7th Av.,Tailor	
2.	2,371 7th Av.,Laundry	
3.	615 Lenox Av.,Tailor	
4.	2,401 7th Av.,Barber	
5.	635 Lenox Av.,Bakery	
6.	275 W. 141st St.,Barber	
7.	313 W. 142nd St.,Barber	
8.	2,444 7th Av.,Barber	
9.	2,453 7th Av.,Barber	
10.	675 Lenox Av.,Tailor	
11.	2,465 7th Av.,Barber	
12.	206 W. 144th St.,Barber	
13.	271 W. 146th St.,Carriages	
14.	227 W. 145th St.,Undertaker	
15.	W. 147th St., Bet. 7th & 8th Avs., E. Entrance on Court,P. S. 90	
16.	W. 148th St., Bet. 7th & 8th Avs., W. Entrance on Court,P. S. 90	
17.	2,650 8th Av.,Barber	
18.	2,789 8th Av.,Barber	
19.	2,845 8th Av.,Bakery	
20.	2,903 8th Av.,Confectionery	
21.	102 Bradhurst Av.,Barber	
22.	356 W. 145th St.,Barber	
23.	1,705 Amsterdam Av.,Barber	
24.	1,707 Amsterdam Av.,Barber	
25.	119 Hamilton Place,Barber	
26.	144 Hamilton Place,Laundry	
27.	528 W. 146th St.,Barber	
28.	W. 148th St., Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Av., Ent. on Court,P. S. 186	
29.	W. 146th St., Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Av., E. Ent on Court,P. S. 186	
30.	748 St. Nicholas Av.,Cigars	
31.	1,775 Amsterdam Av.,Tailor	
32.	1,782 Amsterdam Av.,Barber	
33.	1,768 Amsterdam Av.,Umbrellas	
34.	3,802 Broadway,Bar

ELECTION NOTICE.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

dam ave. and W. 66th st. to the corner of West End ave. and W. 67th st.

Fourteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 84th st. and Columbus ave. to the corner of W. 85th st. and Central Park W., Central Park W., W. 83rd st. and Columbus ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Central Park W., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 85th st. and Central Park W. to the corner of W. 84th st. and Columbus ave., and Columbus ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 26th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 25th st. and 1st ave., 1st ave., E. 24th st. and 2nd ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 29th st., East River, E. 23rd st. and 1st ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 28th st., 1st ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 25th st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 26th st. and 2nd ave., and 2nd ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 27th st., 2nd ave., E. 26th st. and 3rd ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 29th st., 3rd ave., E. 28th st., 2nd ave., E. 27th st. and Lexington ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 30th st., 2nd ave., E. 28th st. and 3rd ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 30th st., East River, E. 29th st., 1st ave., E. 28th st. and 2nd ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 31st st., East River, E. 30th st. and 2nd ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 31st st., 2nd ave., E. 30th st., 3rd ave., E. 29th st. and Lexington ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within E. 34th st. and 3rd ave., E. 31st st. and Lexington ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 33d st., 2nd ave., E. 31st st. and 3rd ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 33d st., East River, E. 31st st. and 2nd ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 35th st. to the corner of 1st ave. and E. 34th st., to 34th st., East River, E. 33rd st. and 2nd ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 35th st., 2nd ave., E. 33rd st. and 3rd ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 36th st., East River, E. 34th st., a diagonal line from the corner of 1st ave. and E. 34th st. to the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 35th st., E. 35th st. and 3rd ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 37th st., East River, E. 36th st. and 3rd ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 38th st., East River, E. 37th st. and 3rd ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within E. 39th st., East River, E. 38th st. and 3rd ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within E. 40th st., Prospect place, E. 41st st., East River, E. 39th st. and 3rd ave.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within E. 42nd st., 3rd ave., E. 41st st., Prospect place, E. 40th st. and Lexington ave.

The 23rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 42nd st., Prospect place, E. 43rd st., East River, E. 41st st. and 3rd ave.

Fifteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 65th st., Columbus Ave., W. 64th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 67th st., Columbus ave., W. 65th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 68th st., Broadway, W. 67th st. and West End ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 71st st., West End ave., W. 67th st. and Hudson River.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 70th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 68th st. and West End ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 70th st., Broadway, W. 69th st., Central Park W., W. 67th st., Broadway, W. 68th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 72nd st., Columbus ave., W. 70th st., Central Park W., W. 69th st. and Broadway.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 71st st., Columbus ave., W. 70th st., Central Park W., W. 69th st. and Broadway.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 72nd st., Columbus ave., W. 71st st., Broadway, W. 70th st. and West End ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 75th st., West End ave., W. 74th st., Broadway, W. 72nd st., West End ave., W. 71st st. and Hudson River.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 74th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 72nd st. and Broadway.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 75th st., Columbus ave., W. 74th st., Central Park W., W. 74th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 77th st., Central Park W., W. 75th st., Columbus ave., W. 75th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 77th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 75th st., Broadway, W. 74th st., West End ave. and W. 75th st. and Hudson River.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within W. 79th st., Broadway, W. 78th st., Columbus ave., W. 77th st. and West End ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within W. 82nd st., Riverside drive, West 81st st., Broadway, W. 80th st., West End ave., W. 77th st. and Hudson River.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 81st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 78th st., Broadway, W. 79th st., West End ave., W. 80th st. and Broadway.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 80th st., Columbus ave., W. 81st st., Central Park W., W. 77th st., Columbus ave., W. 78th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within W. 82nd st., Columbus ave., W. 81st st., Central Park W., W. 78th st., Columbus ave., W. 79th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within W. 80th st., West End ave., W. 78th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 77th st. and Broadway.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within W. 82nd st., Columbus ave., W. 81st st., Central Park W., W. 79th st., Columbus ave., W. 80th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 22nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 81st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 79th st., Broadway, W. 80th st., West End ave. and Broadway.

The 23rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 83rd st., Broadway, W. 84th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 81st st., Broadway, W. 82nd st. and West End ave.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within W. 84th st., West End ave., W. 82nd st., Broadway, W. 81st st., Riverside drive, W. 82nd st. and Hudson River.

The 25th Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Broadway, W. 83rd st., West End ave., W. 84th st. and Hudson River.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 85th st., Columbus ave., W. 84th st. and Broadway.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Columbus ave., W. 85th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within W. 88th st., Columbus ave., W. 86th st. and Broadway.

The 29th Election District is bounded by and within W. 88th st., West End ave., W. 86th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 87th st., Broadway, W. 88th st. and Hudson River.

The 30th Election District is bounded by and within W. 90th st., Columbus ave., W. 88th st. and West End ave.

The 31st Election District is bounded by and within W. 90th st., Columbus ave., W. 89th st. and Hudson River.

The 32nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Columbus ave., W. 90th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 33rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Broadway, W. 92nd st., Columbus ave., W. 91st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 90th st. and Hudson River.

The 34th Election District is bounded by and within W. 94th st., Columbus ave., W. 92nd st. and Broadway.

Sixteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 86th st., 2nd ave., E. 42nd st. and Lexington ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within 46th st., 3rd ave., E. 45th st., 2nd ave., E. 44th st. and Lexington ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 45th st., East River, E. 43rd st., Prospect place, E. 42nd st. and 2nd ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 47th st., 1st ave., E. 48th st., East River, E. 45th st. and 2nd ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 48th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of 1st ave. and E. 47th st., 1st ave., E. 48th st., 2nd ave., 2nd ave., E. 45th st. and 3rd ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 48th st., 3rd ave., E. 47th st., a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 47th st. to the corner of 3rd ave. and E. 46th st. and Lexington ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Lexington ave. and E. 48th st. to the corner of 3rd ave. and E. 49th st., E. 49th st. 2nd ave., E. 47th st., 3rd ave. and E. 48th st.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 50th st., 2nd ave., E. 49th st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 49th st. and 3rd ave to the corner of E. 48th st. and Lexington ave., and Lexington ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 50th st. to the corner of 1st ave. and E. 49th st., E. 49th st., East River, E. 48th st., 1st ave., E. 47th st. and 2nd ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 50th st., 1st ave., E. 51st st., East River, E. 49th st. and a diagonal line from the corner of E. 51st st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 50th st. and 2nd ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 51st st., 1st ave., E. 50th st. and 3rd ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within E. 52nd st., 2nd ave., E. 51st st., 3rd ave., E. 50th st. and Lexington ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 52nd st., East River, E. 51st st. and 2nd ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 53rd st., East River, E. 52nd st. and 2nd ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 55th st. and 3rd ave. to the corner of E. 54th st. and 2nd ave., 2nd ave., E. 52nd st. and 3rd ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 56th st., 3rd ave., E. 52nd st. and Lexington ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 56th st., 1st ave., E. 55th st., 2nd ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 55th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 56th st. and 3rd ave., and 3rd ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 55th st., 1st ave., E. 53rd st. and 2nd ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 56th st., East River, E. 53rd st. and 1st ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within the entire island of Blackwells Island.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Seventeenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 59th st., Central Park W., W. 61st st., Broadway, W. 60th st. and Columbus ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 61st st., Central Park W., W. 59th st. and Columbus ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 63d st., Central Park W., W. 61st st. and Columbus ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 63d st., Central Park W., W. 62nd st. and Columbus ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 64th st., Central Park W., W. 63d st. and Columbus ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 66th st., Central Park W., W. 64th st. and Columbus ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 67th st., Central Park W., W. 66th st. and Columbus ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 95th st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 94th st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave., W. 97th st., Central Park W., and W. 95th st.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 95th st., Columbus ave., W. 94th st., Broadway, 93rd st. and West End ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 92d st., West End ave., W. 93d st., Broadway, W. 91st st. and Hudson River.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., West End ave., W. 92d st. and Broadway.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 94th st., West End ave., W. 92d st. and Broadway.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 96th st., Columbus ave., W. 94th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 96th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 94th st., Broadway, W. 95th st. and West End ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within W. 98th st., Columbus ave., W. 96th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within W. 98th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 96th st., Broadway, W. 97th st. and West End ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 100th st., Broadway, W. 99th st., Amsterdam ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 98th st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 97th st. and Broadway, Broadway, W. 98th st. and West End ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 99th st., West End ave., W. 98th st., Broadway, W. 97th st. and Hudson River.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within W. 101st st., a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 101st st., to the corner of W. 100th st. and Amsterdam ave., West End ave., W. 99th st. and Hudson River.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 100th st. and Broadway to the corner of W. 99th st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave., W. 100th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within W. 101st st., Columbus ave., W. 100th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within W. 103d st., Central Park W., W. 101st st. and Columbus ave.

The 23d Election District is bounded by and within W. 103d st., Central Park W., W. 102d st. and Columbus ave.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within W. 104th st., Central Park W., W. 103d st. and Columbus ave.

The 25th Election District is bounded by and within W. 104th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 103d st. and Columbus ave.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 106th st., Central Park W., W. 104th st. and Columbus ave.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 106th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 104th st. and Columbus ave.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within W. 107th st., Central Park W., W. 106th st. and Columbus ave.

Eighteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 59th st., 2nd ave., E. 56th st. and 3rd ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within E. 57th st., 1st ave., E. 56th st. and 2nd ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 58th st., 1st ave., E. 57th st. and 2nd ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 58th st., East River, E. 56th st. and 1st ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 59th st., East River, E. 58th st. and 2nd ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 63d st., Ave. A, E. 64th st., East River, E. 59th st. and 1st ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 62nd st., 1st ave., E. 59th st., 3rd ave., E. 60th st. and Lexington ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 62nd st., 2nd ave., E. 60th st. and 3rd ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 62nd st., 1st ave., E. 62nd st. and 3rd ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 65th st., 1st ave., E. 63rd st. and 3rd ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 68th st., 2nd ave., E. 65th st., and 3rd ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 66th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 67th st. and 1st ave., 1st ave., E. 65th st. and 2nd ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 69th st., 1st ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 67th st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 68th st. and 2nd ave., and 2nd ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 68th st., Ave. A, E. 69th st., East River, E. 64th st., Ave. A, E. 65th st. and 1st ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., Ave. A, E. 71st st., East River, E. 69th st., Ave. A, E. 68th st. and 1st ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., 1st ave., E. 69th st. and 2nd ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 69th st. and 3rd ave. to the corner of E. 70th st. and 2nd ave., 2nd ave., E. 68th st. and 3rd ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., 3rd ave., E. 71st st., 2nd ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd ave and E. 70th st. to the corner of 3rd ave. and E. 69th st., E. 69th st. and Lexington ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 73rd st., 2nd ave., E. 71st st. and 3rd ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 72nd st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 71st st. and 1st ave., 1st ave., E. 70th st. and 2nd ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within W. 72nd st., East River, E. 71st st., Ave. A, E. 70th st. and 1st ave.

The 22nd Election District is bounded by and within E. 73rd st., East River, E. 72nd st. and 1st ave.

The 23rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 73rd st., 1st ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 71st st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 72nd st. and 2nd ave., and 2nd ave.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within E. 74th st., 1st ave., E. 73rd st. and 2nd ave.

Nineteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 106th st., West End ave., W. 102d st., Broadway, W. 101st st. and Hudson River.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within W. 103d st., Amsterdam ave., W. 101st st., Broadway, W. 102d st. and West End ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within W. 104th st., Broadway, W. 105th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 103d st. and West End ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 106th st., Amsterdam ave., 105th st., Broadway, W. 104th st. and West End ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 107th st., Broadway, W. 106th st., corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 107th st. to the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 106th st., W. 106th st. and West End ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 108th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 107th st., West End ave., W. 106th st., and Hudson River.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 108th st., Central Park West, W. 107th st., Columbus ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 106th st. to the corner of W. 107th st. and Amsterdam ave., and Amsterdam ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., Central Park West, W. 108th st. and Columbus ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 109th st., Columbus ave., W. 108th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., Broadway, W. 109th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 108th st. and Hudson River.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., Columbus ave., W. 109th st. and Broadway.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 111th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 109th st. and Broadway.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 113th st., Broadway, W. 110th st. and Hudson River.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 113th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 112th st. and Broadway.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within W. 112th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 113th st., Morningside drive, W. 110th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 117th st. to the corner of Morningside drive and W. 116th st., across Morningside Park, Morningside drive, W. 110th st., Morningside drive, W. 113th st., and Amsterdam Av.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Amsterdam ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 113th st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 114th st. and Broadway, and Broadway.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 114th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 114th st. and Broadway to the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 113th st., W. 113th st. and Hudson River.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within W. 116th st., Broadway, W. 114th st. and Hudson River.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Broadway, W. 116th st. and Hudson River.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within a line running from the Hudson River across Riverside Park and between 528 and 528 Riverside drive, through Fairview court, 175 Claremont ave. and between 526 and 528 Riverside drive, through Riverside Park and Hudson River.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within W. 127th st., Broadway, W. 125th st., a line running through Fairview court, 175 Claremont ave. and between 526 and 528 Riverside drive, through Riverside Park and Hudson River.

The 23d Election District is bounded by and within W. 133d st., Old Broadway, W. 130th st., Broadway, W. 127th st. and Hudson River.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within W. 133d st., Amsterdam ave., W. 131st st. and Old Broadway.

The 25th Election District is bounded by and within W. 131st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 130th st., Convent ave., W. 133d st. and Broadway.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 128th st., Convent ave., Morningside ave., W. 125th st., Manhattan st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 130th st., Old Broadway, Lawrence st., Amsterdam ave., W. 126th st. and Broadway.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within W. 132nd st. and Amsterdam ave., Columbus ave., W. 126th st. and Broadway.

The 29th Election District is bounded by and within W. 125th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 124th st. and Broadway.

The 30th Election District is bounded by and within W. 125th st., Manhattan st., Morningside ave., W. 124th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 31st Election District is bounded by and within W. 124th st., Amsterdam ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 122d st. to the corner of W. 123d st. and Broadway, and Broadway.

The 32d Election District is bounded by and within W. 124th st., Morningside ave., across Morningside Park at W. 120th st., Morningside drive, across Morningside Park at W. 116th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 116th st. and Morningside drive to the corner of Central Park W. and W. 98th st. to the corner of W. 99th st. and Columbus ave.

The 33d Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Manhattan ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Manhattan ave. and W. 118th St. to the corner of W. 117th st. and Morningside ave., and Morningside ave.

The 34th Election District is bounded by and within W. 116th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 117th st. and Morningside ave. to the corner of W. 118th st., and Manhattan ave., Manhattan ave., W. 118th st. and Morningside ave.

The 35th Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Manhattan ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Manhattan ave. and W. 118th St. to the corner of W. 117th st. and Morningside ave., and Morningside ave.

The 36th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 117th st. and Morningside ave. to the corner of W. 118th st. and Manhattan ave., Manhattan ave., W. 118th st. and Morningside ave.

The 37th Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Manhattan ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Manhattan ave. and W. 118th St. to the corner of W. 117th st. and Morningside ave., and Morningside ave.

The 38th Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Manhattan ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Manhattan ave. and W. 118th St. to the corner of W. 117th st. and Morningside ave., and Morningside ave.

The 39th Election District is bounded by and within W. 116th st., Broadway, W. 114th st. and Hudson River.

The 40th Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Broadway, W. 116th st. and Hudson River.

The 41st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 115th st. and 7th ave., 7th ave., and a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 113th st., the corner of 8th ave. and W. 114th st., 8th ave., W. 114th st., to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 113th st., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th ave. and W. 114th st. to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 112th st. and 8th ave., and 8th ave.

The 42d Election District is bounded by and within W. 114th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 113th st. and Manhattan ave. to the corner of W. 112th st. and 8th ave., 8th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 112th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of W. 111th st. and Manhattan ave., Manhattan ave., W. 112th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 43d Election District is bounded by and within W. 107th st., Manhattan ave., W. 105th st., Central Park W., W. 104th st. and Columbus ave.

The 44th Election District is bounded by and within W. 107th st., Central Park W., W. 106th st. and Columbus ave.

Eighteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 59th st., 2nd ave., E. 56th st. and 3rd ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within E. 57th st., 1st ave., E. 56th st. and 2nd ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 58th st., 1st ave., E. 57th st. and 2nd ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 58th st., East River, E. 56th st. and 1st ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 59th st., East River, E. 58th st. and 2nd ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 63d st., Ave. A, E. 64th st., East River, E. 59th st. and 1st ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 62nd st., 1st ave., E. 59th st., 3rd ave., E. 60th st. and Lexington ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 62nd st., 2nd ave., E. 60th st. and 3rd ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 62nd st., 1st ave., E. 62nd st. and 3rd ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 65th st., 1st ave., E. 63rd st. and 3rd ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 68th st., 2nd ave., E. 65th st., and 3rd ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 66th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 67th st. and 1st ave., 1st ave., E. 65th st. and 2nd ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 69th st., 1st ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 67th st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 68th st. and 2nd ave., and 2nd ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 68th st., Ave. A, E. 69th st., East River, E. 64th st., Ave. A, E. 65th st. and 1st ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., Ave. A, E. 71st st., East River, E. 69th st., Ave. A, E. 68th st. and 1st ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., 1st ave., E. 69th st. and 2nd ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 69th st. and 3rd ave. to the corner of E. 70th st. and 2nd ave., 2nd ave., E. 68th st. and 3rd ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., 3rd ave., E. 71st st., 2nd ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd ave and E. 70th st. to the corner of 3rd ave. and E. 69th st., E. 69th st. and Lexington ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 73rd st., 2nd ave., E. 71st st. and 3rd ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 72nd st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 71st st. and 1st ave., 1st ave., E. 70th st. and 2nd ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within W. 72nd st., East River, E. 71st st., Ave. A, E. 70th st. and 1st ave.

The 22nd Election District is bounded by and within E. 73rd st., East River, E. 72nd st. and 1st ave.

The 23rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 73rd st., 1st ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 71st st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 72nd st. and 2nd ave., and 2nd ave.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within E. 74th st., 1st ave., E. 73rd st. and 2nd ave.

Nineteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 106th st., West End ave., W. 102d st., Broadway, W. 101st st. and Hudson River.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within W. 103d st., Amsterdam ave., W. 101st st., Broadway, W. 102d st. and West End ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within W. 104th st., Broadway, W. 105th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 103d st. and West End ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 106th st., Amsterdam ave., 105th st., Broadway, W. 104th st. and West End ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 107th st., Broadway, W. 106th st., corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 107th st. to the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 106th st., W. 106th st. and West End ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 108th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 107th st., West End ave., W. 106th st., and Hudson River.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 108th st., Central Park West, W. 107th st., Columbus ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 106th st. to the corner of W. 107th st. and Amsterdam ave., and Amsterdam ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., Central Park West, W. 108th st. and Columbus ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 109th st., Columbus ave., W. 108th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., Broadway, W. 109th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 108th st. and Hudson River.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., Columbus ave., W. 109th st. and Broadway.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 111th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 109th st. and Broadway.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 113th st., Broadway, W. 110th st. and Hudson River.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 113th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 112th st. and Broadway.

The 15th Election District is bounded by

ELECTION NOTICE.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 128th st. to the corner of 7th ave., thence a diagonal line to the corner of W. 127th st. and Lenox ave., W. 127th st. and 8th ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 128th st., 8th ave., W. 127th st. and a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 127th st. to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 128th st.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 129th st., a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 129th st. to the corner of 5th ave. and W. 128th st., W. 128th st. and 7th ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within 7th ave., W. 128th st., 8th ave. to the corner of W. 129th st., thence a diagonal line to the corner of W. 130th st. and 7th ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 131st st., 7th ave. to the corner of W. 130th st., thence a diagonal line to the corner of W. 129th st. and 8th ave., and 8th ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 131st st., Lenox ave., W. 129th st. and 7th ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 131st st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 128th st. and 5th ave. to the corner of W. 129th st. and Lenox ave., and Lenox ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 133d st., 7th ave., W. 131st st. and Lenox ave., and 7th ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 133d st., Lenox ave., W. 131st st., and 8th ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within W. 132nd st., Lenox ave., W. 131st st., and 8th ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within W. 133d st., 8th ave., W. 130th st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 133d st., 8th ave., W. 130th st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 133d st., 8th ave., W. 130th st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within W. 134th st., Lenox ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 133d st. and Lenox ave. to the corner of W. 132nd st. and 8th ave., and 8th ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 134th st. to the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 133d st., a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 133d st. to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 132nd st., and 7th ave., and 7th ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 134th st. to the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 133d st., W. 133d st., 5th ave., and W. 134th st.

The 22nd Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 135th st. to the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 134th st., Lenox ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 135th st. to the corner of W. 134th st. and 7th ave., and 7th ave.

The 23d Election District is bounded by and within W. 135th st., 7th ave., W. 134th st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within W. 136th st. to the corner of Lenox ave., thence a diagonal line to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 135th st., W. 135th st. and 7th ave.

The 25th Election District is bounded by and within W. 140th st., 8th ave., W. 136th st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 138th st., 7th ave., W. 136th st. and 8th ave.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 140th st., 8th ave., W. 138th st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 140th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of W. 141st st. and 7th ave., 7th ave. and W. 140th st.

The 29th Election District is bounded by and within W. 141st st., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 141st st. to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 140th st., to the corner of W. 140th st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 30th Election District is bounded by and within W. 138th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 140th st., Convent ave., W. 135th st. and Broadway.

The 31st Election District is bounded by and within W. 134th st., Convent ave., W. 135th st., St. Nicholas ave., W. 130th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 32d Election District is bounded by and within W. 135th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 130th st. and Broadway.

The 33d Election District is bounded by and within W. 135th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 136th st., Convent ave., W. 134th st. and Broadway.

The 34th Election District is bounded by and within W. 135th st., St. Nicholas ave., W. 136th st., Broadway, W. 134th st. and Hudson River.

The 35th Election District is bounded by and within W. 137th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 135th st. and Broadway, Broadway, W. 136th st. and Hudson River.

The 36th Election District is bounded by and within W. 138th st., Broadway, a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 137th st. to W. 138th st. and Hudson River, and Hudson River.

The 37th Election District is bounded by and within W. 139th st., Broadway, a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 138th st. to the corner of Hamilton place and W. 140th st., W. 140th st. and Amsterdam ave., W. 138th st. and Broadway.

The 38th Election District is bounded by and within W. 141st st., Convent ave., W. 140th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 140th st. and Hamilton place to the corner of W. 139th st. and Broadway, and Broadway.

The 39th Election District is bounded by and within W. 141st st., Broadway, W. 139th st. and Hudson River.

Twenty-second Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 83d st., 1st ave., E. 82d st. and 2d ave.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within E. 83d st., Ave. A, E. 82d st. and 1st ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within E. 83d st., East River, E. 82d st. and 1st ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 84th st., East End ave., E. 83d st. and Ave. A.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 85th st., East End ave., E. 86th st., East River, E. 83d st., East End ave., E. 84th st. and Ave. A.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 85th st., 1st ave. to the corner of E. 84th st. and 1st ave., and 1st ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 1st ave. and E. 85th st. to the corner of E. 84th st. and 2d ave., and 2d ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 86th st., 2d ave., E. 84th st. and 3d ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 86th st., East River, E. 85th st. and 1st ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 88th st., 1st ave., E. 86th st. and 2d ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 88th st., 2d ave., E. 86th st. and 3d ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 89th st., East River, E. 88th st. and 1st ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 89th st., 1st ave., E. 88th st. and 2d ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 90th st., 2d ave., E. 88th st. and 3d ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 90th st., East River, E. 89th st. and 1st ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within E. 91st st., 1st ave., E. 90th st. and 2d ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 91st st., 2d ave., E. 90th st. and 3d ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 92d st., East River, E. 91st st. and 1st ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 92d st., 1st ave., E. 91st st. and 2d ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 92d st., 2d ave., E. 91st st. and 3d ave.

The 20th Election

SALES AND LEASES IN REALTY FIELD

Apartment Purchase for Investment in the Washington Heights Section.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE BUYERS

Waterfront Sale on Staten Island—Good Suburban Market—Many Leases Closed.

Owing to the holiday features of the day, yesterday the Register's office was closed and no transfers or mortgages of property were recorded. The Vesey Street Auction Room was also closed.

There were, however, several Manhattan and suburban deals, among the former being some private houses. In the Washington Heights section the five-story flat at 454 West 146th Street, 25 by 100, between Convent and Amsterdam Avenues, was sold by the Duross Company for the Malex Realty Corporation to a client for investment.

Buyers for Private Dwelling.

Wertheim & Clear sold for the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., as Executor of the Estate of Sarah A. Knight, the four-story and basement Columbia College Leasehold, 46 West Forty-ninth Street, on lot 16.4 by 100.5. The purchaser contemplates converting the building into small non-housekeeping suites, for which there has been a large demand in this section.

Slawson & Hobbs sold for John Barbey the four-story American basement dwelling 239 West 100th Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue, on a lot 15 by 65 by 100, to a client for occupancy.

The Duross Company sold 1 and 3 West 119th Street, adjoining the corner of Fifth Avenue, two three-story and basement private dwellings to an investor for Gertrude T. Fay.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates sold 697 President Street, west of Sixth Avenue, a two-story and basement brownstone dwelling recently modernized, 17.9 by 45, on lot 17.9 by 95, to Charles E. Shaughness, for occupancy.

Also 1120 Fifty-first Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, a two-story and cellar semi-detached, brick, one family dwelling, with brick garage, on lot 20 by 100, to A. Ryckoff. Frederick J. Getreu negotiated the sale.

Gertrude T. Fay sold to a client of the Duross Company the northwest corner of Farragut Road and Kenmore Place, Flatbush section of Brooklyn, a large Colonial residence, on a plot 50 by 100, to a client, who will occupy it.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company, a plot 40 by 100, on Kinsey Avenue, to Robert D. Maillard, for improvement.

New Jersey.

Clark T. Chambers has sold for Thomas W. Rourke his residence at 87 Chestnut Avenue, West Orange, comprising house and two acres of ground, to J. A. Ulrich of Manhattan.

The Batson Farm Agency sold the Miramonte farm of eighty-seven acres at Stelton, two miles from New Brunswick, said to be one of the finest farms in Middlesex County, to J. Freeman. The property was held at $35,000.

The New York Suburban Land Company sold at Garwood a plot, 40 by 100 feet, on Myrtle Avenue, to Mrs. Bessie G. Young.

Staten Island Waterfront Sold.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold to a client the property of the Suburban Investment Company, fronting on Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, Staten Island, and extending north to the pierhead line on Kill van Kull.

The plot is about 100 by 400 feet, and lies on either side of the tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It is understood that the property will be improved with a pier extending out to the main channel.

Westchester County.

E. Bright Wilson of Van Cortland Park Avenue, Park Hill, Yonkers, bought a plot of land, 30 feet front, adjoining the north of his residence at 509 Van Cortland Park Avenue. The acquisition of Wilson's latest purchase gives him a frontage of over 100 feet. Thomas S. Burke negotiated the sale.

The Bronx Enterprise Company, Inc., has recently bought seven lots on Storer Avenue and Fraser Street, Johnson Road, and is erecting three private dwellings.

Fish & Marvin sold for James Brite a plot on Brite Avenue, at Scarsdale, to the Wilson-Veeder Company of Schenectady, N. Y. It is the purchaser's intention to improve the property in the near future.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company leased the store, basement, and first loft at 50 Lispenard Street to McElwain, Morse & Rogers for a long term of years. This lease completes the rental of the buildings 49 Walker Street and 50 Lispenard Street, recently altered by clients of the Noyes Company.

M. Rosenthal Company has leased for the Wendell estate the store and basement at 47 Sixth Avenue for a term of years to George Aronof.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., leased furnished for the Winter to James Byrne, of the law firm of Byrne & Cutcheon, for J. Sanford Barnes, representing the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, his 30-foot modern residence at 10 East Seventy-ninth Street. The house was held at $15,000.

Pease & Elliman have rented furnished for Mrs. D. B. Van Emburgh the four-story and basement 19-foot dwelling at 30 East Thirty-eighth Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, to J. Digby Maitland. Also leased for Robert L. Hoguet to N. W. Vanderhoef the four-story and basement 17-foot dwelling at 47 East Ninety-second Street, between Madison and Park Avenues.

Shaw & Co. have leased for John A. Tackaberry the three-story and basement dwelling 1,921 Madison Avenue to Adolph W. Lewando.

The Houghton Company has leased for Gideon E. Fountain the three-story and basement dwelling 114 West Ninety-first Street to M. L. Kellett.

Lewis B. Preston, Inc., has leased for J. Mayhew Wainwright his house on Grace Church Street, Rye, N. Y., for a term of years to M. Rutgers Barnewall.

Water Meters in Tenements.

Delos F. Wilcox, Deputy Commissioner of the city's Water Department, will address the Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards this evening in Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, on the proposal for installing water meters in tenements. The association is strongly opposed to the plan.

Realty Notes.

William A. Moore, who had charge of the city department's work for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, New York City, for more than ten years, has entered the real estate business with offices at 505 Fifth Avenue.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has been appointed agent in charge of an Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank building and all the real estate holdings of the institution.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

61st St, 448 West, s, 225.5 ft e of 10th Av, 24.7x98.9, four-story brick tenement and stores and four-story brick rear tenement; Samuel Kempner against Abraham L. Solomon et al., Action 1; Kurzman, Frankenheimer & Gutman, attorneys, 25 Broad St; Joseph P. Morrissey, referee; due, $15,429.32; taxes, &c., $210.

61st St, 448 West, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25.5x98.9, four-story brick tenement and stores and four-story brick rear tenement; Samuel Kempner against Abraham L. Solomon et al., Action 2; Kurzman, Frankenheimer & Gutman, attorneys; A. Mitchell Leslie, referee; due, $15,429.32; taxes, &c., $215.

Avenue A, 291, n w corner of 18th St, (441 and 443,) 22x90, three and four story brick tenements; Myron Straus against The Dalton et al.; Morrison & Schiff, attorneys, 320 Broadway; Aaron W. Levy, referee; due, $13,038.29; taxes, &c., $340.

By Charles A. Berrian.

43d St, 240 to 246 West, s s, 340 ft e of 8th Av, runs s 100.5x e 20x n 0.1x e 40x s 0.1x e 16.8x n 100.4x w 76.8 to beginning, two four, one three, one five story brick and stone tenements and stores; Realty Mortgage Co. et al. against Scheldna Realty Corp. et al.; Stoddard & Mark, attorneys, 128 Broadway; George W. Collins, referee; due, $14,072.88; taxes, &c., $10.30.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

Eagle Av, 589, w s, 302.8 ft s of Westchester Av, 24.7x120, two-story brick loft and store building; Arthur O. Chesley et al. against James Ferguson et al.; Nathan Bardach, attorney, 38 Park Row; Philip Cohen, referee; due, $752.29; taxes, &c., $1,025; subject to two mortgages aggregating $8,000.

By Joseph & Co.

3d Av, 4,009 to 4,019, w s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 100x128x100x125.2, three and two story brick stores; City Real Estate Co. against 3d Avenue Construction Co. et al. Harold Swain, attorney, 176 Broadway; Harold H. Straus, referee; due, $41,817.71; taxes, &c., $650.

DENY CARRANZA REPORTS.

Mexican Chief Has Not Set Time Limit on Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 12.—The American and Mexican Joint Commission spent two long sessions today considering the border situation, but the secrecy which has prevailed for several days regarding the plan under discussion was maintained. Members of the commission refused to say when the conferences were likely to end. Reports emanating from Carranza officials to the effect that the First Chief had fixed a definite time limit when the Mexican commissioners would be withdrawn, unless an agreement was reached, were denied.

Long reports on the proceedings of the last few days, including outlines of the most favored plans of border patrol, have been wired to the State Department. If a plan is agreed upon, it may not be put into effect for months, because the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition, it is reported, now depends on the action of the Carranza Government against Villa.

The commission may adjourn after reaching an agreement which is not to be put into execution until it appears to the United States that the Carranzistas have handled Villa so effectively that General Pershing may be called back with no danger of serious incursions by Mexican bandits into American territory.

GIVES WAR-END PROPHESY.

Howland Tells Business Men Competition Will Be Bitter.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Forty-three new members were enrolled at the first noonday luncheon of the season of the Paterson Chamber of Commerce at the United States Hotel today. The speaker was Ellis L. Howland of New York City, special representative of the National Industrial Conservation Movement, who talked on "The Industrial Conservation Movement as a Preparedness Movement." He said that Europe's industrial ruin, on account of the war, would mean activity for every business interest in the United States. It would mean also, the speaker said, that American business men would face a new industrial competition, the bitterness of which had never been equalled.

Secretary John J. Fitzgerald announced that actual construction work on the Paterson Industrial Development Building had begun. This movement, carried on entirely by popular stock subscription, included the proposal to erect a monster factory building to house many industries. It was started by the Paterson Chamber of Commerce about a year ago.

FIGHT FOR GIRL'S FREEDOM.

Millie Demarco, Held as "Cranberry King" Bandit, Seeks Writ.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Oct. 12.—A determined effort will be made tomorrow by habeas corpus proceedings to obtain the release of Millie Demarco, the nineteen-year-old Italian girl, who with three men companions is alleged to have been part of the bandit gang which last week attacked the car of Andrew J. Rider, known as the "Cranberry King," killing Perry Rider and wounding three others.

A legal fight is expected, as Governor Brumbaugh has already signed requisition papers to turn the four prisoners over to the Burlington County officials for trial. An unusual feature of the case was the permit granted today by the Philadelphia authorities allowing the Demarco girl to visit her dying mother in the Jefferson Hospital, where by coincidence the wounded members of the Rider party were taken for treatment. The girl's mother, Mrs. Marie Demarco, sobbingly declared the innocence of her daughter.

AEOLIAN HALL RECITALS.

Messrs. Penha, 'Cellist, and Henrion, Pianist, Make Their Appearance.

The daily recitals at Aeolian Hall yesterday were those of Michael Penha, a Dutch violoncellist, who then made his first appearance in this country, in the afternoon, and in the evening of Théo Henrion, pianist, a Belgian, who reached New York by way of Canada, and who has played before here. There were audiences of moderate size at each of these performances.

Mr. Penha showed himself to be an excellent musician and an accomplished performer on his instrument. The interest of his concert suffered a good deal, as the interest of most violoncello recitals must suffer, from the paucity of music written for the instrument that can allure and engross an audience. He played a sonata, with the pianoforte, by Jean Baptiste Bréval, a Frenchman, whose name was probably unfamiliar to most who heard the music; and the quality of the music was sufficient to explain why the name has been blazoned in the hearts of music lovers. It is in a polished and polite late eighteenth or early nineteenth century style, saying little and missing the characteristic quality both of the era which was closing and of that which was dawning. There were also the prelude of Bach's unaccompanied suite in C minor that needs a very persuasive as well as a very skillful artist to insure its acceptance; the first part of Kiengel's concerto, op. 20, 'cellist's music well written for the instrument, though the skill of both composer and player could not make the runs and florid passages seem other than absurd and incongruous; Boellman's safe and sane symphonic variations, and some smaller pieces, including a Scandinavian tune by Percy Grainger and a piece by Mr. Guerrero, who played the accompaniments.

Mr. Penha's technique has finish and accuracy, his style is polished and musical. He plays with sincerity, without affectation; with vigor, and not without some poetical feeling. His tone is ample, though not always beautiful, especially on the lower strings. There was not a little to admire, even though his listeners were not potently stirred.

Mr. Henrion's methods of treating his instrument are somewhat hard and angular; his tone is apt to be metallic, and his readings are not marked by much grace or poetic feeling. There was an abundance of brilliancy and technical proficiency in his playing, but there is more needed than that to give an interpretation of Beethoven's sonata called "Les Adieux, l'Absence et le Retour," or of the "Fantaisiestücke" of Schumann. Besides these he played Liszt's Ballade in B Minor, a group of pieces by Chopin, some transcriptions by himself of pieces by Grétry, an etude by Scriabine, and both books of Brahms's variations on a theme by Paganini.

"Tangled Lives" for the Bramhall.

A drama, entitled "Tangled Lives," will be produced by Butler Davenport late this month at the Bramhall Playhouse. A half of the first month's profits will be donated to a fund for special work in conjunction with the District Attorney's crusade against the white slave traffic. A reception in honor of District Attorney Swann will be given at the theatre next Tuesday afternoon.

Maude to Open in "The Baskers."

When Cyril Maude begins his engagement at the Empire Oct. 30 it will not be in "Jeff," the comedy Michael Morton made from Stephen Leacock's "Sunshine Sketches." The play was tried out in the provinces and found wanting. Instead Mr. Maude will present "The Baskers," a drama originally produced in London by Sir George Alexander.

CATHOLICS GATHER TO HONOR COLUMBUS

Preparedness Is the Keynote of Speeches at Carnegie Hall by Church Leaders.

LOYALTY TO COUNTRY FIRST

Dr. Mulry Says the Church Has Never Been Opposed to Democracy.

Members of the New York Chapter Knights of Columbus, who have annually celebrated Columbus Day since it was made a legal holiday, on March 23, 1909, filled Carnegie Hall last night and heard the great discoverer mentioned in addresses which included "The Catholic Citizen," by the Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Mulry, S. J., President of Fordham University; "American Patriotism," by ex-Assemblyman Aaron J. Levy, and "Christopher Columbus," by ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn. Well-known Catholic clergymen and laymen occupied seats on the stage with the speakers. Among them was Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General, representing Cardinal Farley.

"I believe in preparedness," said Dr. Mulry. "I believe in external preparedness—ships of the best type, and the best guns obtainable, and men who know how to use both. A man with a gun in his hand is not likely to be easily insulted. But beyond that there must be another form of preparedness—the spirit of preparedness, in the hearts and minds of all citizens. This is internal preparedness.

"The Catholic citizen puts into his public life the character which makes for preparedness in two fundamental things: character and the love of law and order. And behind that is the spirit of the Catholic church—the foundation of the spirit of God and the brotherhood of man.

"There are some persons who tell us that it is impossible to be a good American citizen and at the same time be a Roman Catholic; that the Church is opposed to democracy. Why, my friends, the Catholic church is founded on the ideals of democracy! The thought and principle of democracy had their origin in the Catholic church, and there, too, originated the genius of liberty and equality as typified in the ideals of our Government. In no institution outside of the Catholic church are the theory of democratic government and the ideals of liberty and equality and character so well taught."

Mr. Levy said he lived in expectation of the time when there would be a more wholesome respect for the heart of every man for the religion of his fellow man.

"When I was invited to take part in these exercises I had some doubt of my right to be here, but when I recall that five members of Columbus's crew were Jews, and that another Jew, prominent at the Court of Elizabeth, financed that famous expedition of discovery by contributing $250,000, I now believe that I have the best right to be here."

Ex-Governor Glynn, who was introduced as "son of Fordham University," said this of his training there:

"There are two to whom I owe the most for what I am—first, my mother, and second, Fordham. I went to Fordham, a country boy from Kinderhook, with hay in my hair and mud on my shoes. Fordham sent me back home the very form of fashion and the mould of style in city clothes; I learned to wear patent leather shoes, to whistle in German and to sing in French."

The instrumental music was furnished by the orchestra of the De Witt Clinton High School. The vocalists were Eileen Castles, William F. Hooley, and Louis F. West. Edward A. Arnold, Chairman of the New York Chapter Knights of Columbus, presided at the meeting.

N. Y. U. CELEBRATES DAY.

Nearly 4,000 Students Gather on Eighty-fourth Anniversary.

In a speech upon modern America yesterday at New York University during the exercises of the University Day celebration, Chancellor Elmer E. Brown said that "the new America will be built upon university men fashioned of courage, invention and knowledge," and that "New York University is today united not only as a university, but united by the loftiest sentiments of true Americans."

He was followed by Dr. George Alexander, President of the New York University Council, and the four new deans, Marshall S. Brown of the College of Arts and Pure Science, Frank D. Sommer of the School of Law, Samuel A. Brown of the Medical College, and Thomas W. Edmondson of the Graduate School. The students sang the New York University songs and concluded the exercises by singing "The Palisades."

After the exercises the crowd went to the athletic field, where the 'Varsity football team and the scrub combination had a practice game, and an intramural track meet was run off. Nearly 4,000 students of the university were present, representing the nine degree-giving schools and the Newark and Wall Street Divisions. University Day is celebrated annually at New York University on Columbus Day. This was the eighty-fourth anniversary of the institution.

G. M. Cohan's New Play on Oct. 23.

George M. Cohan's new play, "Honest John O'Brien," will be presented at the Cohan & Harris Theatre Monday night, Oct. 23. This is the comedy Mr. Cohan wrote for Chauncey Olcott recently produced in Detroit. Mr. Olcott's rôle is that of a retired gambler. Mr. Olcott does not sing during the course of the play, and it is said to be different in other respects from the type of drama in which the Irish singing comedian has appeared for many years. "The Intruder" will end its engagement at the Cohan & Harris a week from tomorrow night.

BRONX COUNTY CALENDARS.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Mullan, J.—Motion Calendar.

Re Public Service C. (E. 179th St.) Re CNY, (Lorillard Place.)
McBride<Ringelstein. U S Trust Co<Lyons. East River Sav Inst< Singer. Green<Green. Van Horn<Van Horn. Brooks<Brooks. Re CNY, (Waterbury Av.)

Greenberg<Marsh. Paul<Weisenthal. Same<Riger Const Co. North N Y Sav and L Assn<Pletscher Const Co. Cox<Solomon. Urban Rec Co<Valentine.
Scafati<Alvino. Meyer<Meyer. Sullivan<Kelb.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Mullan, J.

Green<De Felippis. Chait<Voron. Repetti<Adams-Flanagan Co.
Grauer<Grauer. Stahl<Moebus.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.

Inq.—23d Ward Bank< Brohmer. Sinn<N Y Herald Co. Kaplan<Mirsky. Scarneo<Zimbaldi. Heidelberger<Klein. Carroll<Int R T. Bedall<Gutterman. Magnus<Royal Jewelry Mfg Co. Mosner<Meurer. Cottingham<Int. R T. O'Brien<Union Ry. Murray<North Sand. Curry<Cen Un Gas.
Abraham<Nas El RR. Layden<Int R T. Koerner<Ernst. Hagan<C H McLawry Marble Co. Gilmour<Union Ry. Gilbert<Davis. Klett<789 Prospect Av Kaplan<B H RR. King<Union Ry Co. Voss<Bradley Cont Co Zarecki<Mason & Hanger. Cuzy<Brauss. Elwell<Campbell.

Highest number reached in regular order 164.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Sachs<Collins.
People<Toarans.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Charles W. Bohmfalk<Elsa E. Schmitt—Henry K. Davis.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—13, Original—The State of Missouri, complainant, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.—Leave granted to file replication herein on motion of counsel for complainant. Motion for leave to file application for appointment of Commissioner submitted for complainant.

386—C. C. Caldwell, as Attorney General, &c., appellant, v. the Sioux Falls Stock Yards Co. et al.; and 413—F. W. Merrick et al., appellants, v. N. W. Halsey & Co. et al.—Suggestion that these cases be heard immediately after the "Ohio Blue Sky" cases, Nos. 433, 439, and 440, submitted for appellees in No. 386.

117—Southern Railway Co., plaintiff, v. B. B. Saunders, administrator, &c.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

453—L. & N. R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. C. L. Croan et al.—Submitted under the twentieth rule for plaintiff and for defendants.

202—Utah Power and Light Co., appellant, v. The United States; and

203—The United States, appellant, v. Utah P. & L. Co.—Argument concluded for Utah Power & Light Co.

204—The Beaver River Power Co., appellant, v. The United States.

205—The United States, appellant, v. The Beaver River Power Co.

206—L. L. Nunn et al, appellants, v. The United States, and

207—The United States, appellant, v. L. L. Nunn et al.—Argument commenced for Beaver River Power Co. and L. L. Nunn, continued for United States, and concluded for Beaver River Power Co. and L. L. Nunn.

69—United States of America, appellant, v. Lehigh Valley R.R. Co. et al.—Argument commenced for appellant.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 13.—Numbers 69, 290, 438, (and 439 and 440,) 212, 372, 340, (and 341,) 452, 386, 413, and 412.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, Hough, JJ.—Room 433 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Hudson Nav Co<Joyce. Gideon<Hinds. Re Conroy. Del, L & W RR<Sound Transp Co. Tide Water Oil Co< Globe Indemnity. Stevenson<Stuart.
Wallenstein<Wallenstein. Undefended divorces: Kleeberg. Hodges. Lundell. Green. Johnson. Lang. Jacoba. Smith. Moore. Arcuni. Allen. Mayeda. Pryor. Farrari. Hampton. Bockser. Levin. Levy. Green. Cohen. Gentile. Antoine. Miller. Wegener. Greenhood. Brucker. Lynch. Mautner. Staples. Daly. Freitag. Stern. Smith. Meyer. Bassman. Greenberg. Friedman. Schwartz. Kellam.
Frohnwitter. Hookings. (General calendar: Blackston<Blackston. Manheimer<Kuhn. Hearn Co<Leissner Co Altkrug<Equit Socy. Edwards Davis, Inc< Broncho Motion Picture Co. Blalock<Russell. Foctor<Reiss. Bellitto<Bellitto. Lynch<O'Reilly. Cushing Perrine Co< Knick I & E Flim. Madison R P & S Co< Schnabel. Dressler<Beard. Katz<CNY. Interboro Sash & Door Co<437 St Mark's Place Co. Feldstein<Columbia Ice Box Co. Lee<Lee. Kohlman<Huntley. Breitman<Breitman. Rogers<Rogers. Breitman<Breitman. Sarenbok<Sarenbok. Richman<Richman. Smith<Levi. Hirsch & Scofield, Inc<Gusmer. Blackbourne<Tarler. Heller<Tressel. Gerber<Halpern. Blauvelt<Bergeron Awning Co. Weber<Weber. Case on.

PART IV.—(June Term continued)—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Conlan<Marsh Case on.

PART IV.—(October Term)—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Goodman<Schlessinger Turia<Stutz. Vickers<Beck. Greenberg<Kane. Higgins No 1<Toledo & Ohio Cent Ry. (2.) J Beck & Sons< Chauncey.
Newcombe<Ostrander. Sawyer<Reid. Brett<Brett. NY Distributing Co< Eckart. C T Willard Co<Rothwell. Higgins<Ashkar.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Monahan<CNY Dooley<Erie RR.
Kingsley<Sill, (2.) Sorgen<B & N RR.

Supplementary calendar at 10 A. M.

Inq—Mozarkiel<Sher. Cuiello<Nat C & C. Hayden<Jacob & Davies, Inc. Fanning<Egner. Muller<Hillenbrand. Farrell<Cons Gas Co. Wright<Levy. Margolies<Cons Gas. Kostlooke<Hoag. Gottlieb<B Q RR. Leishman<Flint. Murphy<Augsbury. Wilson<CNY. Ashkenazy<Benson. Keene<Pape. Weaverson<Frame. Mahern<Smith. Reles<Jeffreys Co.
Dutenhofer<City. Brennan<Schanda. Marks<Blaumer. Wargon<Int R T Co. Ressler<Voikening (2.) Lyne<Lyne Co. Perlmutter<NY Rys. Tuminelli<Tuckman. Salowitz<Nassau RR. Fines<Wall St Taxi. Foley<Rockaway Co. Phelan<Page Motor Co Pellister<Hyman. Galpein<Hoffman. Tapper<Freedman, (2.) Dickstein<Landau. Greenfogel<Goldberg. Muller<I R T, (2.)

Day calendar at 4 P. M. Cases to be assigned to Parts III. and XIII., inclusive.

Hart<I R T. Rudolph<Carleton Co. Kolmer<Stern. Goodman<Rupert, (2.) Egan<US Rty Co. Coot<White. Katsman<Cafe Regence. Nagrodsky<Russian Society. Lings<Addoms. Lieber<Floelich, (2.) Simson<Mattea. Bloom<Bowitz. Gionottoosio<Hotaling. Schura<Esteva. Murray<Page. Holzwarth<B Halle. Bertolino<L V Coal. Rohleder<same. Guntzer<Healy. Graf<B. & C. RR. Madchwitz<Von Gerichten. Lonergan<Laundry. Roth<Tanner. Bernstein<Wallach. Sahn<Jew Press Pub. Masou<42d St. &c, Ry Co. Hess<CNY Rys. Chrissos<M J Power. Janules<same. Qurezky<Rosenstock. Mintz<Weinstein. Jaffe<Bicknell. Nordheim<Kleinberger (2.) Devosky<Reiss R & C Dep<NY Rys Co. Golden<Kanner. Hunt<I R T. Sigree<Bishop. Hyde<Fanning. Shapiro<NY Rys Co. Carellas<Jacks, Inc. Kramer<McCullough. Provenzano<Ferriman & Co. Richman<NY Rys Co. Schoning<CNY. Brode<Col Rty Co. PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Norton<Int R T Co, (2.)
Meyer<Fraenkel. Bottlang<Kalik.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Allen<Riverside Taxi Service.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Baron<Beck. Morine<same.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Ireland<Zimmerman.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Carter<Russell.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Kaplan<B H RR. King<Union Ry Co. Voss<Bradley Cont Co Zarecki<Mason & Hanger. Cuzy<Brauss. Elwell<Campbell.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Dobulowsky<Keruk(2.) Falk<Katz.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Inq.—Kaplan<Levy. Hoerlein<Ehling.

PART XII.—Recess.

PART XIII.—McCann, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. Supplementary calendar. Inq.—Lincoln Trust Co< Jones<Thiseng. Franko<Barkel & Co. Berg<same. Appelbaum<Siegler. Mendelson<Royal Co. Schneider<Anchley. Stanford<Brown. Eckert<Chmelnitsky. Hinchy<Corporal Co. Fishman<Blumenthal. Lychenheim<Carew. Woolen Co<Dondero. Laichtman<Freeman. Halpern<Frank. Bros<Wildel Co. Abramowitz<Swan. Paretti<same. Klein<Lebulsky. Babin<Leipsig. Loeffler<Aron.
Esterly Garment Co< Marks. Patterson<Mitsul & Co Moffett<Ferguson. Hand<Von Clausen. Michaels<Newell. Yarmey<Siegelman. Nicholas Co<Gidden. Cohen<Hurtin. Amsterdam<Apfel. Sakelaridis<Polychemonakos Co. Rinschede<Hertwig. Longacre<Bradley Cont Co. McGrath<Island R Co Yodalem<Escoffier. Herbert<Fire Assn. Same<St Paul Ins Co. Green<Camman. Noon<Noon. Buckley<Middleton. Kneuper Co<Kneuper.

No day calendar.

PART XV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVI.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Blaine<Thurn. Fuchs<Hannel.
Witteman<Riviera Co.

PART XVIII.—Adjourned until Oct. 16.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar. William J. Sheehy. Harry P. Braisted. James Scanlan. Elizabeth B McClure. William C Lesster. Abraham Cohen. Peter Mullecker. Sophia S Burgess. George S Lynde. Sievert Andresen. George A Blessing (2.) Stern. William Paretta (2.) Felice Calabria. Nellie Downey. Emanuel M Cohen. Mary A Bennett. Lilian M K McBride. Jacob Greenberg. George J Seabury. William Mayer. David Lee. Savely Wasutin. Jacob Janson. Annie Chatt. Albert Haug. Anna Nielsen.
John O'Connor. Jacob Kapelowitz. Antonio J Moderno. Alexander Maitland. Samuel Saphir, &c. Eva Wittmann. Amelia Knipe. Robert A Gunn. Max Sturm. Cornelius H Bertrand. Mary C Murphy. Tom J Walsh. Augusta Rothschild. Mary R Gotham. Washington L Bollard. Henry B Barnes. Mary Boyle. Wills for probate: Mary E Haldeman. London McNormach. Alfred C Barcley. Mary Burke. Alexander Hirsch. Siegfried Rosenhaupt. Emil L Strobel. Patrick Davis.

TRIAL TERM.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will: Delia K Lynch.

Estates of: Wm G Wood. Richard S Bryant.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions.

Blackwell<U S Corp'n Berwald<Stern. Old Colony Co<Blank. Turnbull<Hoskins. Star Co<Rivers.
Gilbert<Smith. Peters<Schwerer. Menzies<Tasker Co. Jirak<Lutter. Krakauer<Gordon. Schatsky<Harban. Gold<Brown. Goldhaber<Morrison. Huguenot Co<Kronethal. Brewer<Marshall. Johnson<Thompson. Demores<Albright. Cooper<Col. W. H. Tomback<Glazer. Donivello Co<Amberg. Martin<Slater. Perlstein<Schwartz. Wilson<Airmior Co. Lipshitz<Jackson Bros McDonald<Wells. Roach<Brummell. Goldberg<Frisch. Frankel<Frankel. Arscott<Reischman.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.

Phillips<Casualty Co. of Am. Manos<Raffets. Hecker<Schonbrunn. Gussman<Tanenbaum. Levine<Int R T. Glaser<same. Falk<Norton. Grossman<Pac Motor Car Exchange. Dimsky<Gold. Gurwitz<Ashman. Cairvano<Klosk, (2.) Rooney<Schanck. Feder<Std Gas Light Co. O'Brien<Cudahy.
Bannone<Fuldner. Shapiro<Rudolph. Hasenstab<3d Av RR. Tucker<Lindeman. Iodice<Int R T. Levy<Whitridge. Frankfeld<Cohen. Millington<Sayer. Gaffney<Oceanic Steam Nav Co. Jofte<McKeason. Rendskopf<Zimmer. Newman<Blum. Leifer<Sheinman. Boyd<Adams Express Building Co.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Vlastoz<Int R T. Negrin<Kaufman. Ganz<Photo Player Co Meyerback<Hensle. Underwriter<Cohansky. Feldman<Farber. Douglas<Terry & T Co Wormser<Johnston,(2) O. B. Potter Properties, Inc<James Reilly's Sons Co. Glibert<Harling. Stern<Pyramblau. Raps<Boos. Buckerberg<Zimmerman. Siegel<Harrington. Sweeney<Pulvermacher Stolov<Vogel. Sittig<Hassett. Nemark<Int R T. Security Bk<Schinzel Kosandowsky<Int R T Int R T<Williams. Bloom<Feinberg. Denher<Josephson. Weiss<Kerber. Un Button Co<Interstate Rubber Co. Plaza Imp Co<Billingheimer. Borscher<CNY. Pfau<Jewish Press Pub Co. Kaufman<Goldfarb. Viggiano<Schwartz. Kaiser<Patterson. Yack<Linch. Cantor<Int R T. NY Edison Co<Gowanus Wrecking Co.
Schneider<Goldman. Case on.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Part II. for trial.

Loth<Lissner. Household Granite Tub Co<Herrmann. Kosow<Mabin.
Geiler<Colvin.

PART II.—Allen, J.—at 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Tardi<N E RR, (3.) Faccioia<same. Rubelori<same, (2.) Mason. Agne<Diebold Safe & Lock Co. Schloesser<NY Cons RR. Sonoff<N E RR. Re Willow Av. Senate Wine & Liquor Co. Central Brewing. Thorne<Thorne. Horowitz<So Bklyn Ry Evans<N E RR. Parker<same. Parker<Sch & B RR. Newman<same. Deveaux<B H RR. Lewis<same. Lyman<same. Madden<NY Cons RR. Paxton<same. Farrella<same. Esler<Hirsch. Elsner<Lammerly. Schumacher<Price. Waldsler<Dreyer. Thomashefsky< Thomashefsky. Wells<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Noonan<NY Cons RR. Re Crocheron St-Award. Butzbach<Zimmerman. Busch<Busch. Park<Jarretson, at 10 A. M.
Backe<Landgraff. Morley<N E RR, (2.) Drillich<Drillich. Heffernan<Becker. Corin<Froissard. Jones<Eddy. Jaffe<Jaffe. Re Church Av, (Hitchings.) Chisholm<Gavigan. Slenkewicz<Seagers Garage Co. Bennowitz<Frankel. Elkin<Cafe Remicoff, Inc. Re Union Bank, (1,812 Div. Av.) Fischer<Eyre. Delaney<Maher. Couch<Knutsen. Coand Savs Bank< Woodhull. McMurray<same. Jenkins<Mollenhauer. Halabi<Merhige. Mandler<Palmer. Re Hanrahan. Re McCaffrey. Re Masons. Re Zeppelins. Susman<Nishman. McLaughlin<Anderson. Re Bass, (Timm.) Re Cocheron, (Miller Paper Goods.) (2.) Re Daly, (Mahon.)

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Van Siclen, J.; Part IV.—Callaghan, J.; Part VI.—Aspinall, J.—Part I.—Blackmar, J.; Part III.—Cropsey, J.; Part V.—Platt, J.; Part VII.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

De Mangin<Nettle. Hiller<Nassau RR. Bligh<Straus et al. Morgan<Nassau RR. Burns<Burns Co. Kelly<Washburn, et al Siegel<B H RR. Churchill<Krumenaker. Biderman<Grimmel et al. Caro<Weiner. Buhler Co<Marshall et al. Christensen<Morse Dock Co. Wichman<NY Con RR Keane<Nassau RR. Duffy<Bamberger. Waltkus<L Val Coal.
Nicholson<Greeley Hotel Co.

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At 2 P. M. on the premises, rain or shine, under well heated and lighted tent.

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There are two apartments to lease of ten large rooms, each with three baths; southerly exposure

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2100 Broadway
At 73d Street

The Sherman—fronting Sherman Square, Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.—the most central and convenient location in the city.

2 & 3 Large Rooms & Bath
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Rents $900 to $1,200
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4 Rooms and Bath
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Unusually Large, Light Rooms
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BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West, Corner 69th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,200.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

3 & 4 ROOMS AND BATH,
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

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1067 Fifth Ave.
Newest Fifth Ave. Apartments.
Between 87th & 88th Streets.
In the heart of the residential section.
Best terms made on long leases.
Rents from $7,500 up.
Apartments of 12 Rooms, 18 Rooms and 24 Rooms.
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High-class apartments. Immediate possession. 3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and baths.
Rents $660-$1,300.
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One Door from Park Av.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
One $1,800, One $2,200
Apply to Supt. on Premises.

2 ROOMS AND BATH AND KITCHENETTE,
$60 to $80.
Furnished, $20 extra
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Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
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BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

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5 Rooms, $975 to $1050.
214 West 110th St.
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Elevator Apartments.
Wadsworth Av. & 184th St.
4 Rooms fronting Avenue, $40.
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7 Rooms cor. fronting Av., $65.

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th St.
The Finest Section on the Drive.
High class modern Apartment, with every new improvement. Very attractive floor plan.
8 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS
Rents $1,500-$1,800.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

52 WEST 37TH STREET
Just Completed
2 Rooms & Bath $65 to $80 Per Month
MARSTON & CO.,
30 East 42d Street. Tel. 540 Murray Hill

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 West 59th Street
Very large, lofty room about 40x30; and two rooms on mezzanine, suitable as apartment for bachelor who desires large space for library or hanging of tapestries and pictures.
J. E. BALL, MANAGER.

3 NEW BUILDING
HIGHEST TYPE
Housekeeping Apartments.
ROOMS Living Room, Chamber, Kitchen and Bath.
Rents $53, $60, $65, $70, $75.
203-205 West 98th Street

8 Rooms, 3 Baths
Very high-class elevator Apartment House; rents most moderate.
530 WEST 113TH STREET
'Phone Office, Morningside—8240.

Riverside Dr. Cor. 138th St.
7 Rooms.....$70 to $75
Imperial Arms

CONVENT COURT,
450 West 149th Street
Corner Convent Avenue
One six-room apartment, high-class service, elevator; $720 per year.

14 to 20 West 107th St.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
5 to 7 Extra Large, Light Rooms, $40 to $60
BEST IN NEW YORK AT PRICE.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
Wanted—$6,500 mortgage, private house, Harlem; brokers protected. J. E. Barry, 4,240 Broadway.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

A loan wanted of $5,000 for one year; will give good security; no brokers; private party preferred. Z 256 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE.
Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room all-year home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed. F. H. Richmond, 51 Chambers St.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Herald Sq.
Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

BARGAIN! OWNER MUST SELL.
Well built, attractive 8 room house; all conveniences; good neighborhood; best trans-portation; 18 minutes city; $9,000. D 92 Times.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill

Real Estate for Exchange.

$25,000 equity 50-acre Illinois farm, exchange; would consider New York realty, printing machinery, automobile. K 3,557 Broadway.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE.—Corner plot, 88x105; high, picturesque, restricted, shaded; water, sewer; electricity; $3,500; easy terms, or loan to build; adjoining plot $2,750. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.—8 rooms, 50x200; village water; electric light; fruit; sell or rent with privilege to purchase; price $6,000; rent $40. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Best offer, Larchmont Manor, near Sound, 12 rooms, corner plot, 100x97; large trees; owner must sell at once. Egger, Room 313, 42d St. Building.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Larchmont.—Stucco craftsman, 7-room house, large living room, hardwood floors, large plot. Egger, Room 313, 42d St. Building.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$8 monthly and $50 cash buys old-fashioned house, a few small repairs needed, 2 blocks from trolley and school, ground for chickens and vegetables, waterfront privileges. B Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Attractive North Shore bungalow for all year use; all beautiful modern rooms, with bath, heat, open fireplace, electric light, &c.; extensive veranda; large ground for gardening, 2 blocks from station, easy commuting; $150 cash, and $18 monthly. "Shore Bungalow," Box 260 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK.—$200 down and small monthly payments like rent buys my beautiful suburban home; will surrender next month; 30 minutes from N. Y.; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace and built-in book cases in living room, hardwood trim, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

"TO LIVE, LIVE IN RIDGEWOOD."
SMALL HOUSE—for sale only.
Big lot, semi-bungalow, 7 rooms, all imp'ts. Plot 100x175; beautiful garden; $5,250.
Call and see photos.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1,546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Rector 7718.) Ridgewood, New Jersey. (Tel. 555.)

The town that makes New Jersey famous.
GLEN ROCK.
(One mile south of Ridgewood.)
Most attractive homes in New Jersey, $5,000 to $6,000; easy terms; would rent for year to intending buyers; write for booklet.
Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J.

No interest, taxes, or insurance to pay; $40 per month buys new 7-room house, 8 mins. Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R.; best section of "Oranges." W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

INVESTMENT ACREAGE.
Tract of 220 acres right at R. R. station; town water, electric light, macadam road, low commutation; 11 trains daily. Any reasonable offer considered. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

No interest, taxes, or insurance to pay; $40 per month buys new 7-room house, 8 mins. Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R.; best section of "Oranges." W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
Prettiest restricted section of "Oranges," House, 9 rooms, 3 baths; must be sold; reasonable offer; worth $13,000; write for full particulars. Box 424 Maplewood, N. J.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual value; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

MAPLEWOOD & SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.
If interested in New Jersey real estate, you will find no suburb more attractive for a home; write us for information. J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange.

Sacrifice, eight-room house, all improvements, steam heat; tiled bath; hardwood floors. E. Hassler, 23 Hawthorne St., Rutherford.

Nutley.—$300 cash, balance terms; new bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; all improvements; lot 50x170; handy to car. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

We specialize in Bergen County Titles.
N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

California—For Sale or To Let.

MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY ESTATE AT GREENWICH.
5 acres beautifully developed; Colonial house of 17 rooms and 4 baths; garage for 4 cars and chauffeur's quarters; gardener's cottage; vegetable and flower gardens; wonderful trees and shrubs; most artistic; no exchange. Sacrifice, $85,000. Owner, Box F 250 Times Annex.

Real Estate Wanted.

Small house or apartment, if possible with garage, refined residence district Jersey City or Newark preferred. C. H., P. O. Box 107, Times Square, New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
76 BROAD STREET.
Splendid Location.
Within half block of Consolidated Stock, Maritime and Produce Exchanges; second floor and part of third for rent; offices suitable for stock broker, importer wholesale wine and liquor dealer, &c; very reasonable terms. William A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar Street; telephone John 5700.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

COMPLETELY furnished suite of office, reception room; 3 private offices, library or Directors' room; all outside; high-class office building, immediate vicinity—Wall and Broad Sts.; lease if desired; very reasonable rent. E 167 Times Downtown.

FLAT TOP DESK, $8; NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICES, $22.50 TO $35; TELEPHONE SERVICE, MAIL, PRIVILEGE, $2. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

A BARGAIN.—To sublease, office and sales-room, with partition, 1,400 square feet; modern building; 4th Av., 24th St. Apply James & Co., 131 East 23d.

DESK ROOM or small office space; modern building, 4th Av.; centre of publishing and advertising district. E 180 Times.

FINE, LIGHT LOFT.
360-366 West 50th St., nr. B'way, 22:90; $60. AMES, 26 West 31st, (or No. 362.)

New Jersey.

Loft for light manufacturing, about 2,200 square feet, with heat and power. 332 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET.
City—Unfurnished.

259 West 93d St.—Five-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets; electric light; a superior house in every particular. Caretaker in house. ERICKSON, 1,476 Broadway. Tel. 8053 Columbus.

229 ST., 447 WEST.—4-story brown house, 17 rooms, all improvements; possession at once; seen by permit only. Apply any broker, or owner, 28 Harrison St., City.

Bronx.

8-ROOM detached private house; electric light; garage for 2 cars; $60. 62 Mt. Hope Place, between 176th and 177th, near Concourse.

Out of Town.

A lady who will be away for the Winter will rent her beautiful home, completely furnished, from 1st of November until May 1st next to family of adults with satisfactory references; house has ten rooms, two baths, and three toilets, hardwood floors throughout, hot-water heat and open fireplace; concrete basement with model laundry therein; garage on premises with room for two cars; express service, 22 minutes to Penn. Station; moderate rental to right party. Mrs. E. S. Wheeler, Douglas Manor, Douglaston, L. I.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A handsome mountain residence, 11 rooms, 3 bathrooms; fully furnished; for Winter, $300 per mo. F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS., Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET.
Out of Town.

Two new houses, containing six and eight rooms; all modern improvements; near trolley and railroad; rents $40 and $60 per month. Inquire of J. Schloss, Model Park, Maplewood, N. J.

Furnished house, near the Bon Air Hotel and Country Club, Augusta, Ga. Write character of house you want. John W. Dickey, Augusta, Ga.

Belle Harbor, Rockaway Park.—Attractively furnished 7, 12 room modern houses; $35; 40 minutes Pennsylvania Flatbush Station. 6545 Schuyler.

Wanted—Unfurnished.

Wanted to rent.—A small house containing 7-8 rooms, located in Westchester County, within one hour of 42d St.; one with garage preferred. Z 240 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.

57TH, 24 EAST.—BACHELOR APARTMENT, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED.

93D, 69 EAST.—Seven rooms, neatly furnished; all improvements; $65 month. Cunningham. Phone Lenox 2043.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished.
FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

Furnished—West Side.

46TH ST., 21 WEST.—Unusually large, light living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; choicely furnished; $35; lease. Hallam, Bryant 6294.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Elegant bachelor apartment, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, shower, steam heat, electric lights; also single room.

57TH, 58 WEST.—Outside small apartment; elevator, services; references; half month, $45.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished six rooms; silver, linen, piano; near cars. Garrett.

106TH, 229 WEST.—Handsomely and attractively furnished five-room elevator apartment; two blocks from Subway. Riverside 5906.

109TH, 301 WEST.—Charming apartment, 7 rooms, all outside, sunny, overlooking Hudson; exceptionally furnished; $175. Apartment 3B.

113TH, 621 WEST.—Two large outside rooms and bath, single or en suite; references desired.

A. A.—Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Inquire Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d, Room 106.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED APARTMENT to sublet. Call for particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d.

Below 59th, 7 rooms, 3 baths; new building, furnished completely with simple elegance; sublet season, longer. Columbus 3974.

ELEGANT APARTMENT AT BARGAIN.
Riverside Drive.—Seven rooms, two baths, all outside; responsible persons. Audubon 3756.

Furnished completely with exquisite taste, 6 rooms, 2 baths; southwestern exposure; new building, 80s, near West End Av. Telephone Gray, Columbus 3974.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

Opportunities, furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases $125 upward. L. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 W. 72d. Col. 3974.

Pleasant small apartment; refined ladies or couple. 501 West 123d. Apt. 4.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (cor. 119th St.)—A beautiful corner apartment; 8 rooms; 2 baths; extra lavatory; completely furnished. Broderick.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400, (6B.)—Six rooms; best class; light, spacious; overlooks Hudson.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 207 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, s 3 telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to, $25 weekly, $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

SEVEN rooms and bath; apartment, new building, to rent for the season or longer; southeastern exposure; all rooms outside. Riverside 5829.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up; 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th.)—Artistic home; seven large, front rooms; top floor; elevator; beautiful china, glassware, rugs, books; $165; concession year. Telephone 6340 Riverside.

2 to 6 rooms, from $50 to $60. For particulars, see inside back cover telephone directory. Leon Sobel Co., 215 Manhattan Av. 1647 Academy.

—$150. FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $500—Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

Unfurnished—East Side.

9TH AV., 182.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $35; private house, West twenties; couple at business desired; references.

137 EAST 34TH ST.
Two rooms, bath; electricity; $40.
AMES, 26 West 31st.

107TH ST., 60 WEST.—Four-room, high-class elevator housekeeping apartment; $50-$65.

81ST ST., 120 EAST, (bet. Fourth and Lexington Avs.)—8-room housekeeping apartment, fireproof building with elevator; all outside rooms; $1,400. Also 7-room apartment, first floor, $1,200. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St.

Attractive apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant; full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; extra large three-room suite, $22.50; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

INTERIOR DECORATORS, ATTENTION!
158 MADISON AV., between 32d and 33d Sts., five-room housekeeping apartment, with exceptionally large living room or studio; high ceilings; elevator, steam heat, electric light; rental $1,800. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Unfurnished—West Side.

1,945 SEVENTH AV., (117TH.)
Seven large, light rooms, bath, steam, electricity, hall service; rent, $65.
AMES, 26 West 31st St., or premises.

40TH ST. 26 WEST.—Large room, with bath; southern exposure; suitable for studio; rent, $50. Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St.

46TH ST., 19 WEST.—Entire top floor; wonderful neighborhood; two light, airy rooms and bath; $40. Gilman.

72D ST., 105 WEST.—A few exceptional five room front, corner apartments. W. A. Barbour. Telephone Col. 8881.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; newly decorated; possession; $50.

207TH, 424 WEST.—Ideal location; unobstructed view; Episcopal College grounds opposite; one four-room apartment, $34, for refined people; no small children.

130-2 W. 34TH, ADJOINING BROADWAY.
Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $35-$45.
AMES, 26 W. 31ST. OR PREMISES.

139TH, 515 WEST.—Six light, airy rooms; electric light, telephone; $42.

180TH, 680 WEST, (CORNER BROADWAY.)—High-class elevator apartment; extra large and light; 5 rooms, $42; 6 rooms, corner, $60; 7 rooms, $80.

APARTMENT of four all-light rooms and bath; electric light, gas range, steam heat, &c.; 5th floor; $50. See Janitor, 621 West 179th St.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
19 West 54th Street.
Yearly Rentals, $660 to $1,500.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street.
Telephone 5700 John.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
274-6 W. 19th; 5-6 light rooms, $45-$50.
AMES, 26 W. 31st, or Superintendent.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
120 EAST 34TH ST.
Eight large rooms; elevator; modern; $1,200-$1,400.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

THE CHESTERSHIRE, 570 West 183d St., 1½ blocks from 181st St. subway station; 7-room doctor's apartment, $55; also 7 and 6 room apartment. Superintendent on premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,
234-238 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
One Corner Apartment on first floor of eleven rooms,
And one of ten rooms.

Bronx.

FOX ST., 760, 762, 764, 766, 768.—Four, five rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $18 to $24. Inquire Janitors.

APARTMENTS WANTED.
Unfurnished.

CORNER APARTMENT, FOUR OR FIVE LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, WEST SIDE, FROM 72D TO 96TH ST. ADDRESS MR. MUSIC, CARE MADERO BROTHERS, 115 BROADWAY.

Wanted, by two business women, two or three room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, southern exposure, between 30th and 60th Sts., about $50. E 111 Times.

Furnished.

WANTED—BY RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS MAN, CLOSING COUNTRY HOME, ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT ON OR NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE, FURNISHED, ABOUT TWELVE ROOMS, THREE BATHS, FOR JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH. R 343 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

THREE adults, careful tenants, want furnished apartment immediately for three months, between 20th and 50th Sts.; two bedrooms, not to exceed $50 monthly; restaurant building; references. Telephone Gibbons, Stuyvesant 5482.

WANTED—Well-furnished 10-room apartment in high-class apartment house or dwelling for immediate occupancy, east of 5th Av., below 75th St. Address D. F., 80 Times.

APARTMENT, 3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; 6 months' lease; between 42d St. and 96th St., Broadway. E 178 Times.

STUDIO, one, two rooms, bath, furnished; studio building preferred; immediate. E 173 Times.

TWO, three rooms, kitchenette; two months, possibly longer; give particulars. E 172 Times.

LADY wants furnished little apartment, not more than $30 a month. E 158 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
East Side.

51ST, (536 Lexington Av.)—Elegant, newly furnished back parlor and small room; conveniences; phone; breakfast; private house; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Light, large room; running water; electric lights, telephone; references.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive, large floors, furnished, unfurnished; some with private bath; music allowed.

WILL share my cozy three-room modern apartment with business girl or student; reasonable; references. Madison Av., near 80th St. Lenox 5840.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Room, floor, high-class business; studio, bachelor apartment; electricity; references.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Comfortable double rooms; all conveniences; piano; absolutely clean; exclusive.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms; exceptionally desirable; parquet floor; electricity.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; gentlemen.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; also front basement.

72D ST., (Central Park West.)—Sitting room, bedroom, and tiled bath; parquet floors; beautifully furnished; gentleman who wishes exclusive, quiet, clean home; $18; references. Phone 1242 Col.

75TH, 159 WEST.
Attractively furnished; bath; electricity; business gentleman.

75TH ST., 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished; bath, electricity; business gentleman.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny, homelike rooms, continuous hot water; private baths, electricity; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Desirable single room; electricity, telephone; reference.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; southern exposure; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; reception room; telephone; $2.50-$10.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful, large and small, newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; references.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms; private baths; electricity; $8, $10, $12.

82D, 8 WEST.
Large room, kitchenette; telephone; all conveniences.

85TH, 45 WEST.—Medium size room, dressing room; running water; bath adjoining; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Bachelors; large, sunny room; bath; private home; breakfast if desired.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished, large, small rooms; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references.

90TH ST., 104 WEST.—Completely furnished room and alcove; private. Telephone 2394 Riverside.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; running water; private house; references. Barry.

93D, 255 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable room, bath; private house; continuous hot water.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; electric light. Owner; reference.

95TH, 4 WEST.—Physician's office; also excellent furnished rooms; gentlemen.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; high-class elevator apartment; smaller room, 7A.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; high-class elevator apartment; smaller room, 7A.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Unusually attractive, well-furnished front room; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

105TH, 170 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room; water, electricity, subway. Riverside 5589.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Front room, two gentlemen or couple; modern apartment. Copeland.

105TH, 213 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, bath adjoining; gentleman; references. Hurlbut.

111TH, 535 WEST.—Two rooms; one large, front; southern exposure, and medium; private apartment; gentlemen only; references. Apartment 34.

111TH, 545 WEST, Apartment 1E; excellent home; no other roomers; maid services. Morningside 989.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, comfortable room; bath adjoining; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Rooms; block subway; exclusive neighborhood; home comforts; unusual privileges; $6 to $7.50 week. Phone Erwin, Rector 8125 until noon, then Morningside 4940.

118TH, 430 WEST, (opposite college.)—Warm, sunny outside rooms; subway. Apt. 53.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—2 rooms connecting; overlooking Morningside Drive; reference required. Apartment 3.

142D, 605 WEST.—Outside room; running water; meals optional; elevator apartment. Scott.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Clean, quiet room, private house; all conveniences; convenient transportation; gentleman.

BEAUTIFUL SUITES; also single rooms; every comfort and convenience. Z 256 Times Annex.

PHONE RIVERSIDE 992.
Beautiful, large front room, with private bath; balcony overlooking Riverside Drive; in owner's elegant private house; 102d St.; gentlemen; references exchanged.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Outside sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large and small front rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; electricity; steam.

WEST END AV., 451, (Apartment 4N.)—Bedroom and living room to gentlemen; breakfast optional; no other roomers; 2 in family.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Room, floor high-class business; studio; bachelor apartment; electricity; references.

82D, 8 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms, parlor floor; hot and cold water.

ROOMS WANTED.
Furnished.

LADY PIANIST wishes one or two quiet rooms, East 75th to 93d. Write V. E., 76 East 91st St.

GENTLEMAN desires sunny room, private house, above 72d, west. E 250 Times.

Unfurnished.

Two young men desire connecting rooms with bath; Columbia section. E 189 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 3161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 N. ARLINGTON AVE.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"20 Minutes from Broadway."
An exclusive and homelike home. Parlor, bedroom and private bath, $25 to $45 per week for two persons including meals. Apartments warm, well lighted and furnished, and altogether delightful.
Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel one block from East Orange Station.
Phone Orange 2620. Write for booklet.
W. T. READ, Prop.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GIVE UP YOUR "BORROWED" FLAT FOR A HOME OF YOUR OWN IN
MAPLETON PARK
THE SUBURB IN THE CITY

Handsome Homes of 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 Rooms
Little Cash and $35 to $40 a Month Pays Everything

Modern apartment house conveniences, including parquet floors, steam heat, hot water, electric lights, tiled baths and showers; also garden, terraced lawn and large porch enclosed with glass and steam heated.

Houses with or without garage; 24 minutes from Park Row; 34 minutes from Times Square. Stores, schools, churches, theatres and 3 subway stations on the property. All street improvements in and paid for, hence no assessments. Healthful, restricted, attractive.

Open for Inspection To-day and To-morrow.

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Beautifully Illustrated Booklet Sent Free Upon Request.

Alco Building Co., "Builders of the Best"
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Opposite 22nd Avenue Station of Sea Beach Subway.

Wall Street Offices
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SCHERMERHORN BUILDING
(American Surety Annex)
6 Wall Street
with entrances also on Broadway and Pine Street.

About 855 square feet on second floor.

Three windows facing south on Wall Street, opposite New Street. Highly desirable.

Will divide to suit.

Apply Room 6, 19th floor, 100 Broadway,
or to your own broker.

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4½% MORTGAGE MONEY
ASSIGNMENTS ACCEPTED
LOW CHARGES—PROMPT ANSWERS
CHAS. F. NOYES CO
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Convenient! Comfortable!
554a Monroe St., east of Lewis Av. Stuyvesant Section. Thoroughly up to date, 10 rooms and bath; new, open plumbing; electric light; parquet floors. Offered for immediate sale, $6,950.
$500 Cash, Terms to Suit
Open Sunday Afternoon. Inquire at Once.
REALTY ASSOCIATES (Owners)
162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn
Telephone Main 6480.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with and without garage; all improvements; beautiful street; only 2 minutes from Kings Highway station, Sea Beach subway; 23 sold, only 4 left; see these wonderful little homes today, or send for full set of photo postals and terms. OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

SUNDAY PICTURES BOUND.
Binder to preserve the famous rotogravure and halftone sections of Sunday's New York Times sent by mail on receipt of $1.75. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

Kew Gardens
New house, nine rooms, two baths, stucco. EVERY IMPROVEMENT.
Phone 39 Richmond Hill or 6028 Murray Hill.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT
Are You Out These Glorious Fall Days?
These are glorious days at NEPONSIT! You can work better for having spent a restful night there and for having breathed the fresh morning air there. 45 minutes from Manhattan and Brooklyn. Lots $550 up. A few houses for rent. Look into NEPONSIT at once. Phone Greeley 2741.
Neponsit Realty Company,
Suite 509, 1 West 34th St. New York City.

GREAT NECK
$5,000 cash, and the balance on mortgage, will buy one of the most attractive homes in the Great Neck Section; within ten minutes' walk of the station, twenty-seven minutes by express train from the Pennsylvania Station. Only a few minutes' walk from Manhasset Bay; permanent bathing and dock privileges. House thoroughly modern, gas, water, electric light and sewerage. Price $16,000. For particulars address Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck, L. I. Telephone 65M Great Neck.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HUNTINGTON LOTS
$50 FINE CLEARED OR WOODED LAND, GOOD SECTION OF TOWN, NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD TO HARBOR AND STATION; LARGE POPULATION; SUITABLE FOR HOME, SMALL FARM OR INVESTMENT; FULL WARRANTY DEED.
Only $5 Down & $1 Monthly
Will furnish free tickets to investigate. "B. HUNTINGTON ESTATES," 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

An Unparalleled Real Estate Opportunity
OFFERED BY
Banking Department State of New York

Special sacrifice prices from now until November 1st to quickly close the business of two corporations. A large number of choice homesites in restricted sections at GRANTWOOD, MORSEMERE, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD and TEANECK, New Jersey. Bargain prices of about 50% of former prices; all within a five-cent-fare zone and thirty minutes of Manhattan.
Also at CASTLE HEIGHTS, NORTH WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Stucco, tile roof, modern, artistic bungalow, nearly new.
Liberal Terms. Title Guaranteed.
For Information Address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT,
Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept.,
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YOUR RENT WILL BUY
THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE.

Seven large rooms and tiled bath; fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; all city improvements; on important residential street in attractive suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; express service; send for photo, floor plans, and free tickets to inspect. Owner, P. O. Box 1,041, New York City

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The disturbances that were over the extreme Central West and the Canadian Northwest Wednesday night appear to have consolidated into a single disturbance that tonight extends from the lower Missouri Valley northeastward to James's Bay. It has been attended by general rains in the Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake region, and is preceded to the eastward and southward by a general rise in temperature to above normal conditions except in the Southeast.

The disturbance is followed by rapidly rising pressure, with clearing weather except for rains in the Southwest. There was no other precipitation of consequence.

There will be rain Friday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, followed by fair weather Saturday and rain Friday night or Saturday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. In the South generally fair weather will continue. It will be warmer Friday in the Atlantic States and somewhat cooler Saturday in the lake region and the lower Ohio Valley. Small craft warnings will be displayed in the lower lakes Friday morning.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south, fair Friday, rain Saturday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast, generally fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Partly cloudy and warmer; Friday, rain at night and probably Saturday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and warmer; Friday, rain at night or Saturday.

Western New York—Rain Friday; Saturday, fair, slightly cooler.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy and warmer Friday; probably rain west portion; Saturday, rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915	1916.
8 A. M.	50	55	4 P. M.	68	59
9 A. M.	48	54	6 P. M.	64	58
9 A. M.	51	60	9 P. M.	65	58
12 M.	62	62	11 P. M.	66	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 57.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 55, at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature, 63 degrees at 12:30 P. M.; minimum, 52 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M., 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.27 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.24 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:15	810 Canal St. & 53 Lispenard St.; Simon Bros.	$2,000
1:30	87 Broome St.; H. Cherney & Co.	Slight
2:30	3,217 White Plains Av.; Charles Ulman	Slight
3:30	503 W. 161 St.; Richard Brown.	Slight
3:10	251-255 W. 129 St.; N. Hoffman.	Slight
3:15	2,480 3 Ave.; Frank Benner.	Slight
3:50	1,481 5 Av.; Morris Bernstein.	Slight
7:02	69 5 Av.; Charlotte Walst Co.	Slight
P. M.		
12:10	828 W. 57 St.; Eva Hall.	Slight
12:40	1,255 St. Nicholas Av.; A. Pick.	Slight
12:50	285 E. 4 St.; Benjamin Newirth.	Slight
3:30	N. w. cor. Tompkins & Rivington Sts.; not given.	Slight
3:40	Grand Concourse and 161 St.; Wm. Nesbit	Slight
4:10	76 Suffolk St.; Abraham Berger.	Slight
4:25	340 5 St.; Lena Crao.	Slight
4:45	B'way & 132 St.; Manhattan College	Slight
4:50	113 E. 119 St.; Clara Fischer.	$50
5:45	232 Cherry St.; Morris Goldsmith.	Slight
5:55	8 E. 13 St.; Clapper.	Slight
6:10	315 E. 73 St.; not given.	Slight
6:45	Front St. W. 19 St.; not given.	Slight
6:45	416 Pearl St.; Joseph Schultz.	Slight
7:42	E. 18 St.; C. Clayton.	Slight
9:55	Hudson River, 150 ft. N. of Spuyten Duyvil Creek; old, abandoned submarine.	Not given

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Lt. Col. C. McK. Saltzman, Sig. Corps, to New York City for temp. duty pertaining to work of the Sig. Corps, then to his station in this city.

Following 1st Lts. of M. R. C. to active duty and will repair to this city and report to the Quartermaster, Medical School for inst. on or before Oct. 16: F. L. M. Cole, H. L. Krafft, and S. L. Van Vaizah.

1st Lt. F. F. Lawrence, M. R. C., from Southeast Dept. to his home and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Resignation of Capt. A. N. Martin, 2d Inf., Missouri N. G., is accepted.

Advancement to grade of Captain on retired list from June 9 of 1st Lt. P. A. Barry, retired, is announced.

Capt. Percy Graham, retired, from duty at York Union Military Acad., Va., to his home.

Following 1st Lts. of M. R. C. to active duty and will proceed to post specified for duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.: A. C. Burnham, Ft. Jay, N. Y., and R. E. Decker, Ft. Monroe, Va.

1st Lt. W. A. Frankland, M. R. C., now on duty at Plattsburg, N. Y., will proceed at once to Mt. Meyer, Va., for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Col. S. W. Miller, Inf., is assigned to 21st Inf.

Maj. J. S. Parker, Cav., is assigned to 8th Cav., effective upon expiration of present leave.

Capt. C. B. Hodges, Inf., from present duties to Baton Rouge, La., and resume his duties as Inspector-Instructor of organized militia.

The Depot Quartermaster, Boston, Mass., or his commissioned assistant, will make, when necessary, not to exceed one visit per month to following named places to inspect material and supplies manufactured and furnished under contract: [illegible] to his station after each visit: Franklin and Enfield, N. H.; and Millis, Rochdale, Lowell, Hinsdale, and Lee, Mass.

Capt. J. C. Gotwals, Corps of Engrs., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as member and recorder of the Board of Officers of Corps of Engrs., appointed Feb. 29, 1912, to consider and report upon such matters referred to the board relating to organization, equipment, and instruction of engineer troops, vice 1st Lt. C. F. Williams, Corps of Engrs., relieved.

Lt. Col. P. M. Hartsock, M. C., in addition to his other duties, will report to Commanding General, Eastern Dept., for duty as Medical Superintendent, Army Transport Service, New York City.

Orders of June 9 assigning Lt. Col. G. McK. Williamson, Q. M. C., as constructing quartermaster, Ft. Stark, N. H., revoked.

1st Lt. M. Wetterroth, M. R. C., to active duty and will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty as a member of a board to examine applicants for appointment in Officers' Reserve Corps, and upon adjournment of the board will return to his home and stand relieved from duty in M. R. C.

Leaves: 1st Lt. F. F. Lawrence, M. R. C., 24 days; 1st Lt. R. D. Dumont, 23d Inf., New York City, 10 days' extension; Maj. R. C. Caldwell, cav., 10 days; 1st Lt. W. B. McLaurin, cav., 1 month, and Capt. M. Wheeler, Inf., 1 month.

Navy.

Capts. A. T. Long, Supervisor of Naval Auxiliaries, Oct. 20, to command the Connecticut, Oct. 25; E. H. Durell, from the Connecticut, Oct. 25, to command the Minnesota, Nov. 15, and C. B. Morgan, from command of the Minnesota, Nov. 15, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Commanders J. F. Helweg, to works of Wm. Cramp & Sons, connection fitting out the Wilkes and in command when commissioned; H. L. Wyman, from command of the Paducah, Nov. 11, to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, Dec. 11, and E. C. S. Parker, to command the Paducah.

Lts. G. P. Brown, the Vermont, to fitting out the Olympia and duty as executive officer when commissioned, and J. F. Conner, the Arkansas, to the Machias as executive officer and navigator.

Jr. Grde. Lts. J. L. Kerley, to the Wisconsin; R. E. P. Elmer, the Wisconsin to the Duluth; J. B. Oldendorf, the Hannibal, home, wait orders, and E. M. Zacharias, the Virginia, to the Hannibal as Engineer officer, Oct. 20.

Ens. D. M. Dalton, the New Hampshire, to the Hannibal; P. C. Huntson, the Vermont to the Baltimore, and H. A. Fisher, the New Hampshire to the Machias, Oct. 20.

Act. Assist. Dent. Surg. J. R. Barber, the Patapsco, to temp. duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Act. Chap. C. V. Ellis, the Memphis, to Hartford, connection fitting out the Olympia and on board when commissioned.

Chief Boatsw. H. McCarthy, Newport, R. I., training station to command the Montgomery, Nov. 1; R. Rohange, from command of the Patapsco to Newport, R. I., training station, and H. G. Jacklin, the Alabama to the Ohio.

Boatsw. R. B. Wallace, the Panther to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; G. T. Campbell, the Ohio to the Panther, and L. H. Cuttino, receiving ship at Norfolk to command the Patapsco.

Chief Gunner H. Sinclair, from command of the Montgomery to Naval Powder Depot, Lake Denmark, Dover, N. J.

Chief Mach. N. R. George, the Memphis to the Kentucky, and G. C. Thompson, the Memphis, to Hartford and Charleston Yard.

Pay Clerk J. M. Cornell, resignation accepted.

Chief Pay Clerk W. D. Bollard died at Jacmel, Haiti, Oct. 8.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—At Newport, Drayton, Fanning, Jenkins, Nicholson, and the Paulding; at San Diego, Hopkins, Hull, Milwaukee, Paul Jones, Preble, Stewart, and the Whipple; Farragut at San Pedro, Lebanon at Norfolk, Neptune at Sanchez, Panther at Rosebank, Reid at Boston, and the Sylph at Washington.

Sailed—Ammen and Tripp, Hampton Roads for Whitestone Landing; Arethusa, Norfolk for Port Arthur; Culgoa, Puerto Plata for Monte Christi; Cummings, McCall and Porter, Newport to sea; Dixie, Southern Drill Ground for Hampton Roads; Hercules, Indian Head for Norfolk; Lamson, Norfolk for Rosebank; Montana, Piney Point for Nanpeague Bay; Nevada, New York Yard for Southern Drill Ground; Potomac, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Sacramento, Bluefields for Puerto Cortes via Celba and Tela; Smith, Washington for Rosebank; Sonoma, Southern Drill Ground for Norfolk.

The flag of the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, will be transferred today from the Wyoming to the Pennsylvania.

Coast Guard.

Capt. F. J. Haake, from Assistant Inspector and Supervisor of Anchorages, at Chicago, to command the Seminole, and 20 days' leave en route.

1st Lt. W. H. Munter, the Comanche, to command the Osnipee.

2d Lt. W. A. Benham, the Seneca, to temp. duty on the Yamacraw.

Cadet Engrs. J. N. Heiner, the Itasca and Academy, to the Androscoggin, and F. C. Wells, the Itasca and Academy, to the Tampa.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Broadway place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

65TH, EAST, (near Park.)—Suite of rooms, bath; private American home, with unusually fine home table. Plaza 6631.

213 MADISON AV.
Attractive rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

West Side.

167TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Suite two rooms, bath, hot water, first-class table; permanent business men preferred; tel.; references.

53D, 64 WEST.—Rooms with board; private baths; electric light; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Two large rooms; refined Jewish surroundings; booking for season only; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table.

71ST, 62 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; $20 UP.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; private bath; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive, sunny front rooms; excellent table.

78TH, 144 WEST.—Two double rooms, newly decorated; excellent cooking; reasonable.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Nice, sunny, large room, with private bath and excellent board.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—THE PUTNAM.
Rooms with board; high grade.

80TH, 114-128 WEST.—New, modern, electricity; good home cooking; special rate to permanent.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; excellent home table; electricity; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, sunny third floor front room; home table; private family.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references: table guests; room.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; also medium room. Schuyler 4508.

88TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; near Riverside; table a specialty.

96TH, 65 WEST.—Large handsome room, private bath, private house; excellent cuisine.

98D, 21 WEST.—Cheerful large, small rooms; "L"; excellent cuisine; table boarders.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Choice, sunny rooms; adjoining bath; private American home; very best table; $12-$28 weekly.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in modern private residence; service, surroundings unusual.

114TH, 421 WEST.—Outside double rooms; southern exposure; excellent table. Apt. 2B.

156TH ST. 553 WEST. (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Lovely Rooms, Suites. Exquisitely Furnished
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight. Sea Air. Quietness.
Social Parlors. Smoking Room. Comforts.
Weekly, $11-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AVE., 322 (75TH ST.)—Desirable rooms; subway; bus; table board.

WEST END AV. 524, (near subway.)—Large and small rooms, with board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE WANTED IN REFINED FAMILY OR EXCLUSIVE BOARDING HOUSE OR APARTMENT HOTEL FOR FAMILY OF THREE; CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY OR 3D AV. "L"; GIVE FULL DETAIL. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 595, LARCHMONT, N. Y.

ELDERLY WOMAN of refinement desires room, cheerful, heated, with good, simple table, below 72d St. Murray Hill 2878.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT-DETROIT "8," 1916. Touring. PRACTICALLY NEW; used very little; has every possible equipment; paint without a scratch, and mechanically perfect; shoe equipment is perfect; one brand new extra inflated that has never touched the ground; is open to any mechanical inspection and will demonstrate day and evening for the Startin; asking price $1,200; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

A. 1917 CHALMERS ROADSTER.
1916 HUDSON 6-40 SEDAN.
1916 HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING.
1916 HUDSON SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
1916 HUDSON SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
1916 OLDS "8" TOURING.
1915 OVERLAND BROUGHAM.
1915 FORD SEDAN.
1914 S. G. V. TOWN LANDAULET.
1913 MARMON TOWN.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

AMESBURY CHEVROLET ROADSTER. Smart two-passenger; excellent condition; fully equipped; sacrifice quick cash. Garage, 305 West 79th.

AMERICAN ROADSTER, $450. Cost $4,200; all new tires, Gray-Davis starter, lighter; condition guaranteed. 305 West 79th.

A.—REO 1915 TOURING.
Light five-passenger, fully equipped; extras; perfect condition; sacrifice to quick buyer. Garage, 305 West 79th.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER ROADSTER, 1914, with disappearing seat; practically new; complete. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN USED CARS.
STUTZ 1916 Bulldog.
NATIONAL 6-cyl. "40," used 10 weeks.
PIERCE 1914 and 1913, 6-48, 7-passenger.
MERCER 1915, 22-70 touring.
CADILLAC 8, 7-passenger.
STUTZ 1915 Bearcat; excellent condition.
PACKARD 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger.
STEARNS 6, Silent Knight, 4-passenger.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., Near Wburg Bridge, B'klyn.
Open Sundays.

Beautiful pair bear robes, cost $150, suitable automobiles or floor rugs, lines in plush. Jones, 52 East 62d St.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, 1916, NEW; THE MOST MAGNIFICENT CADILLAC IN NEW YORK; COST $4,000; BROCADED SILK VELOUR UPHOLSTERY; SPECIAL CHASSIS; SPECIAL BODY; BUILT TO ORDER; $2,750 CASH. PHONE LANDER, 4067 MURRAY HILL.

CADILLAC landaulet car, 1913, for sale; fully overhauled; excellent condition; price $650. Cadillac Service Station, White Plains, N. Y.

CHEVROLET, 1916 touring, model 490, fully equipped, good condition; cheap for quick sale. N. C. Allaben, 156 5th Av.

Cole eight, brand new, 1917 model, Chummy Roadster. Phone Caine, 9769 Columbus.

HUPMOBILE, 1915 model touring; car in excellent condition throughout and fully equipped; $375. HUPMOBILE AGENCY, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1916 Roadster, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1916 five-passenger Model 41 touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1914 seven-passenger touring car, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1914, 48 H. P. Speedster, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 W. 62d.

MERCER TOURING & NATIONAL ROADSTER.
Gentleman leaving town will sacrifice same to first reasonable cash offer; both automobiles practically new; used very little; equipped with electric lights, starter, &c.; condition guaranteed. 150 West 55th, or phone Circle 1808 for information.

MERCER 1915 touring, with extra convertible Sedan top; runs like a new car; price $1,650. Can be seen at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

MERCER 1915 Roadster, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

METALLURGIQUE limousine in wonderful condition; electric lighting; very reasonable. 123 West 52d.

NATIONAL, "1914" four-cylinder toy tonneau; very fast car, in perfect condition, has had best of care; this is beautiful car and best model made by National Co.; extra equipment. D 78 Times Downtown.

NATIONAL 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 W. 62d.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

1916 OVERLAND SIX, $525.
Seven-passenger touring automobile; like new; used five months. 150 West 55th.

PACKARD, 12, SIX CYLINDER LIMOUSINE
PACKARD, TWIN, 85, TOURING.
PACKARD, TWIN, 25, TOURING.
PACKARD PHAETON, 1916.
CHALMERS, 14, 5 PASSENGER TOURING.
LOCOMOBILE, 12, 7 PASSENGER TOURING
BLUE RIBBON, 1,700 BROADWAY.
TEL., 3678 CIRCLE.

PACKARD, 1914, "38," touring car; has new set of non-skid tires; runs and looks like a brand-new car; price, $1,000. Can be seen at 2 Grace Court, near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1-35 Twin Six touring car; like new. L. J. McCracken, Circle Building. Telephone 4120 Columbus.

PACKARD 1914, 1-38; landaulet body; repainted. McCracken, Circle Building, 4120 Columbus.

PEERLESS 1916 eight-cylinder clover-leaf roadster, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

Peerless 1915 limousine, excellent condition; used little. Inquire Glenk, 40 West 60th.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine and touring body. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

Renault 30-40 Landaulet, seven-passenger; Renault 12-18 brougham, 1914 model; Delaunay-Belleville landaulet, 1913; Mercedes town limousine by Brewster. Cars are perfect in all details. Geo. Wallace Copley, 685 5th Av. 4837 Plaza.

ROADSTER SPECIAL 1916 "SIX" OVERLAND, BODY BY BENDER ROBINSON, COST ABOUT $1,800, ABSOLUTELY NEW, SACRIFICE. SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

SPEEDSTER, 1916 6-cylinder; 2,300 miles; bargain for quick sale. E 153 Times.

STUTZ, 1916, four-passenger; special bulldog; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

STUTZ 1914 Bearcat; speedy; wire wheels; master carburetor; $1,000. Seen Turin Garage, 93d St. Owner's tel., Mad. Sq. 2488.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 SPECIAL SEDAN, HUDSON 1916 SEDAN.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING.
PAIGE 1916 FAIRFIELD SIX TOURING.
BUICK 1916 LITTLE SIX ROADSTER.
MERCER 1912 SPEEDSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

WILLYS-KNIGHT special roadster, two or four passenger. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

WILLYS-KNIGHT touring car. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

Winton 1915, light six, overhauled and repainted; fully equipped, electric lights, self-starter guaranteed; price $1,400. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

Winton 1913, imperial limousine car; self-starter, electric lights, in perfect condition, for sale, cheap. Victor Hess, International Garage, 252-262 West 40th St.

Winton, 1912, overhauled and repainted, fully equipped; guaranteed; price, $500. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCK, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobile Bodies.

Body, limousine, fits any chassis, cheap. Denner Woolens, 26 East St., City.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS, high-class, $3, $4 hour; special monthly rate. J. S. Mandola, Col. 2906.

A.—$1.50 hour, $200 monthly; five-passenger touring car. Phone 3611 Morningside.

COMMERCIAL cars for hire by hour, day, week, month, year. S. & S. Renting Co., 438 West 18th St. Phone Chelsea 4468.

FORD.—Chauffeur with Ford light delivery truck would like position, week or month. E 118 Times.

For hire, by month, beautiful 30 h. p. limousine; inspection invited. Edwin Olt, 790 7th Av.

PACKARD, 1914, 6-48; will rent monthly; touring or any kind of body; careful chauffeur; also hour trips days; high-class service; reasonable prices. H. Jourdan, 241 Sherman Av., New York City. St. Nicholas 2800.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes; touring, landaulet, and limousine cars, for hire, by hour, day, week, or month, at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,834 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day week, trip; superior service; reasonable rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 45d St. Phones 4218-3530 Bryant.

Packard; 7 passenger landaulet and touring cars for hire hour, day, week; monthly preferred; reasonable. Telephone 8826 Schuyler.

PACKARD.—Will rent my Packard car cheap by the month, with two bodies, owner driving. E 54 Times.

Packard Berlin landaulet for rent by month; first-class service. Owner drives; reasonable. Ahnert, 170 West 89th.

Packard limousine by the month; owner drives; $350 month. Phelan, Broadway Garage. Schuyler 6600.

PACKARD landaulet, 1916, twin sixes; month or yearly agreement. Karp, 5322 Columbus.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars; Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs.
Hour, Day, Special Rates Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
128 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

PIERCE-ARROW and town limousine, $3000. $5000, monthly. Phone Circle 447.

TOWN Car.—Excellent condition; for hire by month, very cheap; by responsible company. F. Coy, E 87 Times.

Automobiles Wanted.

Sedan wanted. J. C. W., Box 1,829, General Post Office, New York.

Runabout wanted, with back space for grips. Phone Spring 3237. $300 to $450.

Inside drive closed body wanted for 1915 Locomobile. D 80 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,128 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 202 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,

SALESWOMEN.
We need saleswomen for our art, embroidery, muslin underwear, furs, women's and misses' suits, leather goods, gloves, stationery, silverware, candy, and neckwear departments. Apply to superintendent.

ALSO JUNIORS.
We need a number of bright girls for stock work and as parcel wrappers; experience is not essential; beginners will be paid while learning; rapid advancement. Reply, with proof of age, to superintendent.

Addresser wanted; answer in own hand, giving references. P. O. Box 1061 New York.

APPRENTICES
and
MESSENGERS
for our
DRESSMAKING
WORKROOMS.
Neat young girls; excellent opportunities for advancement. Apply side entrance.
KURZMAN
8th Av. and 36th St.

ATTENDANT evenings; intelligent woman to answer phone. 785 Madison Av.

BILL CLERK and STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious girl; must be familiar with office details; good opportunity; $10. D 74 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, neat appearance, to adjust balances and returns; Bronx resident; salary to start $10. Address Box R 346 Times Downtown.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
5TH AV. AND 38TH ST.,
Require the services of
EXPERIENCED STOCK GIRLS
for their Women's Suit Dept.
Excellent opportunity for advancement for neat, intelligent girls.
Employment Department,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CASHIERS.

GIRLS EXPERIENCED IN TUBE ROOM. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, ROTHENBERG & CO., WEST 14TH ST.

COOK.

Wanted, first-class German or Austrian cook for large private home in Detroit, Mich.; household under care of managing housekeeper; convenient, up-to-date kitchen, with kitchenmaid; best wages and good home offered, but first-class foreign and American references required as to ability, character, and disposition. Reply to Housekeeper, 375 Seminole Av., Detroit.

EXPERIENCED NURSE or mother's helper wanted to assist mother in the care of a family of little children. Address Mrs. F. Lynch, Spuyten Duyvil, New York City, giving references.

GIRLS.

Pleasant employment under sunshine conditions.

You can earn from $7 to $12 per week; lowest wages to start $7.

Excellent ventilation; good light; first aid, rest, and reading rooms; meals at less than cost.

SUNSHINE BISCUIT WORKS.
LOOSE-WILES
BISCUIT CO.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

GIRL.—Neat, refined girl, not of the servant type, to do general housework in clergyman's family, suburb of New York; no laundry work; intelligence and cheerful disposition more important than experience. E 337 Times Annex.

GIRLS
ROHN & RIENZO, 74 EAST 59TH, REQUIRE SEVERAL YOUNG GIRLS TO ACT AS MESSENGERS; RAPID ADVANCEMENT.

GIRL wanted for general housework; Dutch nationality, (Holland;) family with 2 children; apply evenings after 8 o'clock. A. L. van Halderen, 206 Parkside Av., Brooklyn.

GIRLS wanted for factory work; wholesale grocery house. Apply 8 Worth St.

HAIRDRESSER and marcel hair waver wanted, with experience in water waving preferred; must give good references and state years of experience. Address Woodward & Lothrop, Inc., Washington, D. C.

HOUSEWORK.—Capable white woman for housework, half day; no cooking; $5. Call 1 P. M. 214 Riverside Drive. Noble.

JUNIORS
WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S,
FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS. STEADY EMPLOYMENT WITH CHANCES OF ADVANCEMENT. APPLY AT MESSENGER OFFICE, BASEMENT, NEW BUILDING.

KITCHENMAID.

Wanted, neat and industrious German or Austrian kitchenmaid for large private home in Detroit, Mich.; permanent position; must be able to do simple cooking, and one of steady, quiet character desired; best references as to character required. Reply to Housekeeper, 375 Seminole Av., Detroit, Mich.

LADY WITH LARGE FOLLOWING and executive ability, capable to raise capital for territorious stock corporation; large commission; no triflers; experience not essential. H. Sherman & Co., 65 Wall St.

50
MERCHANDISE
WRAPPERS.
A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR STRONG, ROBUST GIRLS, WHO WANT GOOD PAY, PLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS, AND PERMANENT POSITIONS.
CALL AFTERNOONS BETWEEN 2 AND 4 P. M.
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
21 Washington Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

REFINED YOUNG WOMAN as companion and helper to young married lady; near city; excellent opportunity for pleasant home in congenial social surroundings. E 117 Times.

REFINED YOUNG WOMAN as assistant secretary to professional man; perfect telephone familiarity is essential. E 102 Times.

SALESLADY.—Experienced millinery saleslady for good all-year position. Apply Gruber's Millinery, 641 Newark Av., Jersey City.

SALESWOMAN.—We have an exceptional opportunity for large earnings to offer a refined, energetic woman able to command attention; commission, with advances. D 36 Times.

SPANISH LADY, able to translate English into Spanish. Fashion descriptions, &c.; state experience, salary expected by letter. 216, 226 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid; at least 8 years' experience; $12 per week to start; advancement; large wholesale dry goods house. M. Lowenstein & Son, 40 West 23d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Careful, competent young woman with former experience; state salary expected. Typewriter, Box 24, Station A, New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish and English preferably one with chemical experience. Apply Room 1,511, 115 Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced; and stenographer; references required. Sterling Motor Truck Co., 152d St. and 12th Av.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4695. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TRADING STAMP DISTRIBUTORS.
GIRLS EXPERIENCED IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADING STAMPS. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, ROTHENBERG & CO., WEST 14TH ST.

—TYPISTS—
WE CAN USE
50
GIRLS
WHO ARE BEGINNERS, OR WHO HAVE HAD SOME EXPERIENCE.
GOOD PAY.
PERMANENT POSITIONS.
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES.
CALL AFTERNOONS, 3 TO 4 P. M.
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
21 Washington Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

WAITRESS and upstairs girl at Great Neck Estates, Great Neck, L. I.; neat; capable, with good reference from last employer; $25 per month; exceptional opportunity. Phone at Great Neck for appointment.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WOMEN WANTED
to
ADDRESS ENVELOPES
From Printed Lists.
HIGHEST PAY.
Good Light and Surroundings.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
18th Floor,
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

WOMAN to take care of blind lady; must read and write; also do light housework; personal references. 238 East 54th, 4th floor.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER.—Prefer high school girl with some experience; $10.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, good at figures, good penman; $10.
BOOKKEEPER for country club in Jersey; want high-grade young woman; $25 month and maintenance.
LAW STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; $18.
TYPISTS.—Several high-grade positions, (no stenography;) salaries $8-$15.
STENOGRAPHER.—Downtown position; good opportunity; must be Oliver operator; $18.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR; must have central office experience and willing to work; hours 8 to 6; $10.
SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER; export and import; $25.
Call between 9 and 1. National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St., City.
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS and stenographers; three openings in Protestant house for young ladies with high school education; salary from $15 to $18; other openings for competent operators; salaries ranging from $12 to $15. Call, The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers St.
STENOGRAPHERS, $8, $10, $16, $18.
TYPISTS, WITH AND WITHOUT DICTAPHONE.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND CLERKS.
MONITOR BOARD OPERATOR.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 203 BROADWAY.
CLERKS, $9, $6; typists, $7; telephone operator and typist, $8; stenographers, $10, $12. Hazlitt Mercantile Agency, 7 East 42d St.

Instruction.

W. B. Corset School of Free Instruction in Scientific Corset Fitting, Alteration, Salesmanship, Demonstration, Stock Keeping and Financing, supervision New York Board of Education, opens for Fall term October 16th, 1916. The instruction is Free to ladies 18 years and above. No charges of any kind whatsoever. Apply in person or by mail to W. B. Corset School, 47 West 34th Street, New York City.

A.—A.—A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES. REGISTERED by the REGENTS of STATE of N. Y. Desks reserved as seats become vacant. Register NOW for Fall session.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

BODY BUILDERS.
TEN, $25 PER WEEK; ALSO SAWYERS AND BENCH WORKERS; LONG CONTRACT. APPLY SUNDAY AFTERNOON BETWEEN 2 AND 5, DETACHABLE LIMOUSINE CO., 108 GROVE ST., HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

BONWIT, TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,
Require the services of a
YOUNG MAN
who has had experience in shopping and matching materials, &c., for Womens' Suits.
Employment Department,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, expert bookkeeper, between ages 28 and 40; must give surety bond and unquestioned references; salary to begin, $25; good future. E 164 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, thoroughly competent, with knowledge of stenography; state age, experience and salary. N 332 Times Downtown.

BOYS
AND
YOUNG MEN,
HERE IS AN
OPPORTUNITY
FOR YOU.
THE "NATIONAL" IS THE LARGEST MAIL ORDER HOUSE IN THE EAST, IS GROWING RAPIDLY AND OFFERS QUICK CHANCES FOR ADVANCEMENT TO REALLY CAPABLE, AMBITIOUS BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
AT PRESENT WE HAVE A NUMBER OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

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Friday and Saturday Only

2,000 of them—every one right up to true Wallach Standard in style and value. Imported and domestic fabrics—with soft turnover cuffs.

Only now and then are we able to offer a Shirt Special. When we do—wise men take good care to be present, early. Be wise—yourself—today.

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My blue or black, purple or lavender, tan, or even pink

$2.00 SHIRTS

FOUR FOR $7.50

will be faithful to their colors through the tub over and over.

They are before-the-war-dye dyed, and guaranteed **fast.**

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On Lake Keuka, New York, in the heart of the finest grape country in America, are the famous cellars of

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A rich, pure and brilliant wine that asks your favor because of its quality. You cannot get a better champagne at any price.

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ARROW COLLARS
GO WELL WITH BOW OR FOUR-IN-HAND 15 cts. each, 6 for 90 cts.
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ADVERTISEMENT.

OF COURSE BOBBY FINDS HIS BIRTHDAY
SEE THIS PAPER TOMORROW

REGISTRATION GAINS; TOTAL NOW 452,030

83,130 Increase Over First Four Days of Last Year Satisfies Politicians.

BRONX HAS BIG FIGURES

Elsewhere Republican Districts Show Marked Gains — Holiday Brought Out Large Numbers.

When the registration places closed last night 452,030 voters had qualified. This is an increase of 83,130 over the four-day totals last year and an increase of more than 70,000 over the first two days' registration in 1912, the last Presidential year, when there were four days for registration.

Every borough in the city showed big increases over the corresponding day last year. On the fourth day in 1915 registration was lagging. Yesterday the political leaders took advantage of the holiday to get the registration out, and the result was a total for the day which was regarded as being highly satisfactory by men identified with the campaign.

Increases by Boroughs.

Here is a table showing increases by boroughs over the first four days of registration last year:

Boroughs.	Fourth Day.	Four Days.
Manhattan	15,027	33,493
Bronx	6,358	13,118
Brooklyn	15,027	28,366
Queens	4,397	6,963
Richmond	878	1,190
Total	41,572	83,130

The strong Republican districts in all the boroughs showed heavy increases. The Twenty-third Assembly District in Manhattan, which is the biggest in all the city, when the registration places closed last night showed 20,632 voters having registered, an increase of more than 5,000 over last year's result for four days.

In other Republican districts proportionate increases were noted. The Bronx, which is regarded as a Democratic stronghold, showed surprising increases also. Here is the table showing yesterday's registration, together with the registration for the four first days this year, as compared with the four-day totals and the fourth day's registration last year:

	1916.		1915.	
Boroughs.	4th Day.	4 Days.	4th Day.	4 Days.
Manhattan	35,663	177,340	20,751	143,847
Bronx	13,295	60,239	6,937	47,121
Brooklyn	33,863	165,249	18,836	137,883
Queens	9,104	39,332	4,707	32,389
Richmond	2,021	8,870	1,143	7,680
Grand total	93,946	452,030	52,374	368,900

MANHATTAN.

A.D.				
1	725	3,108	405	2,693
2	821	4,296	586	4,194
3	881	4,199	618	3,866
4	767	4,458	647	3,952
5	928	3,940	511	3,451
6	950	5,148	639	4,538
7	880	4,187	449	3,272
8	817	4,186	683	3,995
9	784	3,420	376	2,737
10	919	4,361	653	3,802
11	907	4,584	607	3,825
12	745	3,800	465	3,539
13	818	4,026	467	3,135
14	932	4,371	567	3,636
15	1,486	8,721	726	5,747
16	906	4,102	496	3,337
17	1,474	7,520	749	5,897
18	1,090	4,779	670	4,143
19	2,051	10,618	1,023	7,908
20	1,030	4,879	593	4,205
21	1,736	8,894	973	6,690
22	1,156	5,681	676	4,893
23	4,140	20,632	1,990	15,495
24	802	3,583	521	3,370
25	972	4,970	549	4,051
26	1,145	5,959	695	5,014
27	858	4,817	505	3,255
28	744	3,610	550	3,032
29	1,108	6,160	636	4,535
30 (South)	1,290	5,720	867	5,100
31	1,723	8,536	888	6,545
Total	35,663	177,340	20,751	143,847

BRONX.

30 (North)	426	1,868	215	1,512
32	3,824	17,110	1,943	13,266
33	1,718	7,948	1,018	6,393
34	4,136	18,705	2,164	14,331
35	3,191	14,608	1,597	11,619
Total	13,295	60,239	6,937	47,121

BROOKLYN.

1	990	5,136	595	4,385
2	769	3,432	476	3,288
3	734	3,597	392	3,083
4	1,239	5,745	705	4,844
5	1,454	7,727	835	6,343
6	1,091	5,790	669	4,995
7	1,003	4,675	648	4,329
8	910	4,071	488	3,501
9	2,527	11,439	1,262	9,048
10	1,305	6,835	731	5,502
11	1,197	6,484	760	5,445
12	1,501	8,356	901	7,228
13	947	4,226	557	3,838
14	881	3,834	524	3,474
15	1,141	4,982	619	4,304
16	3,027	14,452	1,314	11,160
17	1,174	6,811	767	5,592
18	2,970	15,304	1,454	11,875
19	1,100	4,872	905	4,077
20	1,126	6,309	775	5,279
21	746	3,593	473	3,225
22	3,294	15,233	1,857	12,704
23	2,595	12,052	1,489	10,305
Total	33,721	165,055	18,836	137,883

QUEENS.

1	1,588	7,281	835	6,091
2	1,673	8,833	931	5,800
3	3,234	13,376	1,716	11,256
4	2,604	11,842	1,225	9,242
Total	9,104	39,332	4,707	32,309

RICHMOND.

1	2,021	8,870	1,143	7,680

Two days of registration remain. Today the registration places will be open from 5:30 until 10:30 o'clock in the evening. Tomorrow they will remain open all day, beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning, with registration for the year closing at 10:30 o'clock in the evening.

HOBOKEN HAS A KING.

Seven-Year-Old Robert Duffy Is Crowned on Children's Day.

Seven thousand school children and 200 babies took part in celebration of Children's Day in Hoboken yesterday afternoon. It was the fourth day's event in the White Way Week in the city, and 100,000 people watched the proceedings, which included the crowning of king and queen of the baby parade by Mayor Patrick R. Griffin at the City Hall.

King Robert Duffy and his consort, Lulu Schildmuller, got a royal welcome as Mayor Griffin placed the crowns on their heads. Although only 7 years old, Robert made a speech. Many of the entries in the baby parade showed much ingenuity on the part of parents. "Welcome Winter" showed a baby snugly wrapped in white furs driven in a miniature chariot with snow-white trimmings. A tiny girl in the costume of a Holland market woman pushed along a small peddling pushcart with a variety of market goods.

County Clerk John J. McGovern marched at the head of the big parade, in line with Mayor Patrick R. Griffin and the City Commissioners, while the procession of 7,000 school children, who were accompanied by Principals and school teachers, were in charge of Superintendent of Schools A. J. Demarest.

The king and queen were escorted by a guard of honor consisting of twenty school children wreathed with garlands of flowers and each carrying evergreen staffs.

British Airman in Soccer Game.

Lieutenant Whitwell of the British Aviation Corps, fresh from service at the front, was a prominent figure in the soccer match at Bax Ridge yesterday afternoon between the second teams of the Crescent Athletic Club and the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club. He played left wing and was the only player to shoot a goal for the Crescents, who lost the match by 3 goals to 1.

HERALD'S WIRELESS UNDER CENSORSHIP

Navy Officer in Charge of Battery Station to Prevent Violations of Neutrality.

U-53 WARNING SENT OUT

Brooklyn Navy Yard Picked Up a Herald Bulletin Telling of the Submarine's Presence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Government has put a navy officer on duty in the wireless station of The New York Herald at the Battery in New York City with instructions to prevent the use of that station for sending unneutral messages to vessels at sea. This action resulted from the interception by the Brooklyn Navy Yard of a message sent out by The Herald wireless station last Sunday to ships at sea, reporting that the German submarine U-53 was operating off the Nantucket Lightship.

The sending of such a message is declared by the Navy Department to have been an unneutral act and in violation of the proclamation issued by President Wilson two years ago, prohibiting the transmitting or receiving for delivery of messages of an unneutral nature. As the message sent from The Herald station was construed by the Government as a violation of American neutrality and its repetition was not desired, a navy officer was detailed to The Herald station in the capacity of radio censor with powers similar to the naval censors at the wireless stations at Sayville, Tuckerton, and other places.

The message from The Herald station, it is understood, was sent out as part of a news bulletin service to incoming and outgoing steamers. The naval radio operators at the Brooklyn Navy Yard have been carefully watching messages sent from New York and vicinity and picked this particular message "out of the air."

As the message told of the operations and presence of a submarine off the American coast, it was considered distinctly unneutral.

A message sent out by an American radio station regarding the presence of a German war vessel might be picked up by a British cruiser, and as a result the submarine might be located and sunk through a violation of American neutrality. On the other hand, it was pointed out at the Navy Department tonight, it is equally important that no information shall be sent from American shores regarding the arrival or departure, or other movements, of belligerent merchant vessels. Such information might be picked up by a German submarine and might enable it to overhaul and sink a merchant ship.

Under this policy it would have been in violation of neutrality, for example, for the British or French Ambassador to have sent messages from these shores regarding the arrival of the U-53 at Newport last Saturday, and they were unable to send any such messages to British cruisers. It was equally a violation of American neutrality, it was explained, for any other person in this country to send any radio message regarding the U-53. Any report to the British Government sent other than by mail from its embassies here regarding the U-53 had to be cabled, and if the British Government cared to notify its warships operating on this side of the Atlantic, it had to cable the news to some of its possessions on this side of the Atlantic and have its orders radiographed thence.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard lost no time in reporting the fact of the intercepted message to the Navy Department, and within twenty-four hours machinery was set in motion for placing a navy censor in that station. Commander David W. Todd, Director of Naval Communications, with headquarters at Radio, Va., went to New York last Monday, investigated the circumstances connected with the sending of The Herald message, and last Monday afternoon Lieutenant Fred Welden of the battleship Arkansas was assigned to duty as official censor at The Herald's Battery station. He will remain there indefinitely.

President Wilson's proclamation forbidding the sending of unneutral radio messages was issued Aug. 5, 1914, and on Sept. 5, 1914, it was followed by a second proclamation, under authority of which the Tuckerton and Sayville stations were taken over and operated by the Government.

Since the advent of the German submarine off Nantucket the Navy Department has shut down on all coast wireless stations. Navy officers have been sent to the Seagate Station, Telefunken Station, the National Electric Signaling Company's Brooklyn station, and all local wireless plants, including The New York Herald's at the Battery, to instruct the operators as to the exact meaning of neutrality.

It is understood that the Marconi station at Seagate sent a message to Captain Benson of the Cunarder Alaunia on Saturday night telling him that "the boat which arrived this afternoon remained two hours and left."

LEAVES G. O. P. FOR WILSON.

A. B. Herzog Has Been Union League Club Member for 20 Years.

Adrien Blanchard Herzog of 1,070 Madison Avenue, a life-long Republican and member of the Union League Club for twenty years has written to the Woodrow Wilson Independence League of his intention to support President Wilson for re-election. Mr. Herzog said he could not follow Roosevelt in 1912 and he added:

"Since then it has seemed to me that Woodrow Wilson, whose election was wholly due to Roosevelt's political treachery, which thus turned out to be fortunate for the nation in the end, has served the American people in a singularly patriotic, statesmanlike, capable, and acceptable manner, and this under the most trying and discouraging conditions that any American President has ever been confronted with, not excepting Mr. Lincoln."

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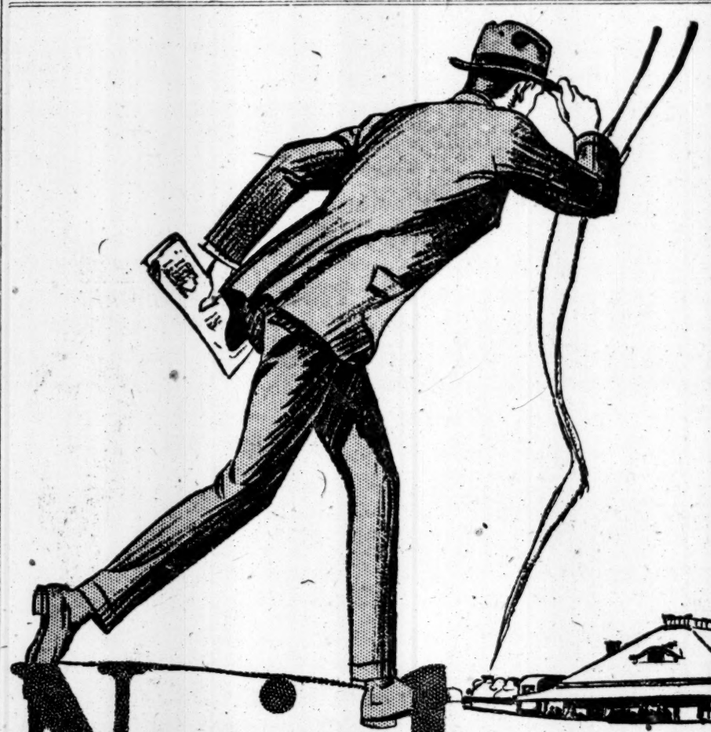

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To insure insertion of advertisements in the Sunday edition of The New York Times orders, including cuts, matrices or drawings, must be in The Times building before 10 A. M. Saturday. Real estate advertisements should arrive not later than Friday night.